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THE

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

For the New England Farmer.

MANURES.

To the friends of our country's prosperity, it is a matter of gratulation, that our farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the all-important subject of making manures. As is the blood which circulates in our veins, to the human body, so is manure to our farms. Manure is the grand desideratum—the one thing needful—and wholly indispensable to agricultural production. It would be just as irrational to expect to have fat cattle without giving them food, as to hope for good crops without first supplying the peculiar kind of nutriment which each kind of plants or vegetables requires. Although this is a position too self-evident to be doubted by any intelligent farmer, yet it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all. The first object, therefore, in farming, is to make manure enough, richly to fertilize the soil. Until this is effected, the profits of the farmer must be very small. It is true, that in the first settlement of a country like ours, after the forest has fallen before the axe, the soil, having been enriched by the decomposition of leaves and other vegetable matter in the course of ages, and also by the ashes after burning over the cleared fields, may for many years continue to be fertile. But experience has proved, that such soils, by not being replenished after long cropping, have become exhausted. Vegetable matter in its rotted or decomposed state constitutes the whole or nearly the whole food of plants. In the economy of nature nothing is lost. The process of vegetation and decay keep equal pace. The simple material elements, although essential to the growth of plants, serve but as canals to conduct, in a mysterious manner, the soluble or liquid vegetable food to the plant. Each kind of plant receives from the earth, water and air, the peculiar nutriment which its constitution requires. Soil is a compound of vegetable substance, and the simple elements of matter. Should the vegetable part be abstracted, vegetation would entirely cease. As our population increases we gradually (*but too slowly*) turn our attention to improvement in Agriculture, which, it must be confessed, is the great supporter of human life. It admits of no doubt, that the soil of New England, by being put in a high state of cultivation, is capable of supporting more than double her present population. This can be done only by devoting the requisite attention to the important art of making manure. This art very few seem to understand. But if understood it is certainly much neglected by nearly all the tillers of the ground. In travelling through the country, how few barn-yards or pig-yards do we find properly located? How few compost heaps do we see? How few barns have vaults constructed under the cattle's stall? But we often find the barn-yard on some elevated spot, so high and with a descent every way from it, that the most nutritious part of the manure, which the rains in the wet

season do not wash away, is dried up, or evaporated in the warm seasons. Farmers thus negligent, or so grossly ignorant, must live very economically; in order to live at all—they never can "go ahead." Every farmer ought to have a properly constructed vault under the cattle's stall, so that the liquid part of the manure may be retained. This is the most valuable part. Farmers, upon reflection, will be convinced that the liquid part only, or that which is soluble in water, is taken up in the mysterious process of vegetation, or is the *pabulum* of plants. The other parts serve only to render the soil more loose or porous. Experience as well as theory has convinced us, that one cord of manure from the vault is worth as much as a cord and an half taken from the yard or an open exposure.

It has been supposed by some in past times, that "rotted manure" is better than fresh stable manure, especially to "put in the hill" in planting. But it is certain that by laying a long time undergoing the fermenting, decomposing process in the heap, it loses half or a great portion of its nutriment. It is a great loss, as well as an unwise practice to suffer it to decompose, while subject to the action of heat and the atmosphere. Those who prefer to manure in the hole, will find that half the usual quantity of fresh manure, *thoroughly mixed in the soil*, would be equal to double the quantity of rotted manure.

To save the whole substance of manure, it should be ploughed under, or covered several inches in depth some other way, in its unfermented state. Considerable loss attends the practice of "harrowing it in," in the spring, where the green sward has been turned up the previous fall. But this cannot be avoided when long manure is applied. Could it be proved that harrowing in the manure would give a larger product than ploughing under, the first year, yet as ploughing under will more enrich the soil for crops in future years, the latter ought to have, as a general rule the decided preference. For several reasons, which will readily occur to farmers, it is a judicious practice to "break up" and plough deep, stiff, clayey, as well as some other soils in the fall.

After much reflection upon the subject, we are fully convinced, that the best method to enrich a farm is to make COMPOST MANURE. By the mixture of stable and mineral manures with the various kinds of vegetable substances within the farmers reach which can be decomposed, we can have not only a much larger quantity of manure, but the whole substance of the stable manure is thereby saved. Lime, gypsum, ashes, &c. acting as solvents, added to the compound, are found to be of great benefit. Compost thus made is better to spread and harrow in, in the spring, on land ploughed in the fall or at any other time, than fresh or long manure. Every farmer can find materials for the compost on his own farm, although some have advantages superior to others. A due regard to future profits will prompt him to deposit in his cattle and pig-yards or in heaps in the field all kinds of vegetable or other substances within his reach,

which will decompose. Much may be obtained from the shores of rivers, bays, or the sea; from the forest, such as leaves and the decayed substance of trees; from the scrapings of the roads and house-yards; but especially from the swamps, bogs, and lowest places of the farm. The turf and peat should not be neglected. The grasses and weeds, which grow in water or on dry land, will yield more food by being gathered, in their green state, into heaps to undergo fermentation. For this purpose in some places, sea weeds are drawn up by a well contrived machine into boats to be conveyed to the heaps. Most farmers can obtain an ample supply of the black, rich fresh mud or loam. Converting large quantities of such mud into compost, and thoroughly mixing it in the soil of the rising grounds, will ultimately render any farm fertile. Such mud is composed chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter, washed from the hills or conveyed by water courses to the swamps and bog-holes. It is much preferable to salt mud. But salt mud taken from the heads of creeks, &c. is better than such as is taken from the main shore. Salt mud must undergo a change and part with a portion of its saltiness, before it can be fit to nourishment to such plants or grasses as will not vegetate in salt marshes. That from the muscle beds is valuable. Oyster and clam shells pulverized, and perhaps all marine shells, lime being the chief ingredient, are highly useful spread upon high or sandy lands. But salt mud should remain in the compost heap, about a year previous to being applied to the soil. Of all kinds, the Bone manure, ground or pulverized, doubtless affords the greatest nutriment. This is well understood in Europe whither several cargoes of bones have been exported from the U. States. We are glad to learn that mills are constructed here to prepare bones for our own soil. Night soil is the next best manure, which no farmer ought to neglect to mix with a large portion of sand or earthy materials and convey to his fields.

The diligent husbandman, who uses his best efforts to fertilize his lands by procuring an abundant supply of compost or other manures, cannot fail, in the end, to have a rich reward for his labors. To enrich the exhausted soil of a large farm may require from six to ten years—but that length of time should be no discouragement to persevering efforts.

No situation in life is attended with a greater share of happiness and real independence, than that of the industrious farmer enjoying the luxuries and blessings of a farm in a high state of cultivation. On the other hand, miserable is the condition of the man who may labor hard upon a poor, exhausted and barren tract of land, and who is ignorant of, or neglects the means for its improvement.

It is also highly important that barn-yards should be properly excavated to prevent the richest portion of the manure from being washed away. And to preserve moisture in dry seasons, and also to water the cattle at all seasons, water should be conducted by pipes or otherwise to the yard.

Another method to promote vegetation is to mix coarse sand or gravel with a clay-soil, to render it porous, and prevent its baking hard like a brick in the warm drying seasons. On such a soil, a cart load of sand is worth as much as an equal quantity of manure. And clay, marl, or black mud, conveyed on to sandy land, and mixed in, is equally beneficial. The fact is well established, that the mixture of different soils of all kinds, promotes the vegetable growth.

In connection with this subject, it was our intention to make a few remarks going to show the utility of deep, as well as frequent ploughing, in order to derive the most advantage from manures, and obtain the largest products. But our suggestions are already extended beyond our prescribed limits. It is hoped, however, that in this enlightened age, every intelligent farmer gives the preference to a deep, rich, and mellow soil, as being most favorable to imbibe and retain moisture, and as affording more space for the roots of plants, often extending several feet from the stalk, and the minute and invisible fibres, projecting from the ends of the roots in quest of food. Some of the leading ideas now advanced, have doubtless, often before been communicated to the public. As our object is agricultural improvement by enforcing correct theories, no apology is offered for advocating old doctrines, which are founded in truth.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, June 25.

THE SALT MINES AT NORWICH.

These mines attracted a good deal of attention, and a party of about eighty set off to visit them. According to previous arrangement, the gentlemen who were furnished by the President of the Geological Section with the necessary tickets, assembled at the railway station at a quarter before eight o'clock, but owing to some mismanagement, the train appropriated to the party did not start until within a quarter of nine. A little after ten, the train, after a run of thirty miles, came to a stop, and the rest of the journey, a distance of about four miles, was accomplished in vehicles which were in waiting for the party. On their arrival at the works, they were conveyed, in succession, to the bottom of the mine in a basket lowered by means of a windlass, four descending together, and then conducted through the various parts of the excavation. There are two beds of the rock-salt, the lower one being exclusively worked, owing to its superior quality. The floor of the mine is 336 feet below the surface, and the portion of the saline mass removed is about 40 feet in height and extends over an area of 30 statute acres. A great number of successive strata of clay, more or less indurated, occur between the upper stratum of salt and the surface, and the two saline deposits are separated by analogous formations, the portions of those next the salt being intersected with little veins of Sal gem, exhibiting a beautiful scarlet color, no doubt due to the presence of a small quantity of sesqui-chloride of iron. After having traversed the whole of the excavation, which was lit up in a most magnificent manner—several thousand candles having been employed for the purpose—the visitors were regaled within this subterranean palace with a very elegant dejeuner. We have seldom seen a company sit down in higher spirits, or to a better entertainment; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that when the health of the proprietors—particularly of Mr. Worthington, who had

conducted the party from Liverpool, and also through the mine, was given, it was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The entertainment being concluded, some fireworks were exhibited, which lighted up the excavation with various shades of colors, produced effects which it is no exaggeration to describe as at once grand and terrific. "God save the Queen," and, at the suggestion of Mr Porter, a psalm, having been sung immediately beneath the shaft, the whole party ascended, and returning by the same method of conveyance, reached the railroad station in Lime street, at five o'clock. While the party was below, Dr. Crook took occasion to make some geological remarks applicable to saliferous deposits, and drew attention to a peculiar appearance in several parts of the roof of the mine, from which he concluded that the salt originally solidified in globular masses, the crystallization proceeding from a centre. The temperature of the mine, which we should conjecture to be about 48°, was understood to be very equable throughout the whole year,—and not a particle of moisture was any where to be seen.—*Proceedings of British Association for the Advancement of Science.*

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

To every individual, education is important and valuable. It was once thought, and said, education makes rogues—observation has shown directly the contrary. We find in the State Prisons a large number that cannot read—many read very imperfectly—some read and write badly; none of them have ever employed the little they knew of letters to any purpose. There are very few who have a good education.

It is known that education promotes industry instead of idleness. Let the farmer be well educated, and his knowledge enables him to form the judgment of soils, and the best modes of cultivation and improvement. He labors himself, and enjoys the profits of his labors. He has, therefore, the greatest inducement to plan machinery to facilitate his labors, and to give care and attention to the means of making his farm productive. The farmer on the Continent of Europe, has labored for two thousand years, with the same ill-formed and inconvenient implements, always implying the hardest labor. He has not knowledge to invent machinery for himself. The learned regard not his toil. He enjoys a very small portion of the fruits of his labor, and therefore has not the stimulus to exertion. The farmer begins to enjoy the blessings of education. He cultivates his own soil. He has, therefore, improved almost every implement of husbandry. Labor to him is necessary—it is not degrading—it is honorable. To perform labor by machines, is a skillful application of knowledge to the practical purposes of life. Whoever has seen the shovel plough brought from Germany by the first emigrants—sometimes now found on the Mohawk River—and now in use in many parts of Germany, must have been struck with the inconvenient, ill-contrived machine, when compared to the common patent plough.

The simple invention of a horse-rake, saves three-fourths of the labor of gathering. The same may be said of the improved plough, scythe and threshing machine. A chemical knowledge of soil, manures, and stimulants, is of great importance to every farmer.

Knowledge awakens attention, and the reward of attention is success. The mechanic arts are to be improved in the same way. Knowledge instructs

the mechanic to facilitate his labors, and apply machinery to what was formerly accomplished only by the unarm'd hand. Every branch of the mechanic arts has been improving, aided by knowledge.

In every mechanic's shop we find a machine of late invention. It even requires enlightened minds to adopt improvements.

Chancellor Livingston, when in France, observed that all the inhabitants of the wine countries were stooped forward, forming a very great curve of the spine. He observed them hoeing the vines with a hoe, the handle of which was about two feet long. It accounted for the deformity. He sent to America for a parcel of hoes with long handles. They used them a few days, and then threw them away, and returned to their short handled hoes, and thus preserved their crooked backs, and entailed them on their posterity.

What a vast number of farmers absolutely refused to use plaster of Paris, although the success was seen in almost every field around them, covered with rich crops, while their own were barren wastes.

Some one painted a pail, and a very well-informed woman got her pail painted; but very great numbers refused, and still scoured with soap and sand, the wood and iron.

It is knowledge that gives a man an acquaintance with himself, his powers, his rights and interest. He learns to judge for himself, to respect himself. He is, therefore, unawed by the proud, nor is he the victim of the cunning and selfish. His knowledge and virtue are all the qualifications he needs as a voter. His knowledge informs him of his own interest and the public good. His virtue secures his honesty and independence. The evils of government no sooner reach him, than he not only feels them, but looks about for a remedy, consistent with the public peace.

There never was a well educated mob—if so, what expense, what effort is too great to obtain so desirable a good. The subject commends itself to every private, and every public man in the country.

The inmates of our prisons and poor-houses are generally ignorant, and among the ignorant, intemperance prevails to the most fearful extent.

The question may be asked,—will not a just, parental feeling accomplish this important object? Experience has proved that the work cannot safely be left to parents, and, therefore, government has undertaken to aid in the work. Parents have been found even to refuse the aid of the state. When the law was first passed to aid the school districts, many towns refused it. It required the power of government to establish the present valuable system. And we have reason to fear that the great end will never be attained until government enters heartily into the subject.

Xenophon gives an interesting account of the education of the Persian youth in his day. Much of it was mistaken, but the great design of educating the youth was good.

Sparta, one of the great republics, carried education among the free inhabitants, farther than any other people. It is true, the great principle on which that republic was founded, was false—because it assumed war to be the natural state of man, and educated her youth accordingly. But the effect of it was to preserve the state and form of government five hundred years.

The New England States, at an early period, entered heartily into the subject, and they enjoy

the advantages now, in possessing the best generally informed people of any country in the world. And they have furnished most of the states with a vast number of professional men, and teachers of common schools.

The state of New York has done something, and common school education has been extended to almost all the youth. Still the system is exceedingly imperfect, and capable of immense improvement.—*Herkimer Journal.*

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

EVERY farmer should have a garden, for health, for pleasure, and for profit. For health, as nothing in the form of diet, contributes more to this blessing, than a variety of choice fruits and vegetables for his table; while the exercise and recreation which the cares and beauties of the garden excite, are highly promotive of health. For pleasure—and what can afford a more heart-felt pleasure to the eye, unalloyed with pain, than the various and ever changing beauties of a well-kept garden? and what a more rich and innocent enjoyment to the palate, than a succession of fruits and vegetables the product of our own culture and of our own soil. For profit—believing, as we verily do, that the labor judiciously bestowed in garden culture is amply repaid, in the subsistence it furnishes for the family. "It is incredible to those who have not had occasion to observe the fact," says Cobbett, "how large a part of the sustenance of a country laborer's family, in England, comes out of his little garden." And yet the culture of the English laborer's garden costs him virtually nothing. His occasional hours of leisure, with the aid afforded by the otherwise unproductive inmates of his family, suffices to complete the work. The rural scenery of England derives much of its interest from the beauty of the farmer's and cottager's gardens which every where abound; and many of the successful competitors for premiums, on fruits and flowers, at the horticultural shows which are there held in almost every town, are weavers and manufacturers, who cultivate their little patches of ground in the hours of exemption from professional labor. Indeed so prevalent is the taste for garden improvement and embellishment, that a man is judged by the character of his garden. "Poverty," says Cobbett, may "apologise for a dirty dress, or an unshaven face; men may be negligent of their persons; but the sentence of the whole nation is, that he who is a sloven in his garden, is a sloven indeed. The inside of a laborer's house, his habits, his qualities as a workman, and almost his morality, may be judged of from the appearance of his garden. If that be neglected, he is, nine times out of ten, a sluggard, a drunkard, or both." The great strife every where is to get wealth—and for what? To increase the enjoyments of life. A great many of the most substantial of these enjoyments are within the reach of most men—they lie at our door—IN THE GARDEN—but we too often reject or overlook them, because they are not "dear bought" and "far fetched."

Under our impression of the great advantages which are to be derived from the garden, to the body and mind—as a source of health, of pleasure and of profit, we intend, now that our sheet is enlarged, to devote more room for its improvement. We will shortly give a plan of a garden; and in the mean time, the scientific principles of gardening, of Prof. Rennie, which we are publishing, will

be found no less applicable to the farm than to the garden. Postponing to a future occasion, our remarks upon the soil, and laying out of a garden, we proceed to give some instruction for the management of gardens already located, more particularly adapted to the present season, barely remarking, that every man who would have a good garden, must, like the late Rev. Dr Dwight, be at least his own head-gardener—he must make himself so far acquainted with the principles and manipulations of the art, with the qualities of his soil, and the wants of his table, as to be able to superintend and direct his principal operations. He may obtain a good substitute, but he may be assured there are more than two blanks to a prize. And the task of qualifying one's self for this duty, is conducive alike to bodily health and mental gratification. It may become a passion, increasing with experience and with age; but it is a passion which bodes no ill to any one, but, which, on the contrary, is fraught with the best feelings of our nature.

The preparatory business in the garden, in the spring, is to rake together the haulm of last year's crop, and to burn it, as well for cleaning the surface, as to destroy the seeds of weeds with which the litter more or less abounds; to put the fences in good order; to take the manure to those parts where it is likely to be wanted; to procure and sharpen, if leisure permits, poles for beans, and sticks and brush for peas; to prune the fruit trees, if they must be pruned in the spring; to put the garden implements in order, and to procure a supply of good seeds. If a hot bed is to be employed, and we strongly recommend one, it should be prepared, if not already done, in the manner recommended in pages six, both in our second and third volumes. In these may be sown early and head lettuces, peppergrass, radishes, peppers, tomatoes, early cabbages, cellery, and seeds of many annual flowers. If cucumbers are designed to be raised under glass, they should have a separate frame, or be but little encumbered with other plants.

The seeds which should be first sown in the open ground, and the warmest border or part of the garden should be appropriated to them, are early peas, potatoes, turnip beet, spinach, sallads, radishes, early cabbage, celery, &c. The second course of sowing may embrace onions, beets, carrots, early corn and beans, sweet herbs and flower seeds. The third course will consist of the tenderer kinds, as Lima and other beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, &c. The plants of the garden possess different degrees of hardiness, and require different temperatures to bring them forward. Some will germinate and grow at a temperature of 45° to 55°; and will not suffer from slight frost; while others will not grow unless the temperature is higher, and are liable to be injured by the slightest frost, or by cold damp weather. When corn put in the ground very early, shoots to the surface, it is deemed early enough to plant melons, cucumbers and other vines for a main crop. All roots, to be planted for seed, as turnip, beet, carrot, parsnip, onion, &c., should be put out as early as the condition of the ground will admit, where the soil has been well prepared. They should be put at sufficient distance from each other to permit their seed stocks to spread, and to enjoy the full benefit of light and air. No two kinds of the same family of plants should be put out for seed near each other, not even the turnip and cabbage, as the seed will thereby become adulterated. It is important in planting, for most crops, that

the ground should be well dug, or ploughed, to the depth of eight or ten inches, to which depth the roots of most plants run, and for the tap rooted plants, as beets, carrots, and parsnips, it were better to have the tith twelve to fourteen inches. The ground should be fresh turned or stirred when the seeds are put in, and either trod, on the lines where the seeds are to be deposited, before planting, or pressed upon them after they are covered with earth. Seeds should be planted no deeper than is required to keep them moist.

This is the season for transplanting. How often do we hear people regret, on seeing their neighbor's gardens abound with choice fruit, that they too had not planted in times past. The season for transplanting fruit trees is unavoidably limited to the season of defoliation, when the growth is dormant; and the excuse of men generally is, that they either had not time, or forgot, to put out trees when alone the work could be done. This is very much like the man who suffered his family to be drenched by every rain, because he could not patch his roof when it stormed, and because there was no need of doing it when the weather was fair. What short-sighted mortals, to undergo a life of privation, of many of the richest gifts of Providence, rather than incur the trifling outlay of expense and labor—of a few cents and a few hours—to secure those blessings for themselves and families? Mercenary considerations alone—the ruling passion—should prompt to the planting of fruit trees.

But in our zeal to commend the practice of planting, we must not forget to give some hints as to the method of doing it. A tree is like a plant of corn, or of any other farm crop; it will prosper and repay for labor, according to the soil in which it is placed, and the attention bestowed upon its culture. The soil must be good, to afford the necessary food for its sustenance and growth; it must be loose, that the roots may penetrate readily in search of food; it should be free from habitual wetness, as an excess of water will injure, if not destroy it. Like farm crops, too, it depends, for its development, and the maturation of its fruits, upon the unobstructed agency of light and air. Hence it should not be planted below its natural depth in the soil, nor shaded by other trees, nor encumbered by shrubs, weeds, or tall grass. Water is the medium by which food is transmitted from the soil, to the plant, and is required, therefore, to be always present in the soil to ensure the growth of plants. In transplanting, make your holes as deep and broad, not as the roots require when transplanted, but as they are likely to extend the first season after being transplanted, and fill this hole, as you put in the tree, with rich surface mould, or at all events the lower stratum, which the roots are destined to penetrate in search of food; tread the earth firmly around the roots, when they are covered, to bring it in complete contact with them, and to prevent the evaporation of moisture, which latter evil will be further prevented by spreading some coarse litter upon the surface about the stock of the tree. Two or three potatoes may be thrown in about the roots, before they are covered; and a bucket of water, thrown in when the hole is partially filled, will tend to bring the earth in contact with the roots, and supply needed moisture. The transplanting of evergreens should be delayed till the new growth has commenced, in this latitude the last of May.—*Albany Cultivator for April.*

From Silliman's Journal.

ON THE DRY ROT.

BY PHINEAS RAINEY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

(Continued.)

When I have known the period at which certain trees have been cut, and also their locality, I have afterwards, year after year, examined their stumps, and watched their decay, and have invariably found, that of those of them which were cut in the winter, the disease first made its appearance in the heart-wood, and continued its ravages until that was destroyed, and up to that period the albuminum was comparatively sound. And of those that were cut in the summer, the disease first made its appearance in the albuminum, which, in many cases, after a few years entirely disappeared, but the heart-wood remained sound and dry. And here let me observe, that in the examination of this description of timber, I have always found it sound and dry, which leads me to believe that this is owing to the peculiar state of the heart-wood at the time of the death of the tree, and therefore it is more impervious to water, which of itself, waiving every other consideration, would make it more durable.

Our woods afford many facts, which, if rightly examined, would go to show that the doctrine I have advanced is the true one. Trees may be found uprooted and lying prostrate, from which the albuminum has disappeared in consequence of dry rot, and yet the heart-wood remains sound; stumps of dry limbs are observed projecting from aged living trees, which from appearance have been in that situation for ages, and from which the albuminum has also disappeared, yet the heart-wood will be firm and sound; trees are seen standing erect, on the albuminum of which the dry rot seems to have exhausted all its power, and caused it also to disappear, but it had no power to act on the heart-wood; and by their dusky and ragged appearance such trees seem to have been in that situation for a great number of years, and thus it appears that time only was slowly decomposing their outer surfaces, for if examined, it will be found that they are sound and dry within, and much harder than the same kind of timber seasoned in any other way. Can there be any doubt as to the fact that these limbs and these trees received their death in the summer? Others also are found lying prostrate, with the heart-wood entirely destroyed by the disease, yet the albuminum is in a tolerable state of preservation; others present nothing but masses of decay, and in the bodies and limbs of others, holes will be perceived from which once projected healthy branches; and to one that is experienced in timber, these are sure signs that death has entered into their composition, however otherwise their appearance might indicate a healthy state. These trees and these limbs received their death wounds in the winter.

There are numerous facts in the most common transactions of life that will sustain me in my position. I believe that the general practice throughout the northern and middle states is to peel such trees as are to be manufactured into ship plank; by saving the bark, this probably makes the business more profitable than it would otherwise be.—It is invariably the case, that by the time the planks become thoroughly seasoned the albuminum becomes so injured by the dry rot as to be unfit to be used; and for my own part I never saw any timber of this sort where the heart-wood was af-

fectured at all, unless the tree had contracted the disease before its death. Now I appeal, for the truth of these assertions, to all the experienced ship-carpenters who are in the least acquainted with this kind of timber. The season of peeling is from the third week in May to the second week in June. It is not probable that all the timbers required for a seventy-four, or indeed any other public vessel, are cut in the compass of any one month, but that they commence perhaps in October, and continue the cutting into April, and sometimes into May, and in cases of great emergency, into June. Then, if I am right in my views, various periods must elapse before all the timbers will have been attacked by the disease; and when the planks are taken off from any one of them preparatory to their being repaired, do not the timbers present that appearance? Are there not those on which the dry rot has exhausted all its power and finished their destruction, and others which are less decayed, others not so much? Indeed, the disease can be traced until you find those which seem to defy and continue to defy its energy, even after the vessel has undergone repeated repairs, and these circumstances occur too, even after the timbers have been subjected to some artificial process to make them more durable.

The following is a case in point. In the North American Review, No. xcv. for April, 1837, pp. 343-44, in the article on the *Sylva Americana*, the following passage occurs. "The white oak was largely employed in the frame of our favorite frigate (the *Constitution*) which was built forty years ago. In the course of the very thorough repair to which this vessel was lately subjected, many of the white oak timbers of her frame were found in excellent condition; and it is stated on the best authority, that in several instances the timbers of this description were sound, while others by their sides, of the southern live oak, had decayed. Now the superiority of the live oak, in point of durability, over the oak of any other country, has never been doubted." Why did not all the white oak timber last forty years, if there had not been some variation of the season of cutting them? and so with the live oaks.

It is a well known fact, that the building of the *Constitution* commenced when we were on the eve of a maritime war with France, or it had already commenced, and therefore we may suppose that the completion of the ship was hurried; and that her frame did not all arrive from the south in time, so that they were compelled to employ the white oak in her construction; probably the season in which it was cut was not much regarded, and therefore some of her white oak timber lasted forty years.

I saw in one of the Reviews of the day a circumstance of this kind, although I cannot now give the reference. In a mine, I believe in one of the German states, the timbers made use of to support the roofs of the galleries, were in a few months destroyed by the dry rot, and this could not be obviated by every experiment that was tried, until they made use of the locust. The effect was accounted for in this way; the dry rot, it is true, destroyed the albuminum immediately; but the decayed albuminum answered for a coating to defend the heart-wood from its influence. If this be the fact, why did not the decayed albuminum of the other timber answer the same purpose? But however, if the histories of those locusts were reverted to, it would most probably be found that they were killed

some time in the summer; and it will also be found that if the decayed albuminum be not removed it will generate another disease, which in some respects resembles and is very often taken for the dry rot.

Numerous other instances can be brought to bear in this case. Farmers cut their rails in the summer, when the bark will peel, and they last from fifty to a hundred years. They account for the fact in this way; if they cut them in the winter, the bark will stick to the rails, and after a little while, the water gets under it and causes them to decay sooner. On the contrary, they cut their posts in the winter; probably this is done for the convenience of cutting holes in them at that season, and although their rails last so long, yet their posts begin to decay in about seven or eight years, according to the soil in which they are placed.—When from necessity they are obliged to cut a few posts in the summer, (with the expectation however that they will soon decay,) if they last thirty or forty years, (and there are instances of this kind,) they speak of it as a very extraordinary circumstance, but never inquire into the natural cause, nor alter their practice. There are other instances of the extraordinary longevity of timber; wooden abutments to bridges, pumps, piles, foundations of wharves, cofferdams, &c. a full notice of which would fill a volume, all go to show that there is a season in which to cut timber that will cause it to last for years beyond what it now lasts; and that there is a season in which to cut it, when it will not last over eight years, notwithstanding any artificial process through which the timber may pass.

Immersion in water was one process, that was thought good to make timber more durable, and which was practised by the British government for a great number of years, and followed by that of the United States, until it was exploded; and according to the English writers on the subject, the life of their oaks averaged only about nine years, and that of our own favorite live oaks about the same period. Salt is one of those substances that in the popular opinion is good to make timber more durable, and hence the room between the timbers of every new vessel built by the government, is filled with it. But notwithstanding this, they have to undergo repairs in their hulls in about eight or nine years. So it has been with every artificial process, and so it will be until nature is more consulted, and her dictates more regarded.

Nature no doubt was the preceptor of the ancients, and particularly the Romans, who, it is said, girdled their trees, and let them stand until they were seasoned. Is not this more in accordance with the dictates of nature, than to place timber under water, and let it lie there for eight or ten years, to have its tubular fibres swollen and distended to such a degree as to destroy its elasticity and its firmness, and thereby prepare it for a more rapid decay? And what was gained by that practice? Truly nothing; for, eight or ten years was its life, before immersion, and it is no more than eight or ten years, after its immersion; and in what consists the value of salt, which only cools the outside surface, and therefore keeps it sound, but within, the disease is raging with redoubled violence. The only question is, when *did* the ancients girdle their trees? Was it in the winter? If any other proof, is wanting, to show that they did not do it at that season, it may be found in the practice of the pioneers of our western hard wood forests: there, as I

have been informed, they used to girdle their trees in the winter, for the very purpose of having them rot and fall down, and thereby save the necessity of cutting them. I think therefore, that we may fairly conclude that the Romans girdled their trees in the summer; and further, that they let them stand until the dry rot developed itself in the albumen.

If the timbers in ancient buildings were examined closely, the season in which the trees were killed may be pretty correctly ascertained, for if cut in the summer, the powder-post will invariably be found on the albumen, and if that has disappeared, there will be always some appearance on the heart-wood, that will show that the disease has been there, but never within its surface, and the same is true as regards the dry rot. The result of the following experiments will prove these facts. Cut two saplings, (no matter how small, if there be any heart-wood in them,) one in June, and the other in December. Take one piece of a convenient length from each, and put them into the garret, and one from each and put them into the cellar. In about three years it will be perceived that the powder-post has appeared on the albumen of the one cut in June; and in the heart-wood of the one cut in December, of those in the garret; and that the dry rot has made its appearance on the albumen of the one cut in June, and in the heart-wood of the one cut in December, of those in the cellar. By these experiments it can also be seen, that the cause which produces dry rot, under other circumstances will produce powder-post.

Although it is my opinion that June is the best time to cut timber to make it last the longest, yet it is probable that there would not be much difference in its lasting, if it be cut in either of the summer months. But there is a period in which, if timber is cut, the dry rot, or under other circumstances the powder-post, will appear both in the heart-wood and the albumen, at the same time, although I have seen but few cases of it, and in those cases I had no knowledge of the time of the death of the trees; but I judge it is either late in the fall, or early in the spring, from the circumstance of the bark being closely attached to the albumen.

It would be satisfactory to know the exact period when the tree was killed, from which the block was taken that is now undergoing the severe ordeal of the fungus pit at Woolwich, England; and if that cannot be ascertained, whether the dry rot first made its appearance in the albumen or the heart-wood, of its fellow that was destroyed by it; and also to have a block taken from a perfectly healthy tree killed in June, with the albumen removed and the surface of the heart-wood left perfectly smooth, and without any seasoning put into the pit.

CULTURE OF TROPICAL PLANTS.

Having accidentally seen the manuscript of the following letter to the Hon. LEVI LINCOLN from a gentleman as well acquainted as any other in the country with every thing relating to Horticulture and Arboriculture, we have placed it in our columns as well for information to our readers on the matter which it treats of, as to show to them that the estimable writer has lost none of that zeal which has always distinguished him in the pursuit of objects likely to be useful or beneficial to his countrymen.
—National Intelligencer.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
Roxbury, April 17, 1839 }

MY DEAR SIR:—I am very much obliged to you for the report of the Agricultural Committee on the memorial of Dr PERRINE, in relation to the culture of tropical plants in Florida, which you were so kind as to send me. I have read it with the deepest interest, instruction, and pleasure; and so favorably do I think of his honorable and patriotic enterprise, that I most sincerely hope Congress will cheerfully and promptly grant his request, and aid him in the most liberal manner.

The introduction of a single plant, or seed, has, in all ages and nations, frequently produced the most important and valuable results. The mighty influence on the agricultural industry and the general prosperity of empires which the naturalization and culture of the cereal grains, the olive, vine, white mulberry, for the silkworm, the sugar cane, coffee plant, cotton, potato, rice, and tobacco, have produced, is well known; and I have no doubt that several of the plants which Dr Perrine has now growing at Cape Florida and Indian Key may speedily become staple articles of cultivation in several of the most southern States. Besides, I do not think so meanly of the capabilities of the soil of Florida as most people. I well remember that Louisiana was called a mere alligator swamp when first, so cheaply acquired. The single fact that East Florida is the *only portion* of the Union where many of the most precious tropical plants can be acclimated, will, at no very distant period, bring every acre of land into great demand for tillage. It will be drained, diked, embanked, and converted into various kinds of plantations.

What was Holland before its dikes and canals were constructed? What has made the cotton and sugar estates of Lower Louisiana so prolific, but the levees for restraining the overflowings of the Mississippi? What the rice fields of South Carolina and Georgia? Human genius and indomitable industry. Where there is a cheering prospect of reward, they will triumph over all natural physical difficulties. We know the knights of Malta made fertile gardens on the barren rocks of that island, so celebrated for their chivalric deeds, and as the site of Paul's shipwreck, by pounding up the loose and scattered stones which covered its bleak surface, and importing soil from Sicily to mix with their dust. The Mexicans had floating gardens on the lake Tezcuco, where their capital city was established. The Chinese have long resorted to the same means of rearing culinary and other plants, and not an inch of soil, even though situated amidst the precipitous cliffs of the mountains, is unutilized, so great is the demand for vegetable products by the thronged population of the Celestial Empire. The lemon and orange groves of Portugal and Sicily are established and maintained by an expensive and laborious system of artificial fountains and channels of irrigation. With us land is so abundant, in comparison with the population, that we have no just conception of its value, as estimated in those portions of the globe where the inhabitants are so numerous that a few roods are considered an estate so ample that the fortunate proprietor is accounted an independent man.

But, even in the vast extent of the United States, with the millions of acres still in a state of nature, how many thousands are now cultivated which, a few generations since, ay, in our day, were deemed worthless? In England, what extensive morasses have been reclaimed, and added to the domain of

agriculture, while the heath covered mountains of Wales and Scotland are rapidly being planted with magnificent forests, not for embellishment merely, but as inexhaustible sources of wealth. The old Duke of Athol planted on his estates in Perthshire 15,503 acres, which contained 27,431,600 young trees; and his successor set out 6,500 acres of poor mountain ground solely with larches. The land was not then worth over 22 cents rent per acre, and now, with the timber on it, is valued at 32,500,000 dollars. The citizens of this country have, here and there, selected the most fertile and eligible locations, and call most of the vast remainder of the land either refuse or worthless. Time, and the increase of population, will show that nearly the whole will become more valuable than even what is now deemed the most choice. The embankments in the vicinity of New Orleans will be extended on each bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

If but one of the most valuable of the two hundred plants introduced by Dr Perrine can be successfully cultivated, all Florida will be drained, and become luxuriant fields and gardens, and embellished by canals, rivers, bays, harbors, and beautiful lakes. It will be the Cuba of this nation.

I know your liberal disposition, and enlightened and enlarged views in relation to subjects connected with agriculture, and all the great branches of national industry, and am confident you will be disposed to do what is expedient on this occasion.

Dr Perrine, like most men of science and ardent patriotism, has devoted much time, and expended his resources, for a great purpose, sanguine in the beneficial results to the Republic, and the hope of future remuneration from his own practical exertions; and it is very desirable that he should not be left, as is too often the case, to lament his labors, and to find that others, hereafter, reap the fruits of his meritorious enterprise, without having endured any of the toils or expense of a first experiment. Congress must be to him as munificent as would have been Henry IV. and Napoleon, to render his indefatigable researches and intelligence useful and honorable to himself and the country.

With assurance of the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN.

PRESERVING MILK. — A foreign Journal states that some milk was lately exhibited in Liverpool from aboard a Swedish vessel, that was several months old, having made two voyages from Sweden to West Indies and back again, and remained perfectly sweet and fresh. The manner of preparing it is as follows. The bottles are made clean and sweet, and the milk is milked directly into them without the intervention of a pail. As fast as they are filled, they are closely corked, and the corks wired down as in bottling cider. The bottles are placed when filled in a boiler, a layer of straw and a layer of bottles until the boiler is full. Fill the boiler with cold water, kindle a fire and let it heat gradually; when it begins to boil, withdraw the fire, and let the bottles remain till cold. They must then be taken out, packed in hampers, with straw or sawdust, and stowed in the coolest part of the ship. The milk so exhibited was above eighteen months old, and was of excellent quality. The perpetual motion of the sea, in time improves milk as much as it does Madeira; at least such seemed the result in this case.—Gen. Farmer.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOL. XVII.

With the commencement of a new volume of the *N. E. Farmer* we should do ourselves much injustice if we refrained from a grateful acknowledgment of the kind and liberal patronage which this paper has experienced for a course of sixteen years; and if we did not express our determination to show ourselves deserving of this liberality; and as far as possible to elevate its character, and extend its usefulness.

When the *New England Farmer* was commenced, and for many succeeding years, it stood alone in New England, and we believe in the country, as an agricultural newspaper; and the most sanguine friends of agricultural improvement were somewhat doubtful of the practicability of sustaining it. The interest however, which its appearance excited, gradually and surely extended itself; and the spirit of inquiry and general ability with which it was edited, and the gentle and inoffensive good humor and pleasantry, which sparkled in its pages, gave it a powerful hold upon public patronage and good will, which it maintained until the death of its lamented editor. His eulogium is best pronounced in the universal respect and affection, with which his memory is cherished by all who knew him. The volumes published under his inspection; and many of the articles which flowed from his pen, contain a large measure of agricultural intelligence and instruction: have awakened throughout the community an attachment to the art, and a zeal for its improvement, which have been of immense service; and have rendered a very high benefit in elevating the character of the occupation of a husbandman, and the character of the husbandmen themselves; and in creating a general and sincere respect for agriculture throughout the community. No candid mind will deny its claims to having done thus much; and it is absolutely impossible to estimate the amount of good which it has thus actually effected. Since that time a host of other agricultural papers have entered as laborers into the field; and have brought to that noble service the most liberal and valuable contributions of wise experience, of practical skill, and enlightened inquiry. The field is now won, and agriculture has assumed that rank in the community to which its incalculable importance entitles it. We propose however to continue our efforts to maintain and advance these triumphs. We shall anxiously call to our aid the best talents that we can secure. We shall suffer no chance to escape us of enriching our pages, with whatever may be interesting and useful to the agricultural community. Without begrudging any lawful and honorable success to other agricultural publications in any part of our country, we cordially wish them all the patronage to which they will show that they have just claims. We look upon the great cause of an improved and enlightened husbandry as the great cause of human civilization and happiness. We respectfully, and we hope without offence, confidently ask the continued patronage of our agricultural friends and the agricultural community at large, promising our assiduous and devoted exertions to make the *New England Farmer* what it should be; and as far as possible to increase its usefulness.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey of the State will continue to lend us all the aid in his power, compatible with his public engagements; and from his extended examinations in every part of the State; and his wide correspondence throughout New England and the

United States, he will have it in his power to enrich the *Farmer* with many valuable facts and communications. We shall do what we can likewise to secure the contributions of other gentlemen interested in the great subject in various parts of the country; and we hope in various ways by original and valuable matter, we shall satisfy every reader interested in the subject that the value of his subscription before the close of the year will be returned to him more than five-fold.

It will be perceived that our printers have given us new type, which we trust will be acceptable to our subscribers. We shall soon forward bills to all who have not paid their last year's subscription with the hope that the amount will be forwarded without delay. We shall also do the same with those who have been more prompt leaving it with them to pay when most convenient, hoping however, that many of them will send the amount by the first good conveyance. Those who live at a distance may forward their dues by mail.

The index and title page for Vol. 16th, will be ready and sent out next week.

Boston, July, 1838.

MATERIALS AND SOURCES OF MANURE.

We spoke in our last communication of the construction of a receptacle for manure—a place of general deposit for every substance, which might go to increase the compost heap. The next inquiry is, where shall we obtain the means of forming this heap, from what sources shall collections be made; what shall we throw into it or upon it?

Every organized body, which is capable of being dissolved and reduced to its original elements, is by such solution converted into manure. There is in nature an uninterrupted circle of life and death, of production, solution, and reproduction. The process is going on perpetually; it has gone on ever since the creation; and, for aught we can see, must continue to go on as long as the present system of nature shall endure. Animals and vegetables are sustained by the solution and decay of other animals and vegetables; and the former, having accomplished their term, go to the support of another class; and so on in an endless succession, to be limited only at the pleasure of the Creator. The vegetable or animal having passed into a state of decay is then prepared to be taken up as food by other animals and vegetables; and it is humorously observed by some one, yet with hardly more humor than truth, that man with extreme meanness seeks to withhold his proper contributions from this general reciprocity of usefulness; and though more than any other animal he avails himself of the means of others, making every part of nature tributary to his wants, selecting his food with peculiar fastidiousness, where he will, and as he will, he then carefully and manly provides that his own body, though sustained always by the labors and contributions of others, should after he has done with it be buried so deeply in the earth, that its materials cannot be availed of for any further purposes of utility.

Every vegetable and animal substance of every kind is convertible into the food of plants; and therefore in a state of solution or decay is to be considered as manure. There is another class of manures, which are called mineral manures, some portions of which are essential in vegetation; first as promoting the solution and comminution of vegetable and animal substance so as to prepare it to be consumed by plants; and further to assist in a degree in the formation of the vegetable structure as lime is necessary to form the shell of an egg; but of these we shall speak at another time. The food of plants is resolvable into a simple substance by some de-

named vegetable extract, by others *gumme*; and this is found in all vegetable and animal substances; but it can be extracted and taken up by the living plants only when the animals or plants from which it is taken are in a state of solution or decay. Different vegetable and animal substances without doubt furnish this vegetable pabulum or food in different degrees and in various combinations; and different vegetables require it in different measures and forms. These are matters as yet very partially ascertained; and how far the human line can reach in sounding this profound depth cannot be conjectured. They are matters of scientific inquiry and philosophical investigation; and treasures of wisdom are in the course of being developed by the persevering labors of learned inquirers. But we leave them out of the question as we write only for plain farmers, whose experience and intelligent observation will in the main direct them right, and save them from any great mistakes. To them then the simple rules to be given in the case are, save every thing; waste nothing; and carry constantly to the heap every thing within your reach, which has answered its end and which is capable of being converted into manure.

Having prepared your place of deposit, as we said, in a saucer shape, and so formed the bottom that the fluids will be retained, overlay it with a bed of loam or of bog mud, which will absorb whatever liquid substances may pass down upon it.

The excrements of animals are ordinarily deemed of the highest value as containing the elements of vegetation in the most concentrated and active and soluble form. A farmer should save every thing of this sort as scrupulously as we would save gold dust. If he has sheep in a situation to be brought up at night without driving too far and without too much trouble they should be constantly yarded at night in places well littered with straw or refuse hay or leaves; and these when well saturated with their deposits should be carefully removed to the compost heap. If he has cattle, cows, oxen, or horses, they too excepting in some cases where the oxen have been in the yoke all day and you wish to give them their feed and repose in an open pasture by night, should be invariably tied in the barn at night over your manure vault, where their droppings both liquid and solid may be easily thrown or fall into this common receptacle. Or if your cattle for any reason should remain in an open yard, that yard should be well littered; and all the manure exposed to loss through the influence of the rain or sun, or air, should be as regularly as the day comes removed to the manure heap. Your hog-sties should be so formed and placed that their contents should be all saved likewise and frequently transferred to the general deposit. We know that some may boggle a little about this constant "removal of the deposits;" but they perhaps will not object to their being all placed in one great bank. Let your styes likewise be well littered; and abundant supplies of bog mud or, if nothing else is attainable, simple mould be thrown in. In the next place look after your poultry house and your pigeon house. The excrements of poultry constitute some of the most powerful manures that can be obtained. If you cannot induce them to make their roosts directly over your manure heap, then be sure that they make their roosts, where all their deposits may be saved. Next take care of your privy. Let this be so contrived by a swing door on the back side, and by having the building elevated and only a small excavation for the vault, that you can daily in summer and frequently at other times cover the contents with fresh mould, a pile of which ought always to be laid near at hand; and in this way the place will be prevented from becoming offensive, a

matter so highly important to health and comfort; and the contents can be easily and without inconvenience transferred to the common receptacle. Or else, which is by no means a bad plan, but in many cases highly eligible, let your privies be constructed in some corner of your barn or at the side of your barn, so that the deposits may go at once into the barn cellar. Next carefully save all your dish water, all your soap suds, all the emptyings of your chambers, all the water in which your hogs are killed; and indeed every thing of this sort; and let that go either by some tight drain directly into your manure cellar, or else regularly and scrupulously save it in tight barrels or tubs, and when these are full cause them to be carefully emptied upon your manure heap. Next go to the places in your pastures where your cattle are accustomed to collect either for shade or repose and carefully and frequently remove to your barn cellar all the deposits, which are accumulated here.—Then go into the roads and highways and daily collect every thing of this sort, which may be found, as much as you would go into the road to pick up money, if you had known that money had been dropped there. The amount which may be accumulated in this way you will find at the close of the season vastly to exceed your expectations; and most amply to compensate the trouble or expense, which it may occasion.

We shall reserve our further observations on this subject until another number. We do not profess to offer any thing new or to have any thing new to offer on this homely subject; but we may at least hope that some plain suggestions will at least put our farmers upon inquiry whether there are not sources of supply within their reach, which they may have hitherto partially overlooked; and whether the continual complaints which we hear every where of the want of manure and the difficulty of procuring it may not be in some measure attributable to their own fault or neglect.

MELANCHOLY.—The family of Mr Fernald of Dover N. H. were poisoned last week, by eating of the root of the water hemlock (*cicuta virosa*), which grew on the banks of the Piscataqua, mistaking it for sweet flag. One of the children, a boy aged 7 years, died in a short time after. Mrs Fernald and another of the children were violently attacked, but by the prompt aid of medicine, recovered.—*Concord Freeman*.

The Report of the Horticultural Exhibition on Saturday last, is in type, but is omitted for want of room; it shall appear in our next.

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, week ending July 8.

JULY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2 60	72	65	S. W.
Tuesday,	3 62	76	72	N.
Wednesday,	4 64	94	80	S.
* Thursday,	5 70	92	79	S. E.
Friday,	6 60	68	63	N. E.
Saturday,	7 68	80	74	E.
Sunday,	8 70	82	72	S. E.

*Thursday was the warmest day we have had this year. The mercury was up to 99 in the shade, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 9, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 1950 Sheep, 15 Cows and calves, and 220 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle and all the swine were reported last week. 120 Beef Cattle, and 200 Swine remain now unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—Dull, a few sales only effected, purchasers unwilling to pay the prices asked and the Drover refusing to submit to a reduction.—We quote first quality at \$7 75 a \$8 00. Second quality \$7 00 a \$7 50. Third quality, \$6 25 a \$6 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$25, \$30, \$32, \$35, and \$38.

Sheep.—Sales quick, lots were sold at \$2 33, \$2 50, \$2 67, \$2 85, and \$3 00.

Pigs.—"Dull." no lots were sold, and less than 20 were retailed, at about last week's prices. The demand for swine has very much abated—consequently prices must decline.

Error.—In our last weeks report for First quality Beef Cattle read \$3 instead 8 25 as reported.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

- 100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
 - 100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, dn.
 - 200 do. Common do.
 - 25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
 - 10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
 - 10 do. do. do. Border do.
 - 100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
 - 100 do. Square do.
 - 100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
 - 100 pair Grass Shears.
 - 100 do. Pruning do.
 - 100 do. Fruit do.
 - 50 dozen Patent Sleep Shears.
 - 20 do. Pruning do.
 - 20 do. do. Saws.
 - 25 do. Budding Knives.
 - 25 do. Pruning do.
 - 20 do. Edging do.
 - 25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
 - 100 do. Garden do.
 - 50 do. Dutch do.
 - 20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
 - 10 do. Grass do.
 - 550 do. Garden Rakes,
 - 500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle,
 - 60 do. Trace Chains.
 - 25 dozen Halter do.
- ALSO—
- 300 dozen Patent Scythe Shafts, superior.
 - 100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels,
 - 1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.
- June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 31 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 600 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m June 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FR 20	10
APPLES,	barrel	1 25	1 76
BEANS, white,	bushel	14 00	14 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 00	12 25
No. 1,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal		
FISH, Cod,	barrel	7 50	7 75
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	
Rye,	"	5 00	5 26
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"		
" barrels,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	76
southern flat, yellow,	"	73	74
white,	"	95	100
Rye, northern,	"	74	76
Barley,	"	37	40
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	37	40
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.		12 00	14 00
Eastern screwed,	gallon	45	50
HONEY, Cuba,	pound	6	7
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	4	5
2d quality,	"	8	9
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,	"	26	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	22
do. country do,	"	25	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"		
do. dry hides,	"	18	19
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	17	19
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	cask	11 50	12 00
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,	barrel	2 37	2 50
POREX PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	23 00	24 00
PEAK, extra clear,	barrel	22 00	23 00
clear,	"	21 00	22 00
Mess,	"	2 63	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	80	1 00
Red Top, southern,	"	2 62	3 00
northern,	"	17	19
Hemp,	pound	9	10
Red Clover, northern,	"	17	19
Southern Clover,	"	9	10
TALLOW, tried,	"	3 00	3 50
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	43	50
Wool, American, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	38	40
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-tubs do.	"	35	
do. 1-4 and common,	"	36	
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
do. (Pulled superfine,	"	35	36
Northern No. 1,	"	25	29
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	13	14
southern and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	100
BUTTER, tub,	"	16	22
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	14	16
POTATOES, cheanago,	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Sugar Peas,	per bushel,	-	-	82	00
Small "	"	-	-	1	50
Turnips,	per bunch,	-	-	1	00
Cucumbers,	per dozen,	-	-	37	
Letuces,	do.	-	-	37	
Radishes'	do.	-	-	37	
Rhubarb,	per pound,	-	-	4	

—FRUITS.—

Strawberries,	quart,	-	-	37	50
Gooseberries, (green) do.	"	-	-	16	
Cherries,	quart,	-	-	12	25
Currants,	do.	-	-	16	

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

BY CAROLINE ORNÉ.

Thy steps, fair Spring, have passed o'er the sod,
And grass springs up where thy light foot trod:
Bright buds peep forth, and their petals gay
Unfold in the warmth of the noontide ray,
While the glad bird plumes its radiant wing,
And its clear, wild notes through the woodland ring.

The squirrel has come from its hollow tree,
And runs 'long the wall full of frolic and glee;
Then darts to the ground, and peeping round sly,
Finds 'mong the autumn leaves, withered and dry,
The brown beechee nut that it loves right well,
Then sits and cunningly strips off the shell.

Thy breath is abroad in the fragrant breeze,
And the leaves expand on the waving trees:
Thy eye beams bright on the fisher's home,
That rises in sight of the blue wave's foam,
And blithe of heart he unfurls the sail,
And welcomes the bland, auspicious gale.

The heavens behold the glance of thy eye,
And smiling put on a mellow dye;
Changed is the storm for the genial shower,
All balmy with breath of the leaf and the flower,
And the rainbow dressed in its brilliant dyes,
Its smile of promise sends warm from the skies.

Thy steps, bright Summer, have passed o'er the vale,
And the high grass waves in the welcome gale;
The fragrant strawberry lifts up its head,
And blushing peeps forth from its verdant bed,
And where roses abroad their perfume fling,
The butterfly comes on its brilliant wing.

In busy throngs with their joyous hum,
Where the clover waves, the merry bees come,
Or nestle where over the garden bowers
The woodbine climbs with its fragrant flowers,—
Their nectar to sip in the early prime
Of the morning's fresh and dewy time.

Thou lingerest where torrents hoarsely rush,
And they change to the streamlet's soothing gush;
To the lake's serene, untroubled breast,
The lilies rise up from their cells of rest,
And gem it with stars as pure as are those,
That on the calm bosom of ether repose.

The glance of thy smile is bright on the wave,
Where the water fowl loves its plumage to lave.
On the fresh green marge, a child sits there,
Pulling flowers to wreath with her sunny hair,
Then into the wave looks slyly to see,
Her own rosy face full of laughter and glee:

The barns are all piled with fragrant hay,
And now thou preparest to hasten away,
Thou hast heard the wail of the Autumn breeze,
Caught the blush of fruit on the leading trees,
And hast seen through the amber husk appear,
The golden gleam of the ripening ear.

Farewell! for the grain is bound into sheaves,
The rustle is heard of withering leaves:
The fair-haired child on the margin green,
Of the clear, still lake no longer is seen,
And the bird that loved there its plumage to lave,
Has flown to some far-away sunnier wave.

When thy parting smile, bright Summer, grew dim,
Mate was the wood-bird's sweet vesper hymn,

Mourning and sad was thy farewell tone,
As lingering it swept through the forest loo;
Wild was its music upon the hill side,
Faint down the vale, its last echo died.

But look! A trim barque is nearing the land—
Children dance merrily on the smooth sand.
With a smile on her lip the mother stands by,
The tear drops of joy glistening bright in her eye.
O dearest to her is Autumn's bleak gale,
For it homeward waits her husband's white sail.

REWARDS OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

As it is a rational desire for farmers, in common with their fellow citizens following other pursuits, to make a comfortable living for themselves and their families, and to accumulate a reasonable fund for contingencies, and for giving their children, or others dependent upon them a start on the journey of life; I design to furnish some of the results of my own experience and observation on the means most likely to accomplish those desirable and meritorious objects. I started out in life a poor boy, destitute of property, being thrown on my own resources, as tens of thousands annually are in our country, and by *industry and economy*, with the *blessing of Providence* on my exertions, I have now advanced pretty well on towards the natural period of the termination of my earthly career; having always lived in comfort, and it looks likely that I shall be able to leave quite enough to those who may come after me, to promote their best interests.

Let young men set out in life with a firm reliance on the superintending providence of God in all the things of this world, and resolve to ply the hand of *industry* in whatever calling they may be engaged. Be prudent; pursue a rational economy; despise not *small gains*; and under the ordinary circumstances of life you will be prosperous, perhaps rich.

The prospects in life of more industrious young men are frustrated by the effort to get great gain quickly, than by any other cause whatever. Small accumulations, well husbanded, are the most certain and effectual in promoting comfort and wealth; the truth of this remark you cannot fail to see verified in every district of our country; but "those who seek after sudden riches fall into temptation and a snare."

I have often heard young men despise the idea of making but 100, 200 or 300 dollars a year, thinking it beneath their notice; and I have lived to see some such persons receive charity from the hands of the servants of their fathers. It is by no means an unusual circumstance in our country to see those who were "honed boys" to farmers, by industry and good conduct rise to opulence; at the same time that their master's sons, who were thought to be born to wealth, for want of those qualities, have ended their days in penury.

An experienced old gentleman, many years ago when I was young, gave me some very judicious hints on the subject of "small gains," and explained to me the manner in which they accumulated, and what the end would be, if followed up carefully; and if you have no objection, Mr Farmer's Cabinet, I will give you a table that is true to a figure, and which will show the wonder workings of money if it be let alone to accumulate; and I would have you observe that the same result will be produced, only in a much more extraordinary

degree, by adding each year, *not money*, but *ADDITIONAL FERTILITY* to the same amount to a farm.

One hundred dollars put to interest at 6 per cent, and an additional \$100 added to it each year successively, together with the interest accumulated for 10 years will amount to \$1318 07
An annuity of 100 in 20 years amts. to 3678 55
do do do 30 do 7905 81
do do do 40 do 15479 19
do do do 50 do 29033 59
do do do 60 do 53312 81
do do do 70 do 96793 21
do do do 80 do 174659 98
do do do 90 do 314107 51
do do do 100 do 538386 80

Only think of it! the poor despised 100 dollars a year! see the wonderful workings of it! it is almost incredible! I could scarcely believe it myself, if I was not positively certain the calculation was correct to a figure. Now is there a farm of 100 acres within 30 miles of Philadelphia, that by ordinary management would not produce 100 dollars per annum, clear; or that would not enable its owner to add 100 dollars worth of fertility to it annually? if there is not, then the above miracle almost, may be wrought out. Take courage young men, try it! do not desert your honorable calling for wild, uncertain speculation; try it stick to your calling, I say, and you will not repent of it. —*Farmer's Cabinet.*

The march of intellect is shown in small things as well as in great, and the grandeur of men's conceptions in the nineteenth century is symbolled forth by big words which are now so popular. Instead of schools, we have lyceums, seminaries, and academies. The boys do not play in the yard, they recreate themselves upon the *campus*. We do not now signify dissent, by saying "we don't think so;" "we repudiate the idea;" and a repeal is a rescission. A next door neighbor is a continuous individual, and so on to the great fatigue of the organs of articulation, and to the no little annoyance of those who know nothing of Greek and Latin, and seldom trouble themselves with dictionaries.

Nothing can stay the progress of refinement. The Baron of Bradwardine should be among us to talk of *subligaculi* when he spoke of slippers and brogans; for we observe that a man in New York sells to the thirsty a drink called "Salubrious Stomachic Effervescent Ginger Beverage." In former times, this liquid compound was known by the less euphonious and less imposing name of "Ginger Pop." The sable Gwynnecle who vends "Jam Spruce Beer" about the streets of Philadelphia, should now say "*heu jam satis*" to the lowly title of his commodity and invest it with greater sublimity. Although "jam" is well understood to be the superlative commendation, yet it is too brief to impress the mind with a vast idea. When cabbages are called *splendid*, and potatoes *magnificent*, it derogates from the dignity of beer to be no more than "jam." —*Penns 31*

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[NO. 3.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Horticultural Register.

FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND TREES.

BY H. A. S. DEARBORN.

MR BRECK—The season having been unusually favorable for vegetation, and especially since the 15th of May, the consequent verdant and magnificent appearance of the country, with the blandness and congeniality of the weather, have induced vast numbers of persons, to visit the many highly cultivated gardens in the environs of Boston, several of which have attracted universal attention, either from the great variety of ornamental plants they contain, or the beauty of some favorite kinds, that have been managed in the most skillful manner.

Mr Walker's exhibition of Tulips became the first chief point of attraction for nearly two weeks, and thousands were delighted, with the superb display, of that infinitely various and gorgeous family of flowers.

Other towns, it appears, have also enjoyed a like interesting spectacle; but a discrimination must be made between the merit due for quantity, and the resulting from the excellence of the varieties, and the perfection of their development. The enterprising gentlemen of Newburyport and Salem, are entitled to great credit, for the taste they have evinced, in the culture of elegant plants; but it is presumed they do not claim precedence, unless they had also as many kinds which were as rare and perfect in florescence, as those which Mr Walker presented; for the mere superiority in number, cannot be considered as giving pre-eminence, in any vegetable production, unless it is of some very peculiar or notoriously useful species.

To obtain bulbs of the best kinds of Tulips from Holland, Belgium, France, and England, is very difficult and expensive, as every person has experienced, who has undertaken to introduce any particular plant from foreign countries. The bulbs, generally sent to this country for sale, are the rejected of the large nurseries, as all the most choice and valuable kinds are carefully reserved for the European markets, where the amateur purchasers are numerous, and willing and able to pay the highest price, for the remarkable varieties. Even in our day the extravagant passion for Tulips has not entirely subsided, and from 500 to 1500 dollars have been given, within a few years, for a single bulb, while those disposed of, at our auction sales, do not average more than from five to fifteen cents, and often not so much. Some of Mr Walker's cost in London fifty dollars each, and many of them from ten to twenty.

I have cultivated the tulip during a number of years, and had five thousand in bloom at one time, three thousand of which were in a bed, and the remainder scattered in the borders of the avenues and garden walks; but as a show of flowers, it was, in all respects, inferior to that of Mr Walker's bed of only eight hundred, from the inferiority of the

kinds, small number of distinguished varieties, negligent mode of cultivation, and imperfect florescence.

To give this superb flower an opportunity of displaying all its charming attributes, the soil must be deeply trenched, and enriched by a peculiar compost of thoroughly decomposed barn-yard manure, river sand, and decayed leaves or other vegetable matter, while a screen is indispensable to protect the plants, from the cold, night air, the direct rays of the sun, and violent winds, when bursting into flower and during the period of their bloom. This Mr Walker provided, at an expense of several hundred dollars, in a neat and complete manner, in the form of a beautiful pavilion, which was covered with stout white cotton cloth, so arranged, as to be easily rolled up, and let down, by means of pulleys.

Tulips have been a favorite florist's flower for centuries, not only in Holland, but in England and other European nations; and as early as 1630, Parkinson, after enumerating one hundred and forty sorts, observes in his quaint manner, that "to tell of all the kinds which are the pride of delight, they are so many, as to pass my ability, and, as I believe, the skill of any other." He was a celebrated herbist and botanist, and acted in that capacity to James I, and Charles I. His book on gardening is the first which was published in Great Britain, worthy of consideration. It is entitled "Paradisus Insole Paradisus Terrestres; or a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers, which our English ayre will admit to be nursed up; with a kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, roots and fruits for meate, and sause used with us; and an orchard of all sorts of fruit bearing trees and shrubbes, fit for our land, together with the right ordering, planting and preparing of them, and their use and virtues."

In Parkinson's time tulips were divided into *præcoces*, or early blowers, and *serotine*, or late blowers, with an intermediate class of *duplex medie*, doubtful or middle blowers, as they flowered between the two others. The early blowers, have short stems and the Duc Van Thiroul is almost the only variety in repute, among modern florists. The great number of distinguished and admired varieties are all produced from the late blowers, which having tall stems and much finer colors, engross nearly the whole attention of the cultivators of tulips. The modern mode of classing the late blowers by the Dutch florists is as follows.

Prime Baguets, from the French word *baguette*, a rod, or wand; they are very tall, with handsome cups and white bottoms, well broken with fine brown, and all from the same breeder.

Riguel's Baguets.—This variety is supposed to have received their distinctive appellation from some individual by the name of Riguel, who was eminent in this branch of floriculture. They are not quite so tall as the former, but have strong stems, and very large well formed cups, with white bottoms, handsomely broken with rich brown color, and all from the same breeder.

Incomparable Verports.—A particular kind of Bybloemens. Cups very perfect, cherry-red and rose color and white bottoms, well broken with shining brown. Some of these are from ten to twenty-five dollars a root.

Bybloemens, or next flowers, called by the French *Flamants*. They have white ground, or nearly so, and are beautifully broken, with shades of purple and a variety of colors. They are from different breeders.

Bizarres, from the French odd, or irregular. Ground yellow, from different breeders, and broken with a variety of colors.

Paroquets, or Parrot Tulips.—The edges of the petals are fringed, colors brilliant crimson and yellow, with shades of bright green; but still they are held in no sort of esteem among florists.

Double.—These are of various, brilliant red, yellow and mixed colors; but, like many other double flowers, are deemed monsters, and not appreciated by flower fanciers, although they have an elegant appearance, from their upright, tall, and firm stems, and crowns of large peony shaped flowers, and when scattered with the Parrot, among the small shrubs and other plants in the borders of avenues and walks, or planted out in separate beds, they have a pleasing effect.

In the catalogue of Mosan for 1820, there are six sorts of early tulips, four of Paroquets, twenty-two double, and upward of six hundred late kinds.

Breeders are such as have been procured from the seed, and consist of one color, which is red, purple, violet, gray, brown, black, yellow, or some other individual color, without any sort of variation. These are cultivated in a rather poor and dry soil, and become broken, or variegated, in from one to twenty years, and produce new varieties; but so uncertain is the prospect of a favorable result, that but few persons have been willing to make experiments, for after many years of patient and unremitting attention, there may not be one remarkable and choice variety, out of a thousand seedling bulbs. It is from this circumstance, that a new and superb tulip commands the high prices in Europe which have been named, and actually paid, within a few years.

When the Tulip has broken, the colors are unchangeable, and are perpetuated by offsets from the parent bulb.

The tulips which are deemed worthy of special attention, by amateurs, belong chiefly to the classes of Bizarres and Bybloemens; and the properties of a fine variegated late variety, according to the best modern florists, are as follows.

Petals of a graceful form, the three exterior ones larger at the base than those of the interior; colors delicate, yet conspicuous, from the manner in which the tints are displayed, whether spotted, striped, feathered, blotched, splashed, pencilled, mottled, flaked, or as the French more significantly term the breakings of this flower *panaches*; edges entire and rounded, or but slightly crenated, at the summit, and so symmetrically arranged, as to form a perfect cup-shaped corolla, with a round

bottom,—except in some anomalous and remarkable kinds, like that called the Mountain of Snow, whose petals are slightly acuminate, recurved, a little undulate, and the flower leaning to one side. Stem strong, upright, and nearly thirty inches high; radical foliage, long, broad, undulating, and of deep rich green. The ground color of the bottoms of cups should be clear white, or yellow; the centre of each petal should contain one or more bold blotches or stripes, intermixed with small portions of the original color, abruptly broken into many irregular obtuse points. The colors which are generally held in greatest estimation, in variegated striped sorts, are black, golden yellow, purple, violet, rose, and vermilion, each of which being varied in different ways; but such as are striped with three different colors, in a distinct and unmixed manner, with strong regular streaks, and but little or no tinge of the broader, are considered the most perfect.

An uncle of Mr Walker, who resides near Windsor Castle, is celebrated for his tulips and ranunculuses, having produced several magnificent varieties of the former and many of the latter from the seed. His exhibitions of those universally admired flowers have been so superb, that his garden has been annually visited by the sovereigns, nobility, and that numerous portion of the population of Great Britain who have a taste for ornamental plants. From him the nephew has received many of his superior roots.

Besides the commendable exertions of Mr Walker to present an interesting display of well cultivated and choice tulips, he has eminently succeeded in raising from imported plants and seed, numerous new varieties of the *Viola grandiflora*,—the most admirable of that large family of charming flowers. He has, in fact, made this large and brilliant Pansy, known to New England, by the extensive seminaries which he has established, and the multitude of plants which decorate his ground. He had seven hundred varieties in bloom at the time his tulips were in flower, and the corollas of some of them, were more than two inches in diameter. He also cultivates the ranunculus,—one of the most delicate, beautiful, and difficult of all herbaceous perennial plants, to bring into a full and perfect florescence. He has two beds, this season, containing over two thousand tubers, and one hundred and thirty kinds, which, if the weather should not be too hot, will present an exhibition of flowers as rare and interesting as that of his tulips.

To the above named plants and the Dahlia, Mr Walker has devoted his sole attention, leaving to others the vast field of floriculture, for the selection of their favorite flowers, and the distinction they have attained, or may acquire, from the intelligence, skill, and industry bestowed on their cultivation, and that complete success, which so amply rewards the ardent amateur.

The necessity of a division of attention to the several departments of ornamental and useful plants, is as obvious, as that of labor in the mechanical arts; and the advantages derived therefrom are as certain, as they are conspicuous and satisfactory.

Colonel Wilder is unrivalled, in this country, in the number, variety and successful cultivation of the Camellia, the Rhododendron, Azalea, and Rose, having over three hundred kinds of the first, and upwards of four hundred of the last named plants.

Mr Manning, of Salem, has the largest variety of pears, he having made that delicious fruit his principal object of culture, while the apple and

plum have claimed his next regard. Mr William Kenrick is well known for his extensive and well managed nursery of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants; and for several years he has made most honorable efforts to introduce the *Morus Multicaulis* and other valuable species of the mulberry, for affording the best aliment to the silk worm. He has also the merit of establishing the first extensive nursery in New England, and has published a very interesting and useful work on fruit trees. He, with Mr Manning, first succeeded in obtaining Mr Van Mon's new kind of pears, and he has a collection of that kind of fruit trees, of great value, from the number of varieties.—(Concluded next week.)

REPORT

Submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the culture of the Mulberry and Sugar-beet, by the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture, who were instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what encouragement may be given to promote the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, report :

That, in order to obtain satisfactory information of the present state and condition, as well as of the importance, of the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, they issued a circular on the subject, shortly after it was committed to them, to which they have received numerous answers, giving much interesting and useful information; some of the most important of which the committee append to this report. The first question which naturally suggests itself is, whether the subject-matter is of such national importance as to merit the serious consideration of Congress; and in order to satisfy themselves on this point, the committee ascertained from public documents (the Treasury Department not furnishing an official statement, as requested) the amount of silk and sugar imported for the last five years, respectively, which is as follows, viz :

	Silk.	Sugar.
1832	\$9,147,812	\$2,933,688
1833	9,309,547	4,752,343
1834	(document imperfect)	5,537,829
1835	16,537,983	6,806,184
1836	25,033,200	12,514,551

This statement at once shows the immense sum which is annually paid by the people of this country to foreign countries for these two articles only; and, also, the very great importance of encouraging their culture among ourselves, if that be practicable: for whilst your committee are far from favoring what is termed the Chinese policy, and are equally averse to discussing, formally, at this time, any disputed questions of constitutional law or political economy, they would respectfully insist, that when the soil, climate, and other circumstances, will enable the people of this country to produce, by their own labor, on their own soil, any article which is extensively consumed amongst us, it is the duty of the government, as far as may be deemed constitutional, to facilitate, by all reasonable encouragement, the production of that article. This course has ever been pursued alike by our own nation, and by every enlightened nation on the globe. So far was the policy carried at an early day in Great Britain, that even the winding-sheet of the dead was required to be made of wool, by act of parliament; and to this day, notwithstanding the theories of her writers, and some of her statesmen, no article that can be extensively pro-

duced there but is adequately protected by government. It is true that this may, for a short time, add something to the price; but this will be much more than compensated by the introduction of a new article of industry, and its subsequent abundance and cheapness; and no nation can enjoy that desired state of lofty independence whose policy will not enable its citizens to produce such articles of prime necessity as are compatible with their habits and the soil and climate of the country, and which will render them, as well in peace as in war, secure from the fluctuations of trade and the policy of other nations. A government that is so bound up by constitutional provisions that it cannot act in a great national matter, but must stand the powerless victim of other nations, is such a political anomaly as no people would intentionally select for themselves. The universal sentiment would be, if it be too weak to protect the prime interests of the country, it is too worthless to be preserved. This subject commends itself to the people of this country with peculiar interest at this time, when, as will be seen by the following statement, the foreign grain-growers have not only taken possession of our market abroad, and thus greatly reduced our exports of grain, but have actually usurped our market at home, and thus must eventually compel the grain growing states, for the want of some exchangeable production, either to do without such necessary articles as are the subject of this report, or else to produce them themselves.

Bread-stuffs exported from the United States in

1832	\$6,199,863
1833	7,009,556
1834	5,677,341
1835	6,111,164
1836	4,799,151

Whenever a new enterprise is projected in this country, one argument is used which merits consideration, and that is this: that, on account of the cheapness of labor in Europe, the citizens here can never compete with the producers there. This objection is more specious than solid, and derives its importance from the want of a comprehensive view of the subject. That mere manual labor is cheaper in Europe than in this country, is unquestionable; but that the specific amount of the result of labor from a specific sum is greater there than here, is denied. In Europe the excessive taxes and other burdens imposed upon the producer are so much deducted from the price of labor; besides, the comparative amount produced by an ignorant people in a state of semi-vassalage, unnerved by their degradation, and uninfluenced by the many considerations that stimulate the citizens of a free country like ours, is vastly in favor of the latter; add to these the fact, that the use of machinery is much more extensive and powerful here than it is in the pauper-ridden governments of the old world; here, every inducement that can be suggested by enterprise and ambition, and wealth, is held out to encourage the invention and use of labor-saving and labor-doing machines; there, every discouragement presents itself: here, every successful invention enriches the country and meets with the kind feelings of the government and the people; there, an improvement in machinery, the invention of a horse rake, or the use of the cradle, throws thousands out of employment, greatly swells the pauper-list, and is greeted with mobs and rebellion. These reflections are amply supported by the history of the cotton manufacture in this country. Amongst the many interests which it is the duty of govern-

ment to encourage, none should be pre-eminent to those of agriculture, which, indeed, have been too long neglected, both by government and people. "Politicians," in the eloquent language of Mr Allen's New York report, "may speculate upon the influence which free institutions or a partisan administration may have upon the prosperity of a country; commercial men may extol the advantages of an extended foreign commerce; manufacturers may claim pre-eminence in conferring independence upon their country; and literature may arrogate the exclusive credit of rendering a community enlightened and polished; yet, after all, agriculture constitutes the broad base upon which the whole superstructure of society depends for support. If that languishes, either for want of the protection or patronage of the constituted authorities, or from the inattention and lack of intelligence in its rural population, the government becomes embarrassed, commerce crippled, and manufactures paralyzed." But agriculturists are arousing from their long slumber, and awakening to the true interests of themselves and their country; science and enterprise are pushing them to select whatever is best adapted to peculiar soils and climates, and will most benefit the cultivator and elevate his character and standing; and it is believed that the time is not distant when agriculture will take the first rank in character, as it is now in usefulness, and when young men of talents and education instead of engaging in some too-crowded profession, will devote their mental as well as physical energies to the cultivation of the soil, and find in that occupation the road to wealth, to honor, and to happiness.

Amongst the objects that may require the fostering care of government, the committee are of opinion that none are more deserving attention than those now under consideration. Many important advantages would arise from the extensive cultivation of the mulberry and sugar-beet in this country. It would introduce to the farmer new and valuable, and, as your committee believe, profitable productions; which, in rotation with other crops, would have a doubly beneficial effect on our agricultural interests. It would improve our lands, increase the amount of productive industry, and condense, improve, and enrich our population. It would be adding other branches to the home, the fire-side business of every family, and thus increase the pleasure as well as the prosperity of the domestic circle. Your committee cannot forbear to notice with approbation, on this occasion, the fact that Mr Lindsey, of Washington city, has frequently conferred with them on this subject, imparting his valuable information, enforced by the practical argument of his weaving a complete suit of domestic silk, cultivated and manufactured on his own premises. There is in this, as in every country, a large class of individuals, who, so far from adding any thing to the industry and wealth of the nation, are unable to support themselves, for want of suitable employment; such are indigent females and children, the aged and infirm, to whom may be added the long list of paupers in our poor-houses and asylums, and of prisoners in our work-houses and state penitentiaries. To this class, the cultivation of silk presents a most suitable and advantageous employment.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet, and of course the cultivation of the beet itself, for that purpose, is of but recent origin. It was first introduced into France in 1811, under the patronage

of the imperial government; but was, for many years considered of but little account: lately, however, the attention of the French has been called to the subject, and the production has greatly increased; so that last year it is stated to have amounted to 90,000,000 lbs. of sugar—being about one-half the quantity consumed in the kingdom. In this country, but little beet-sugar has as yet been produced; owing, as we believe, to a very great deficiency of definite practical intelligence on the subject. Messrs Ronaldson, Vaughan, and Shider, of Philadelphia, in connection with the Beet-sugar Society of Pennsylvania, have taken the lead in introducing into this country the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and have shown a most commendable zeal in obtaining and disseminating information on the subject. For this purpose they have been at the expense of sending to France Mr James Pedder, their agent, who, on his return, made a most able and interesting report to the society, which was published in August, 1835. Mr Edward Church, of Northampton, Massachusetts, has also placed his country under a heavy debt of gratitude, by translating from the works of Dabrunfaut, De Domballe, and others, and the preparation of a Manual on the cultivation and manufacture of beet-sugar, which he modestly styles a "Notice on the Beet-sugar." This manual was published in 1837, at Northampton, by J. H. Butler, Esq., and derives great value, not only from the research manifested by its author, but from his practical information on the subject, acquired by a residence of several years in the vicinity of Paris. This little work, together with Mr Pedder's report, embodying as they do nearly all the information we have on the subject, cannot be too highly commended to the attention of the American people.

The culture of silk was introduced into Europe as early as the sixth century, by two missionaries, who clandestinely conveyed from China, in a hollow cane, a sufficient quantity of the silk-worm eggs to commence the business in the vicinity of Constantinople; from whence it has spread through every part of Europe whose climate is adapted to the culture. England has been at great pains and expense to introduce the production of silk into the kingdom; but, finding the climate too moist, she now confines her efforts to the extensive manufacture of the raw silk imported from more congenial climes. Considerable efforts were made at an early period to introduce into this country so valuable an article of industry. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, and perhaps some other states, had made considerable progress prior to the revolution; but the trying scenes of that eventful period, so unpropitious to the success of any new enterprise, effectually prostrated this for many years; indeed, for a long time after the termination of that glorious contest, our country was so peculiarly situated with regard to the rest of the world—being not only the carriers, but the producers of grain and other articles of necessity for the belligerent powers of Europe—that few men felt inclined to abandon the production of what found a ready market and a high price for the purpose of testing any untried experiment in agriculture. There were, perhaps, some other reasons which induced the people of this country to neglect this subject for so long a period. The white Italian mulberry, till within a few years, was the only variety cultivated as food for the silk-worm, and this was unfit for use for several years; so that the cultivator was compelled to lose the use

of his capital and labor for some years, before he had any prospect of remuneration: add to this the extreme difficulty which, till very recently, attended the process of reeling, and the want of a market for cocoons, or even raw silk, and we have causes sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that the culture of silk was never abandoned in this country on account of the soil or climate, or any other supposed natural obstacle. The committee have the satisfaction to believe that these difficulties no longer exist: the world is at peace; each nation raises its own articles of necessity; the farmers of this country, so far from having a great market abroad for their grain and other produce, have really a competition at home; the cultivation of the white mulberry has been substituted by the *Morus multicaulis* and other varieties, which may be stripped of their foliage the same year that they are planted; and the dull, tedious method of reeling by hand, which required a regular apprenticeship to learn, and years to acquire facility in the use of, has given way to the new patent reel, by which a person (even a child) may learn in a few hours to reel, with great ease and expedition, a much more even thread than by the old process. It may also be added, that many silk weavers have established themselves in the country, and opened a good and permanent market for all the cocoons and raw silk that can be raised; they being now under the necessity of importing large quantities to keep their factories in operation.—(To be continued.)

CULTURE OF WHEAT IN THE TROPICS.—It is well known that the cultivation of wheat within the tropics has been deemed impracticable, unless at an elevation of from five to nine thousand feet; and that as a consequence the inhabitants of the West India Islands, and the adjacent main, are mostly dependent on the United States for their supply of wheat flour, while the great mass live on corn, 'Zea mays.' From some late experiments, however, it would seem that by selecting a proper variety of wheat, and a proper season for sowing, the difficulties attending the production of wheat on those islands is not insurmountable, and several cases have occurred within the last two years in which wheat sown at but a few feet above the level of the sea, has perfected a beautiful grain.

The wheat in these instances was sown in January, and was cut in April, having grown and ripened in the short space of ninety days. In the Journal of the Banaha Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, is the following paragraph, giving notice of an example of productiveness which can be rarely paralleled in the history of the wheat plant.

"On the twelfth of March, Mr Lees stated, that he had been informed by Mr Storr, that each grain of the Victoria wheat which he had planted would be likely to produce 100 ears; counting only the very moderate number of 50 grains to each ear, this would be an increase of 5000 per cent, or five thousand bushels for one! Mr Storr intends, in the coming season, planting a quantity of this wheat, from which no doubt abundance of seed will be obtained."

ANECDOTE.—Does the previous question cut off every thing? inquired a member of the House of Representatives the other day.—'It does' was the reply. Then, said he, 'I shan't, the first chance, move it upon Mr Petrikim's piece.'—*Alexandria Gaz.*

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE, FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

We have thought the cause of agricultural improvement would be greatly promoted by the publication of a series of elementary books on agriculture, designed for the use of the schoolboy. Why should not our children have facilities for the acquisition of knowledge applicable to this pursuit as well as on less useful ones? If education is designed to fit us to engage in the practical duties of life: why is it that the most important of all earthly subjects, and one which occupies the labors of a vast majority of our people, is not the leading object of the schoolboy's education? We have elementary books on every other subject; we have schools wherein are taught the rudiments of every science, schools of law, medicine, divinity, of fighting, dancing, and of every thing but of agriculture. There is something wrong in the national practice on this subject. We ought to give to the most important subjects the highest degree of attention—we must graduate various branches of education by the standard of their relative importance, and give to those having the nearest relation to our most important interests, the greatest share of favor. We ought to have the principles of husbandry taught in every common school and a chair of agriculture endowed in every college. And we think the first step to the introduction of this new branch of education is, to have the necessary elementary school books. We have many men in our country, eminently capable of compiling such works and adapting them precisely to the capacity of the schoolboy. And he who would prepare a set of works on agriculture for the use of schools, such as would give to the boys of the country destined for the pursuits of husbandry, a thorough knowledge of the principles and the outlines of the practice, of agriculture, would do more for the general good and for his own literary fame, than in any other walk of science or learning. Let it not be supposed that we decried other branches of science or learning. We are in favor of all; and especially those which contribute useful aids in the practical labors of life. We would render all subservient to man's use; and it is only in this view that they should be appreciated. But it is admitted on all hands, that agriculture is the most universal, the most dignified, the most congenial, virtuous and productive pursuit of mankind—the substratum of all other pursuits—the life and soul of commerce and manufactures—the mother of the arts and sciences—the basis of civilization; and we insist, it is not seeking too much when we seek to give to her own child, the husbandman, a higher grade of education. Whatever description of knowledge, relates nearly or remotely to the multifarious labors of the agriculturist, should be an object of his study, and constitute a portion of his exercises at the primary school and the college, and employ his reflections in all the riper years of after life. One of the most absurd and mischievous errors of the day, is that of the father, who gives to the son destined for a farmer an education inferior to that he bestows upon the one destined for a profession. The husbandman deserves a better education than a lawyer or a doctor; because his occupation requires the exercise of more knowledge; but it is too generally the case, that he is only allowed some snatched intervals between the crochets, to learn to read, write and cipher—and this a few weeks education enough for a farmer! O, what a degraded, miserable error is this—what a blot to the improvement and dignity of the class!

It ought, it must be banished, and the practice which results from it abolished, and a wiser and better one substituted. Now, however the remark may seem to ensure the general opinion and practice on this subject, and although we may be even ridiculed by many farmers themselves, for the apparent ultraism of the sentiment, we are bold to declare, nevertheless, that the farmer has need of a better education, and he actually more often requires the aid of more various branches of science in his ramified operations, than the member of any profession; and we sincerely believe, that if any discrimination should be made in the education of two sons, one destined for a farmer and the other for a profession, it should be in favor of the former. Let us not be misunderstood—the boy destined for a profession or trade should be thoroughly educated in all branches pertaining to his distinct calling; while the boy intended for a farmer should be thoroughly instructed in all the principles to which the intelligent and scientific agriculturist stands indebted for the successful result of his labors. We could easily show, that these principles are drawn from a wider range of sciences than are necessary to be consulted by one destined for any of the so-called learned professions; and consequently it would be shown that the husbandman needs a more extended education. A young man preparing for the bar is ready to enter upon his legal studies on attaining some smattering of Latin, (or it may be Greek;) and many do not even go thus far before taking up Blackstone. A short course of reading elementary works on the principles and practice of law, and the student enters on the practical field of his profession. The physician requires more preparation to qualify him for practice. He too, learns the dead languages, and studies the principles and practice of his art, but those principles involve a knowledge of various abstract sciences, and he is constrained to invoke the aid of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, &c. before he enters upon the practice of his profession. We are speaking of those studies only as they relate to the professional qualifications of the student, and of course we are not to be understood as denying either the possession or the importance of other branches of learning to professional men. They, as well as agriculturists and others, in their social and political relations to community, are equally required to discharge the duties of citizens; and we hold that all classes should avail themselves of every accomplishment which learning or science can bestow, in aid of the performance of those high duties. But we need not stray comparisons or illustrations on the subject; our opinions may be presented at one view. We would give to every one, of whatever pursuit, precisely the education adapted to it—and it should be thorough and perfect in all its branches, or at least so far as any or all the branches related to the peculiar pursuit adopted by the student. It should thus qualify him for the intelligent prosecution of the labors of his life and ensure his complete success. It would render the farmer as illustrious, and certainly as useful, in his sphere, as the profoundest statesman or professor. But the subject is too interesting to be treated satisfactorily in the narrow limits to which we are circumscribed; and we mean to pursue it. In the meantime, we submit to the board of education, and to the commissioners of common schools, the propriety of early considering the importance of adopting a series of agricultural works, as text books in the school about to be put in oper-

ation under the excellent common school law of the state. They may do incalculable good to the children of Kentucky, which will flow to other generations, and they may render the system far more useful and effective, by seasonably directing their earnest attention to the subject.—Frankfort, Ky. Farmer.

THE COMING HARVEST.

Never was there the prospect of a richer fulfillment of the gracious promise made by the Almighty, when he set his bow in the heavens, and declared that thenceforth "seed time and harvest should not fail." From every section of the country, and more particularly from the principal agricultural districts, the accounts of the coming harvest are of the most cheering description; every where is the promise of an abundant reward for the labor of the husbandman. The continuance of warm weather and the abundance of rain has brought forward the fruits of the earth with unusual rapidity and perfection. The grass crop, which is partially cut and will be secured in the course of a week, is the heaviest that has been known for years. The pastures look nearly as well as the meadows have the two past years. Corn, wheat, and grain of all kinds look uncommonly well. Wheat, the great staple of the West, it is confidently anticipated, will be gathered in such abundance as will enable us to export instead of importing it. Not only is there the prospect of an abundant crop, but a large portion of the land has been devoted to its cultivation. The Spring wheat has succeeded admirably in latitudes where the season has been generally considered too short for this grain. Large quantities of this species have been sown in New England. On the Eastern shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, where the wheat crop has failed for successive years until the cultivation of it has been abandoned, the Spring wheat has been very successful and a great deal has been planted.

The Baltimore American says:—

"The Crops—the Harvest.—An all bountiful Providence has not only blessed our country with abundant crops, but also with the most favorable season for their ingathering. We never recollect to have witnessed a more genial period for the growth and final ripening of the crops than the last six or eight weeks have presented, or a more advantageous condition of the weather since the harvest has commenced. Each day's continuance of such weather as we have had for the eight or ten just past, secures to the country hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat.

In Maryland the husbandmen are busy, and extraordinary wages are given to the best harvest hands, in order that the crops may be secured. As much as five to six dollars a day have been paid in some cases to first rate cradlers."

Respecting the wheat crop in Virginia, the Farmer's Register of June 25th says:—

"The present wheat crop throughout Virginia, and other adjacent states so far as we have heard, is the best in quantity and quality combined, that has grown for many years—if not the best that has ever been made. Some partial disasters, on particular farms, have been suffered, from chinch bug, hessian fly, or rust; but nothing worth naming as affecting the general crop of Virginia. A more considerable cause of diminution will be found in the circumstance that there is less surface now under wheat than a few years ago; as the repeated

losses and failures of wheat have caused almost every farmer to withdraw some portion of his fields (the part promising the least product,) from wheat culture, and substituting oats or rye. The crop is now so far advanced in lower Virginia, that it may be considered out of danger, except from continued wet weather during the time for harvest, by which cause we have known of one crop (in 1821) nearly lost, after it was ripe enough to be reaped. The weather now (June 25th) is very favorable.

Harvest was begun on some of the most highly improved marled land on James River on the 16th inst. with purple straw wheat—which was as early as what is called May wheat, elsewhere was ready for the scythe. There has been a predominance of cold weather for the time of year through the last 60 days or more, and the growth and ripening of wheat were every where more backward than usual."

The Charleston papers make remarks similarly encouraging of the crops in the northern part of South Carolina and Georgia.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Ontario county, New York, estimates the wheat crop as the largest they have had in twenty years.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "During the course of a short ride on Long Island a day or two since, we had some opportunity to learn the prospects as to the crops in Queen's county this season. Never was there a fairer bidding for an abundant yield than there is at the present time. The wheat fields in particular are very fine. Rye and corn are also doing very well, though the latter has suffered in some instances from the ravages of the grub worm. The hay crop, which the farmers are now gathering in, will be very large."

In fact, the accounts from all parts of the country are but an echo of the same opinions. All unite in saying that there is every prospect to believe that a more abundant harvest will be gathered than has blessed the country for many years.—*Rhode Island Country Journal.*

DECOMPOSITION OR PUTREFACTION OF VEGETABLES.

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

The compounds formed, when the vegetable dies and putrefaction goes on, are, carbonic acid, water, carbonic oxide, and carburetted hydrogen. The two former are the chief results of the decomposition; the two latter formed more sparingly, and principally when there is not a free supply of oxygen to the substance undergoing decomposition. The carbon and hydrogen of the plant have a constant tendency to unite with oxygen, and form carbonic acid and water. Now there is never present in the

vegetable a sufficient supply of oxygen to convert all the carbon into carbonic acid, and all the hydrogen into water; hence, if there be not a sufficient supply of oxygen to produce these compounds presented from external sources, as from the air, the two other matters are forced, one of which (carbonic oxide) requires a less quantity of carbon than the carbonic acid, while the other (carburetted hydrogen) requires no oxygen, consisting of carbon and hydrogen.

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

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

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

HINTS FOR JULY.

From a belief of its utility, confirmed by several years' practice, we earnestly recommend a trial, to those who have not adopted the practice, of curing their clover hay and such as abounds in clover, in grass cocks, instead of spreading and curing it in the old way. It will save labor, save hay, and add much to the value of that which is housed. As soon as the grass has become wilted in the swath, and the external moisture evaporated, and by all means before any of the leaves become dry and crumble, put the grass in grass cocks, as small at the base as possible, not to exceed a yard in diameter, and taper them off, by adding forkfuls, to the apex, which may be four to five feet from the ground. Leave them undisturbed at least 48 hours and until you are pretty certain of sun or a drying wind: then open the cocks, and if once turned, the curing will be complete in three or four hours, scarcely a leaf will be wasted, and the hay will be bright, fragrant, and will keep well.

Cut small grain before it becomes dead ripe, for the following reasons: 1. If omitted, bad weather

may intervene and delay the harvest too long. 2. Dead ripe grain wastes much in harvesting. 3. Early cut grain makes the best flour. 4. When any portion of the culm or straw has ripened, or become dry, there is no further supply of nourishment from the soil; and the grain then gets as much food from the cut as it could get from the standing straw. Hence, when the straw turns yellow under the ear, however green the rest part of it may be, the grain should be cut. And when the straw becomes badly affected with rust or mildew, the sooner it is cut the better.

Do not put the plough into your corn, if you have, as you may have for a trifle, a cultivator or horse-hoe. It severs the roots, which are the mouths of the plants, turns up and wastes the manure, which should always be applied to this crop, and deprives the plants of more than half their pasture. Hill your corn but slightly. Hilling renders it more liable to suffer from drought, and induces it to throw out a new set of roots, the old ones being in a manner useless, by being buried too deep, and beyond the reach of the influence of heat and air, the indispensable agents of nutrition and vegetable growth.—*Cultivator.*

WORKING DRESS FOR FARMERS.

Every person should be clad in a dress adapted to his occupation or calling: this indicates sound judgment and good taste, and enables a family to save a good many stray dollars in the course of a year. In our country, but little attention has been paid to this important matter, and much unnecessary expense is annually incurred for want of adopting a cheap and simple costume for a working dress, which we should not be afraid of having dirtied or injured by the business we are engaged in, and which can be quickly put on or off, as occasion may require. In France, where convenience and economy has been studied by the agriculturist, there is a particular dress worn, which contributes much to comfort, and has a very neat and pleasing appearance. It much resembles what is called the "hunting shirt" in this country, is made for summer wear of unbleached linen, comes half way down to the knees, has a breast pocket on each side with buttons, and an open slit in the seam on each side opposite the pantaloons pockets, to give ready access to them; the collar fastens with a hook and eye, and two buttons close the bosom slit. Around the waist is a belt either of the same material, or of leather buckled in front.

This dress, which in France is called 'Blouse,' is cheap, light, cool, convenient, tidy, good looking and tasty, and consequently every way adapted to the every day business of the farmer and gardener, and ought to be worn by men and boys when engaged in their daily work, to the exclusion of the inappropriate and inconvenient dresses with which many are attired.

Silk Ribbon in great perfection is manufactured by Messrs S. & T. Whitmarsh, at their Factory near South Street Bridge. The loom used was constructed by Mr P. Downing, of Enfield, and a more perfect and beautiful piece of machinery we have rarely seen. It is capable of weaving fourteen pieces of Ribbon of different widths at the same time, and it does weave them exquisitely. Some specimens which we have in our possession, the product of this machinery, are not surpassed by any Ribbon of foreign manufacture.—*Northampton Courier.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1838.

MANURES—CONTINUED.

We have spoken of some of the resources, which every farmer has upon his own premises for supplying himself with manure. We may be chargeable with some repetitions; but the importance of the subject must be our apology. We believe, and the conclusion is founded upon no small observation and experience, that almost every farmer has within his own reach the means of enriching his farm, of extending and improving his cultivation; and finally of carrying his cultivation to as high a pitch of productiveness, as the nature of his soil admits of. No farmer should be willing to stop short of this; and when this is made, as it should be, his great object of pursuit, and he is willing to devote to it all the attention and time and skill and labor, which men, who are determined to succeed, apply to other pursuits, success is equally certain. The great rule of accumulation in this case as in every other is, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost."

We have spoken of a barn cellar; and of securing the contents of the stalls and the privy. The value of necessary manure or night soil is very partially appreciated among us. There is no manure more powerful. The farmers in the neighborhood of the cities are beginning to understand it. It is objected by many that its effects are transient. So is every thing else in this world—Nothing earthly or human lasts long. But we believe that in this matter the effects are much more durable than is generally admitted. Within a short time we have seen a field now in grass, which had a good dressing of it five years ago; and it tells of it in pretty loud tones to this day. The great objection to its use is in the difficulty of removing it. We have shown in a former number how in a private establishment this may be entirely obviated. The farmers in the neighborhood of the city, who remove the night soil from the city, are many of them, in the first disposition which they make of this article, sufficiently slovenly; and ought to be subjected to a more severe police; for by proper management all offensiveness might be avoided, and certainly no deposits near the highways or buildings ought to be in any case permitted; the heaps should be immediately covered with loam; and the carts and utensils as soon as emptied ought to be thoroughly washed with chloride of lime. The expense would be trifling. There is little doubt however that we shall soon have the French method of preparing the article introduced among us; a mode by which the crude substance, by the application of a prepared material to be found every where in abundance, and at small expense, and which, when applied constitutes about an eighth part of the composition and is in itself a valuable manure, becomes disinfected of all bad odor, and brought into such a dry and friable condition that it may be packed in barrels, and transported any distance; and used upon the land without inconvenience or offence. As yet no provision has been made for saving the liquid portions of this manure; but we know some individual cases in which this is saved with the greatest care, and to great advantage. In this instance a considerable pile of mould is collected under cover in a suitable place; and all the liquid from the house is daily and carefully poured upon it. The heap becomes thus thoroughly impregnated with its fertilizing qualities and forms a valuable manure for any purpose. We make no apology for stating so homely a subject in the plainest manner, to him who will think.

We have seen a good deal of false modesty and a fastidious affectation of delicacy in people, who, feeling that they are made of porcelain clay and not of common dirt, are very apt to be offended at the very word manure; but who in general are much like the sensitive and modest lady mentioned by Addison who swooned at meeting a man on a staircase, and poor thing was put to bed in three months afterwards. We consider every subject important, which essentially concerns health, and comfort, and wealth; and so far from being offended in treating of them, the spirit of true philosophy and piety will lead us to adore the wonderful and beneficent transformations, which are constantly going on around us.

The next great source of dependence of the farmer for manure should be his hog pen. Every careful farmer, if he will take pains to get the best breeds of swine, can afford to keep swine for the manure they will make. It is a general impression among farmers that pork can be fattened to advantage when its price in the market is as many cents as there are tens of cents in the price of corn; as for example when corn is fifty cents you can afford to fat pork at five cents a pound; when corn is a dollar or ten times ten cents, ten cents a pound for pork will be a saving price. We believe that this rule is rather matter of guess work than the result of any careful and exact experiments. Mankind are fond of generalising; and of leaping at conclusions without any careful weighing of premises; and almost any proverb or short rule in matters which are in their nature indefinite, will gain currency, if to the semblance of truth you will only add a certain quaintness of expression. In times of lawful money, and before dollars and cents came into fashion, the rule used to be, that pork must bring as many pence per lb as there were shillings in the price of a bushel of corn. This shows that this rule cannot be relied on with very great confidence. Our own experience has satisfied us after various careful trials that Indian corn is worth seventy cents a bushel to give to fattening swine, when pork will bring six cents per lb. in the market. But then we are not willing to give this as any certain rule. We only say that in cases, where we have kept an exact account this has been the result, and we usually calculate upon it; but then it is obvious how much the result may be affected by circumstances; by the breed of swine; by the age and condition of the subjects when put up; by the preparation of the food; by the mode of attendance; by the season of the year, and the temperature of the sty; by the number in the family which you feed, and their good temper and good manners to each other; and a variety of other circumstances. But we refer to this matter merely to say that with good management there is little risk of loss to the farmer in keeping swine; there is often a considerable gain; but even if there were a loss from the pork, there may be a great profit from the manure. Hog manure is in itself of the richest quality; swine are excellent fellows to work in a compost heap, and if you will not, like the Egyptian despots, compel them to make bricks without straw; but will give them an ample supply of the raw material, they will be sure to turn you out an abundance of the manufactured article of the very best quality.

Now hogs to do this must be properly accommodated, in spacious and well prepared compartments by themselves; and not suffered to run at large in the highway like many of our cosmopolites in the city, nor as we actually saw one a few days ago, brought into the parlor to lay down with the children on the floor. They should have comfortable, shaded, and well littered apartments for sleeping rooms. They should have a spacious, and remember, a well-paved yard to work in, if possible

made water tight. They should have access to water freely or it should be often conveyed to them. Then their sty should be kept well filled with loam, bog mud, leaves, straw, sea weed, scraps of leather, some saw dust, some spent tan, but these in small proportions, decayed vegetables, weeds, and every other substance, which you can find, which can be converted into manure, and which you have no other way to dispose of. Then again, if they grow lazy, and as the Virginia negro said, get to be gentlemen and will not work, shorten their allowance some what, and making holes with a crow-bar among the deposits of the sty bury here and there a handful of corn, and they will soon learn the art of minding; and will show you that they can find the corn though it were buried as deeply as the antients thought truth was in a well. In this way their labor will be turned to the best advantage. You will begin to get rid of your Jewish prejudices and feel some respect for this despised animal; and your corn fields and grass fields will soon show you in their favor a long column of credits. If in former times some of their kindred were deemed fit only for the possession of evil spirits, you will perceive no occasion for continuing and extending the malediction to the whole race; but you will regard them as well entitled to their place in the animal community and their share in the common good things of the earth; and if you can contrive any mode (and what is there in this age of improvement not to be hoped for) of softening their temper and improving their voices and mending their manners, you may at last admit them to the character of humble and useful friends. But we will give you breath. We have other topics here-after.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS

Saturday, July 7, 1838.

Grapes.—A basket of fine appearance from an unknown source.

Strawberries.—Methuen Castle from the Garden of Mr. J. L. F. Warren of Brighton.

Apricots.—From Col. Wilder from his garden, Dorchester.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman*.

VEGETABLES.

Beets.—By Mr. S. Switzer, of Cambridgeport.

Lettuce.—By Mr. P. Hill, of Gorton.

Beans.—By James L. F. Warren, Brighton. The six week Bean.

For the Committee,

S. POND, *Chairman*.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Roses. By Messrs T. Lee and S. N. Johnson.

*Dahlia*s. By Dr. J. C. Howard.

Seedling Geraniums. By Col. M. F. Wilder; those were the best specimens we have seen of Seedling Geraniums. Some of them deserve a name and a place in every good collection. We consider Mr. Donald, (Col. W's gardener), as being very successful, and his plants entitled to further notice when we shall have a suitable opportunity.

Bouquets. By Messrs W. Kenick; Hovey & Co.; Winslip; Howard; J. Hovey; Meller; and S. Walker. Among the specimens exhibited by Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline, we noticed several native plants of great beauty, viz. *Rhododendron in ximium*; *Cymbidium*?; *Mertensia glauca*, &c. &c.

In the Bouquets of Mr. W. Kenrick, we noticed the Ohio Lily, and a variety of the old White Lily with an irregular purple patch or tinge. As this last variety was particularly brought before us, we give it as our opinion that the pure whiteness of the lily is its great charm, and wherever you place a patch or spot upon it you destroy its beauty.

In our report of the 30th ult. we omitted to notice a specimen of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, presented by Dr. Aldin of Randolph, from the only native tree known to exist in the county of Norfolk. We shall call on Dr.

A, to know more about, and if convenient, to visit the tree, the first time we pass through Randolph.
For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

Saturday, July 11, 1838.

FRUITS.

Grapes.—Dr John C. Howard from Woodland in Brookline, two fine bunches of Black Hamburg berries very large and high colored; also a fine large high colored Miller's Burgundy.

Gooseberries.—Mr John Hovey of Roxbury, two boxes very large and fine, White, oblong and productive.

Mr John G. Thurston of Lancaster, a large box of Gooseberries, very fine and apparently of the same kind.

Raspberries.—Mr James I. L. F. Warren, Red Antwerp Raspberries and White Antwerp do. good specimens.

Currants.—Mr James I. L. F. Warren, White Currants and Dutch Red do., and branches of the same, specimens good.

Cherries.—Two boxes fine specimens of Downer Cherry, by Mr Downer.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.

FLOWERS.

Carnations.—From Messrs Johnson of Charlestown; Winslip of Brighton; and Meller of Roxbury.

Col. Wilder of Dorchester presented specimens of *Cactus speciosissimus*; *do. Jenkinsonia*; *Gloxinia speciosa* and *Combretum purpureum*.

Boquets.—From Messrs Howard, Hovey & Co. John Hovey, W. Meller, Winslip, and S. Walker.
From S. Walker Roxbury, *Aconitum variegatum*; and *Yucca filamentosa*.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 16, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 2200 Sheep, 20 Cows and calves, and 30 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle and all the swine have been before reported. 25 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have further declined—and we reduce our quotations First quality at \$7 50 a \$7 75. Second quality \$7 00 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$28, \$32 \$33, \$38, and \$45.

Sheep.—A few lots ordinary at \$1 50, \$1 75, and \$1 83; better qualities at \$2 00, 2 25, 2 50, 2 62, and \$ 1 00.

Swine.—A very few only were retained. No demand for lots.

NOTICE.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms.

July 14, 1838.

The premiums for the best specimens of Carnations will be awarded on Saturday next, 21st inst. The specimens must be on the stands before 10 o'clock.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, 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 July 15.

JULY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9 66	94	80	S.
Tuesday,	10 75	86	75	E.
Wednesday,	11 70	82	80	S.
Thursday,	12 70	86	72	S.
Friday,	13 70	88	74	N. E.
Saturday,	14 62	80	70	W.
Sunday,	15 66	90	76	S. W.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

By Edgar Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—
Boston Paper.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton 5 1/2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

- 100 dozen Hall's Rakes superior.
- 100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
- 200 do. Common do.
- 25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
- 10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
- 10 do. do. do. Border do.
- 100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
- 100 do. Square do.
- 100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoers.
- 100 pair Grass Shears.
- 100 do. Pruning do.
- 100 do. Fruit do.
- 50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
- 20 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. do. Saws.
- 25 do. Budding Knives.
- 25 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. Edging do.
- 25 do. Breaking up Hoers.
- 100 do. Garden do.
- 50 do. Dutch do.
- 20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
- 10 do. Grass do.
- 50 do Garden Rakes,
- 500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle,
- 500 do. Trace Chains.
- 25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

- 200 dozen Patent Scythe Smuthe, superior.
- 100 do. Cast Steel and other Sheavels,
- 1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.

June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1/2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contains 9 large rooms and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land, and 1 1/2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 31 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 25	1 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	lashed	2 25	2 50
" " Domestic,	"	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 00	12 25
" No. 1,	"	10 00	11 00
BREWSWAX, (American)	quintal	23	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	46
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3	4
FISH, Cod,	quintal	7 50	7 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	7 50	7 37
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 25	7 37
" Alexandria,	"	7 25	7 37
" Rye,	"	6 00	5 25
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	3 50	3 75
" " barrels,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	72	73
" southern flat, yellow,	"	69	70
" Rye, northern,	"	85	87
" Barley,	"	74	76
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	33	35
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	12 00	16 00
" Eastern screened,	"	45	50
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	4	7
HOPS, 1st quality,	quintal	4	6
" 2d quality,	"	4	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
" southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	27
" do. country do,	"	20	22
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	26
" do. dry hides,	"	13	19
" New York red, light,	"	19	20
" Boston, do. slaughter,	"	17	19
" Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	barrel	11 00	12 00
MACKEYEL, No. 1, new,	barrel	2 37	2 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	22 00	24 00
PORE, extra clear,	"	23 00	23 00
" clear,	"	21 00	22 00
SEEDS: Verd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	3 00
" Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
" northern,	"	2 63	3 00
" Hemp,	quintal	17	18
" Red Clover, northern,	"	2 12	2 13
" Southern Clover,	"	9	10
TALLOW, tinned,	"	3 00	3 60
TRAYLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	30	53
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	45
" American, full blood, washed,	"	42	46
" do. 3-4ths do.	"	35	40
" do. 1-2 do.	"	35	37
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	43
Northern pulled,	"	38	40
" Pulled superfine,	"	28	30
" No. 1,	"	28	30
" No. 2,	"	28	30
" No. 3,	"	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		pound	13	14
HAMS, northern,	"	"	10	12
" southern and western,	"	"	9	10
PORK, whole hogs,	"	"	62	100
POULTRY, per pair,	"	"	16	22
BUTTER, tub,	"	"	20	25
" lump,	"	"	16	20
EGGS,	dozen	"	30	50
POTATOES, che' nango,	bushel	"	2 75	3 00
CIDER,	barrel	"	2 75	3 00

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and 1 horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hoag Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINES TO POVERTY.

BY MRS SARAH WENTWORTH MORTON.

Oh Poverty! hard featured dame,
 Whence grow the terrors of thy name?
 'T is said that from thy serious eye,
 The laughing train of pleasures fly;
 That deep within thy mansion rude,
 Lurks the black fiend, ingratitude;
 That toil, and want, and shame are known,
 To make thy heartless hours thy own.
 'Till guilt, his phrenzied eye on fire,
 Bids the last vanished hope expire.
 Thus speaks the world—to manum true,
 While wrongs thy pleading worth pursue;
 To me—and I have seen thee, near,
 Though harsh thy withering look appear,
 Though stern the teachers of the poor,
 And hard the lesson, to endure,
 Yet many a virtue born of thee,
 Lives sundered from prosperity.
 Religion that on heaven relies,
 The moral of thy mind supplies.
 —Pity, with plaintive accent, kind
 And patience to her fate resigned,
 Are seen thy lowly eel to share,
 While temp'rance dwells an inmate there.
 Love joined by truth—no rival's eye
 Wakes to the wish of poverty,
 But all the best affections twine
 Round many a rustic home of thine,
 Close circling with the nuptial tie,
 Joys, which a monarch could not buy,
 Though boundless, and to praise unknown.
 Oft is the lusted life thy own:
 To thee the priests of God belong,
 And thine the Poet's deathless song;
 Thee, toiling science lives to claim,
 Thou lead'st his thorny step to fame!
 Creative genius feels thy power,
 Coeval with his natal hour;
 On him the rays of glory shine
 Too late—his parting breath is thine.

Let me thy simple g'ances meet,
 Near the green hamlet's calm retreat;
 Not where the city thronged with sin,
 Bids all the monster crimes begin.
 Thence will thy timid virtues fly,
 Scared by seduction's serpent eye.
 Their fate, each murdered hope to see
 While every suffering lives to thee.

Not that along the wintry shore
 The fisher plies the weary oar;
 Not that amid the sultry plain
 The peasant piles the labored grain,
 Wilt thou with frowning brow appear,
 To wring the grief-tortured tear.
 But when to wrongs thy sufferings lead,
 While shame and false reproach succeed;
 When genius, doomed with thee to mourn,
 Sees his unsheltered laurels torn;
 While ignorant malice rushing by,
 Quick glances with insidious eye;
 When all thy cultured virtues move
 Nor sense to feel, nor heart to love;
 While treachery under friendship's guise,
 Bids the pernicious humor rise,
 Still aiming with envenomed dart,
 To reach the life pulse of thy heart.
 Then Poverty, hard featured dame,
 We feel the miseries of thy claim,
 Would from thy close embraces fly,
 Or in their palsyng pressure die.

THE RAIL-ROAD STEAMER.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, M. D.

Were any of the ancients to rise from their tombs, and behold a steam-ship full of passengers, darting up the Thames, or a train of carriages, with a thousand people, flying along a rail-road at the rate of 30 miles an hour, they would be very apt to doubt the fact of their revisit to the same planet they had left—since a thousand years in the grave may probably seem no longer than a short siesta after dinner. Their surprise would not be much lessened, by the sign of a column of brilliant dame springing up from the middle of a street, or issuing from ten thousand metallic tubes, and turning the darkness of night into the glare day! If, while gazing at these phenomena, they saw a man, or even a monkey, descend from the clouds, suspended as the pendulum of a huge umbrella, they would no longer doubt that they had got into "another, if not a better world," than that of their birth and death!

But to return to the rail-road steamer. Without rudder or rein; without tug or tow-ropes; without chart or compass; without impulse from man, or traction from beast—this maximum of power in minimum of space—this magic automaton, darts forward, on iron pinion, like an arrow from a bow, along its destined course. Devised by science, but devoted to industry; harmless as the dove, if unopposed; but fatal as the thunderbolt, if obstructed in its career; this astonishing offspring of human invention; this giant in strength, though a dwarf in stature, drags along, and apparently without effort, whole cargoes of commerce; merchants and their merchandise, artisans and their arts, travellers and their traffic, tourists and their tours (some of them heavy enough)—in short, every thing that can be chained to the tail of this herculean velocipede!

The steam-carriage nearly annihilates distance between the inhabitants of a state, and thereby converts, as it were, a whole country into a city, securing all the good effects of combination and concentration, without the detrimental consequences of a crowded population. By the rail-road, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and the Metropolis, are constituted contiguous cities, while wide and fertile tracts of country intervene! Thus, steam multiplies the products of human labor, by increasing their sale and diminishing their price. It will enable us to convert millions of acres from pasturage into cornfields, and consequently the provender of horses into food for man.

The whole transit of a rail-road steamer is a series of miracles, which, in former days, would have been attributed to angels or demons. At starting, the mighty automaton suddenly suppresses his torrent of hissing steam, and belches forth a deep and hollow cough, which is reit rated at shorter and shorter periods, like a huge animal panting for breath, as the engine, with its train, labors up the ascent from Foston square. These belchings more nearly resemble the pantings of a lion or tiger, than any other sound that I know of. With the slow motion, on any considerable ascent, the breathing of the animated machine appears to become more laborious, and the explosions more distinct, till at length the animal seems exhausted, and groans, as it were, under the tremendous effort. But the engine having mastered the difficulty, acquires velocity before it plunges into the dark abyss of the tunnel under Primrose-

hill. There the peal of thunder; the sudden immersion in Cimmerian darkness; the clash of reverberated sounds in confined space; the atmospheric chill that rushes over the frame; all combine to induce a momentary shudder, at the thought of some possible collision or catastrophe in this subterranean transit, which is increased rather than diminished by the gleams of dubious light that occasionally break in from above, or the sparks of fire that issue every instant from the chimney, rendering "darkness visible." On emerging from the gloomy and gelid covert, every thing appears of dazzling brightness, and we breathe with delight the pure atmosphere of heaven.

The moment the highest point of elevation on any part of the road is gained, and a descent commences, the engine, with its long train, starts off with augmenting velocity, dashing along like lightning, and with an uniform growl or roar, like a continuous discharge of distant artillery or thunder. The scene is now grand—I had almost said terrific. Although it may be a complete calm, the wind appears like a hurricane; and, while the train is flying along the raised embankments, as near Watford, it is impossible not to feel some sense of danger, or an apprehension that some unexpected impediment may hurl the whole cavalcade into the yawning gulf below.

The meetings of the trains flying in opposite directions [on double tracks] are scarcely less agitating to the nerves than the transits through the tunnels. The velocity of their course—the proximity, or apparent identity of the iron trajets along which these hissing meteors move, raise the involuntary but frightful thought of a possible collision, with all its horrible consequences. The period of suspense, however, is but momentary. An electrifying concussion, as it were, of sense, sight and sound takes place, and, in a few seconds, the object of terror is out of view behind.

But such Herculean labor cannot be carried on in so small a compass, without great exerture. The automaton thirsts; he knows the pangs of refreshment; utters a loud and piercing whistle, or note of preparation; slackens his pace; halts at the fountain, and ingurgitates a deluge of water, to quench his burning drought. In five minutes he is able to renew his gigantic task.

The steam shriek is a new phenomenon on the rail road, and a very startling one it is. By opening a small valve in the boiler, a volume of steam is driven, with tremendous force and velocity, through a narrow aperture, in imitation of a throat, causing a shrill shriek, unlike the voice of man, or of any known animal, but so loud as to be heard two miles off. It is a most unearthly yell, or scream, or whistle; which was compared by a distinguished poet, who sat by me, (Campbell,) to the cry of some monstrous animal while being gored to death. It forms an excellent alarm, to clear the road for the train, and apprise those at the stations, that the engine approaches. —To be continued.

Journal of the American Institute.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1838.

[NO. 3.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

We have spoken of various sources and means of accumulation and manufacture in regard to manures; the barn cellar, the hog-stye, the privy, the compost heap, the wash tubs, the sink; in respect to all these matters we have made suggestions, which we hope will be taken in good part by the farmers; and which we are persuaded, if properly attended to, will result in accumulations of valuable manure little dreamt of, when the foundation of the heap was laid, and the first contributions brought to it. The sailors tell us of extensive islands, holding a large population and feasting them in plenty, and reefs stretching themselves for miles in the ocean, and columns of coral rising from the very depths of the sea to its surface, and if the sea could be for a time withdrawn, and their vast height and proportions disclosed to the eye they would be seen casting into the shade even the mighty pyramids of Egypt and the proudest trophies of human art and labor; and all these were the result of the combined and unintermitted toil of very small insects, laboring constantly at these erections by the gradual deposits of minute atoms. These mighty masses show what can be effected by persevering labor even with the most humble instruments and means. The termites or ants of Africa erect large cabins, which, spread out upon extensive plains, look like a vast military encampment. We see constantly upon our own pitch-pine plains, the heaps which the common pismires accumulate; and observe that all this is the product of single atoms brought by single individuals of these minute animals, thousands of whom we destroy at a single footstep. Every part of creation illustrates the extraordinary, immense, and triumphant results of persevering labor. Many of the largest fortunes that have ever been accumulated have arisen from minute savings and deposits.

We hope our illustrations of this homely subject will not be deemed too ambitious. We should be glad to make them as striking and memorable as possible; and we care little for the source whence they are drawn, provided only we can induce the farmers to gather every thing, and to save every thing, which comes in their way, by which the means of enriching their farms may be created or extended. We reiterate the great position that almost every farm, certainly where its products are consumed on the place, contains the means of maintaining and extending its fertility. Every traveller who visits China, reports the extraordinary condition of the Chinese cultivation; and concludes by stating that the most remarkable and particular attention is paid to the saving of manure. If gold dust, if coin itself were sprinkled in their streets, they could not be more careful in picking it up, and collecting it together, than they are in picking up and collecting whatever may go to the increase of their manure heap.

It is in this matter our farmers fail, perhaps more

than in any thing else connected with our agriculture; and this is a failure most essentially affecting their interests. If we would ever have an improved agriculture, a revolution in our habits must take place here; and when this is effected, and all the manure is provided and prepared, which we can provide and prepare, we have accomplished comparatively half the work. The getting of manure on a farm must be as much matter of study, care, and labor as the getting of crops from that farm.

We are of opinion that on every considerable farm there should be a man employed with a cart and horse or yoke of oxen, whose sole and exclusive business it should be, excepting in some extraordinary emergency, to collect the materials for manure; and to put them in the way of being manufactured. It is not enough for the farmer to say he will do this at his leisure; this shall be the business of old times; he will attend to this when nothing else presses upon him. It must be a specific, constant, principal object of study and labor. Remember again that every vegetable substance, and every animal substance is capable of being converted into a manure.

Now we will look out of the window where we are sitting and see what in a hasty glance comes within our sight, which ought to be saved. There is the garden, with an abundance of weeds and decayed vegetables; collect all them and let them go into the hogs' pen or the barn cellar. There is the pasture, where bramble bushes, sweet fern, Canada thistles, alder bushes, brakes, &c. abound. Gather them, and you will at the same time clean your pastures. There is the road lined for miles with all sorts of weeds and coarse grasses; get them. There is many a mud hole, which receives the washings of the streets, and where a great deal of valuable and rich manure has been collected; empty that. There is a large shade tree, where the cattle daily collect; and where their droppings are accumulated; collect these and put them into the common heap. There is many a rich spot by the side of the roads, which without any prejudice to your neighbor or the public you can plough up; take off the mould, and carry that likewise into your manure yard. There is the refuse of the shoe shop, scraps of leather, &c. collect them and lay them on your land to be ploughed in. There is a clay pit; occasionally get a load or two of that and throw into your barn yard. It will greatly improve the composition. Then you have a wood or grove at hand; collect the leaves from that and lay them in store for littering your cattle-stalls and your styes. But you have a bog meadow; here then is an abundant supply of the materials for enriching your fields. Collect this mud; it is full of the most enriching substances. They may be spread with great advantage upon your grass lands; but they are still better placed upon your compost heap.

We have seen an excellent arrangement on the part of two or three farmers for saving manure, and especially the liquid portions. They daily spread the back part of their cow stables with mould or sand, of which both in winter and summer they

keep a sufficient supply at hand under cover; and using this without covering, or covering it with litter, a great amount of the most valuable manure is saved.

We have grown out these hints, not thinking to treat the subject fully, or philosophically; but rather with a view to put other minds to considering what can be ought to be done. In new countries, where the accumulations of vegetable matter have been gathering for centuries, and have remained on the surface untouched, there is no occasion at present for the use of any manures. The soil is already full and needs rather to be exhausted than replenished. But it is not so with our old soils. We cannot get along without manure. The *guano*, the vegetable pabulum, must be supplied. We have, as Dr Dana says, the plates, but they require to be filled. We might sit down to a table covered with the richest porcelain or burnished and embossed gold; but if the dishes are empty, we should starve as certainly at such a table as at a naked board. Dr Dana is likewise of an opinion, in which Professor Hitchcock concurs that the earthy constituents of the soil are matters of comparatively little moment, provided always of course that they exist in combination and are sufficiently retentive of moisture. This, to recur to the former illustration, it is of little or no comparative importance what the plates are made of, or whether the table at which we sit down be plain deal, oaken, or mahogany; the main point is the food, which is placed upon it. This appears constantly. In our disdained and hard soil crops are occasionally produced, which vie with anything, which even the fertile alluvions of the West display. One hundred and thirty bushels of corn were raised upon an acre in Plymouth county. Forty bushels of rye, ninety-six bushels of oats, fifty-five bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of carrots, more than nine hundred bushels of ruta бага, seven hundred bushels of potatoes, and more than four tons of hay have been raised upon an acre even in our granite soil. The incredulous may sneer at this; that does not at all affect the facts. It neither makes nor un-makes nor alters them. They are established by full and incontrovertible evidence. This however has been done by liberal cultivation, liberal manuring, applied with sound judgment; at proper times and in a proper form.

The collection of this manure and its application to the soil and crop is we admit laborious, and requires incessant care and diligence. In this respect the new countries have immense advantages over us; and when we compare our severe and expensive cultivation with their little expense and abundant returns we are often half disposed to pull up our boots and put on our hat and gloves. But then we come back to the great and established position, that agriculture in almost any part of New England having ordinary advantages, where conducted with skill, judgment, and frugality, affords an ample remuneration for all the toil and all the expense incurred; and when we recollect the multiplied social advantages which our community presents over

every new country, and take another deep draft of its invigorating mountain breezes, we throw aside our gloves and put on our frock again, and whistle to our team to go ahead.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Rochester, N. H. July 21, 1838.

MR BRECK—Nine or ten cows have died within a few weeks in my immediate neighborhood, and many more in other parts of the town, and thinking it possible that you or your correspondents may know the nature of the disease and the remedy for it, I will give you all the account I can of it. The disease appeared in this town two years ago, when several horses and cattle died. All the cattle on one farm died in the course of the summer and a few on the adjoining farms. Last summer it prevailed again on the same farm, and in its vicinity, and this week one cow died on the same farm. The past spring it appeared on a farm more than two miles distant from the place of its first appearance, and two oxen, one horse, and one calf, four or five months old, were lost. It also appeared in the month of June on another farm, two miles distant from either of the others, where eight or ten village cows were pastured, and five of them died within two weeks. The others have been taken from the pasture, some of them have been sick and recovered. It has also made its appearance lately in several distant parts of the town.

As nobody here is familiar with the diseases of cattle, I can give you no very definite symptoms of the disease. The animals usually die within twelve hours after it is perceived they are sick. Cows suddenly fail of giving milk, are seized with trembling or violent twichtings, and soon die. Oxen that work well all day are found dead the next morning; some live much longer. One was sick a week or more, with all the symptoms of the others, and got well. Several have been opened and all that can be discovered appears to be a disease of the *melt*. The melt is greatly enlarged and mortified, and it is supposed that the cattle are seized with a violent inflammation of the melt, which runs on to mortification, and produces death. Last year, a man who assisted in skinning a cow that died of this disease, had soon after a violent inflammation in his hand, which extended to his shoulder, producing severe suffering and considerable danger, but which finally subsided. This year similar effects have, in one instance, been produced.

If you or any of your correspondents can aid us in curing this disease, or in guarding against, you will greatly oblige me and others.

Respectfully yours,

A. S. HOWARD.

[Will some of our correspondents give their attention to Mr Howard's communication, and if the disease and its remedies are known, inform us that we may give it publicity in the Farmer? By so doing an important service will be rendered.

J. B.]

ADVANTAGES OF SCIENCE.

The British Farmers' Magazine abounds in communications urging the establishment of a national agricultural institution. Scotland is particularly referred to as affording a striking illustration of the utility of such associations. Forty years ago, says one of these writers, Scotch husbandry was far in-

ferior to that of England; but now, he says, it is manifestly superior. This is ascribed mainly to the influence of the Highland Agricultural Society, to the interest which the nobility and gentlemen of wealth have taken in diffusing agricultural science, and promoting agricultural improvement, and the establishment of museums for the exhibition of agricultural products, and models of agricultural implements.

Among these writers is a Mr Handley, who has addressed a very able letter to Earl Spencer, who seems to be regarded as the pioneer in this praiseworthy project. The following extracts from this letter will not fail to interest the reader.

"Science—by which it is to be understood, that knowledge which is founded upon the principles of nature, illustrated by demonstration—is the pilot that must steer us into those hitherto unexplored regions, where I am well convinced a mine of wealth is still in store for British agriculture. Chemistry, botany, entomology, mechanics, require but to be invited, to yield a harvest of valuable information to guide and to warn us.

"What has been the course adopted by our enterprising manufacturers? Had they been satisfied with the inventions which chance or the intelligence of their artisans might have discovered, in vain would they have struggled for the proud ascendancy which they now hold in the scale of the manufacturing world. How truly has it been said, that a Manchester manufacturer, who had been absent from England for the last seven years, would be ruined, if, on his return now, he endeavored with his former processes, to compete with the almost daily improvements of his indefatigable and intelligent rivals. How many thousand acres of land would the bleaching operations of Manchester alone require—what enormous capital would lie stretched for weeks unproductive on the sward—and how impossible would it have been to have completed the accumulated orders from foreign customers, had not chemistry furnished a cheap and rapid substitute?" * * * * *

The writer then adverts to the still disputed and unsettled questions, whether it is better to apply manure in a fermented or unfermented state? What are the principles upon which lime proves beneficial to lands? That nothing has been definitely settled upon the latter point, is evidenced by the fact, that "vast sums of money have been, not only uselessly expended, but much labor has been thrown away, in anticipation of beneficial results from the use of lime, which had the subject been better understood, might have been saved, but positive injury has resulted, which in thousands of acres has proved irredeemable." The same uncertainty is then pointed out in regard to the operation of gypsum, of salt; and also in many other interesting and important branches of agriculture, which can only be settled by chemical and philosophical research.

"Botany"—continues Mr H.—"by which I would be understood to mean, not that branch of the science which is confined to nomenclature and classification, but which treats of the structure, the economy, the properties, uses, and diseases of plants, a correct knowledge of which tends to increase their number, and improve their quality, offers to the farm not less valuable truths than it imparts to the garden. The important labors of Mr Knight, for instance, uniting as he does the ablest practice with the most profound science, and who has successfully cultivated the principles of the philosophy of vegetation, and thus improved the practice of horticul-

turf, are alone sufficient to stimulate the agriculturist to extend his inquiries into the same field of interesting and useful discovery.

"The diseases of plants, whether arising from a superabundance or deficiency of juice, from its impure qualities, or from external causes, though at various times treated of by practical and scientific writers, are as yet very imperfectly understood.

"Mildew, rust, smut, and a variety of diseases familiar to every farmer, continue prevalent, and baffle all attempts to guard successfully against them, notwithstanding the numerous nostrums quoted as infallible.

"How they are originated or propagated is still matter of doubt; yet this knowledge is essential to the cure. The preparation and choice of seed, the manures applied, their nature and quantity, and the culture of the soil, are probably all, more or less, intimately connected with their existence, and, if carefully and scientifically considered, might furnish the remedy.

"The rotation of crops and their comparative tendency to exhaust the soil on which they grow; their effects upon each other, in either furnishing or extracting the nutriment requisite for their successor; the theory of their excrementitious operation; the facilities they respectively afford to the propagation or destruction of noxious weeds; the still more important investigation as to the value of different plants and grasses as food: the most advantageous methods of cultivating them; their power to withstand seasons; the disposition of seed grown in southern latitudes to retain its propensity to early vegetation and maturity, though sown in the north; the benefits derivable from change of seed under all circumstances; the rules for selecting and improving new varieties, a subject so ably treated by Col. Le Coutier; and the habits, modes of growth, and peculiarities of weeds, which affect agriculture, and the most effective means of extirpating them; with many other similar subjects which it is unnecessary to enumerate, come within the legitimate range of the botanist's inquiries, and would render his co-operation invaluable to the agriculturist.

"Entomology, and that branch of Zoology which appertains to worms, furnishes another subject for scientific research, most interesting and important to agriculture.

"Lastly, I would refer to the benefits which would accrue to agriculture, were the *mechanism* of our implements more scientifically attended to. Mechanical men, possessed of talent competent to the production of the highest class of machinery, cannot be expected to draw upon their invention, unless, as in manufacture, they are stimulated to exertion by the assurance, that success in the improvement of old, or the invention of new machines, would ensure their reward, from premiums or general demand. Were such the case, it may be safely predicted, that the construction of even our simplest implements, which in fact constitute the mechanism of agriculture, would not be left to the contrivance of village smiths, but would command the attention of men whose intelligence would lead them to calculate the nature and amount of the various and frequently conflicting forces to be overcome, and whose mechanical skill would give to every implement its most effective shape.—*Cultivator*.

Our farmers have begun to cut their grass. There is an abundant crop, and but little stock to eat. Hay will consequently be cheap and stock high, during the coming fall and winter.—*Maine Far.*

OPINIONS OF THE ANCIENTS ON AGRICULTURE.

Moderns are in the habit of speaking very disrespectfully of the ancient methods of tilling the earth; and it must be confessed, that in many respects those modes were far inferior to modern ones. This inferiority must, in a great measure, however, be attributed to the defective nature of farming implements, and not to the prevalence of correct theoretical notions of most subjects of practical agriculture; and moderns need not be ashamed to gather wisdom from the works dedicated to the cultivation of the soil by Cato, Varro, and Columella, some of whom lived two hundred years before Christ. Incidental notices scattered through the Bible by the writers of both Testaments, throw much light on the farming practices of the ancients, and show that in some instances at least, they had crops rarely equalled in modern times. Isaac gathered a hundred fold from his sowing at Gerar; and according to the parable in Mark, good seed sown on good ground produced thirty, sixty or an hundred fold. Varro asserts, that a hundred fold was reaped in some of the most fertile districts of Spain and Northern Africa, and Pliny says, that from the latter place Augustus received a plant with nearly 400 stalks, all from a single grain.

The maxims relating to domestic economy and farm management, scattered through the writings of the men mentioned above, are such as are rarely exceeded in justness by any writer of the present day. "Always be sticking in a tree when ye have nothing else to do; it will be growing when ye are sleeping"—was the dying advice of the Highland laird to his son; and in Italy, where the oxen and horses for a large part of the year were fed with leaves and fruit, the planting of trees, such as the vine, fig, and olive, was a still more important matter. "Men should plant in their youth, and not build till their fields are planted;" is the direction of Pliny. "Build in such a manner that your villa (or farm establishment) may not be too small for your farm; nor your farm too small for your villa;" is the direction of Cato, and Palladius says, "the largeness of the house should be so estimated, that if any thing shall happen to destroy it, it may be rebuilt by one, or at most by two years rent or profits of the farm on which it is laced."

There are many moderns who would do well to profit by these hints in relation to building. Too many of our farmers forget the continual expense incurred by too extensive or unnecessary buildings, and deserve to feel the point of Cato's remark, that Lucullus had rendered himself liable to the chastisement of the censors, by building so largely "that fewer hands were required to plough his lands than sweep his house."

Oxen were mostly used in the husbandry of the ancients, though asses and mules were not uncommon. Horses were rarely employed in the labors of the field, their services being required for the army or the pleasures of the rich. It appears from Columella, that oxen, when laboring, had care taken of them, which should shame the abusers of this valuable animal in modern times. "It is thought proper, that oxen in ploughing, should be allowed to stop a little at the turning, and when they are stopped, the ploughman should put their yoke a little forward, that their necks may cool." He also gives directions about rubbing them down, cooling

their necks, lifting the skin where pressed by the yoke or harness, feeding and watering after labor, which shows that the use and value of the ox, as well as the best mode of treatment, was then well understood and practiced.

Among the ancients, ploughing was considered the most important operation of agriculture.—"What," says Cato, "is the best culture of land? Good Ploughing. What the next best? Ploughing in the ordinary way. What is the third? Laying on manure." The most deficient point in ancient agriculture, was that relating to manures; it neither seems to have been properly understood or valued.

The following remarks of Columella, might with propriety stand as introductory to the best modern works on systematic agriculture:

"Whoever would be perfect in this science, (agriculture), must be well acquainted with the qualities of soils and plants; must not be ignorant of the various climates, that he may know what is agreeable and what is repugnant to each; he must know exactly the succession of the seasons, and the nature of each, lest beginning his work with wind and showers just at hand, his labor shall be lost. He must be capable to observe exactly the present temper of the sky and seasons; for these are not always regular, nor in every year does the summer and winter bring the same kind of weather, nor is the spring always rainy and the autumn wet. To know these things before they happen, without a very good capacity, and the greatest care to acquire knowledge, is in my opinion, in the power of no man."—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE GREAT DANGER IN THE WEST.

Is, that the soil is so fertile, and so remote from the ultimate market for its produce, that there will not be sufficient inducements to industry, to ensure moral and physical health to its population. Where men can earn enough in two days to support them seven, they are too much inclined to spend the five in indolence, especially when the time comes, as come it may, that the many are sellers, and the few only buyers, of the products of the soil. And when a people are idle, from whatever cause, they readily, though often imperceptibly, slide into indulgences and habits which are the bane of individual and public virtue—unless their idle hours are appropriated to the improvement of the mind, and to the cultivation of a taste for rural embellishments, and the higher intellectual pleasures which emanate from literature and the science of agriculture. It requires far more philosophy and fortitude to resist the smiles of prosperity, than it does to bear the frowns of adversity. The latter is matter of necessity—while in the first we are left to exercise our own discretion. We have been led to these remarks, at this time, by the receipt of a letter from an esteemed friend in West Wisconsin, (Loway) an extract of which we subjoin.

"With us in the west," says our correspondent, "the lands are rich and productive, with but little labor. A bountiful Providence has bestowed upon us one of the most fertile and delightful regions of the earth. Yet what are the bounties of Providence when unemployed by the labor and science of man? The mind is fallow, and the 'Garden of God' lies barren and overrun with weeds, and the rose and lily are choked by brambles, unless the assiduity and skill of man are exerted in developing the riches and beauties of nature.

"Until the recent *heathful* check of the 'times,' the west was intoxicated with the fell spirit of speculation. Labor and industry were looked upon as too slow and tame a way of making money. The 'royal way' of making a fortune by speculation infested all classes; and, as a consequence, the main pillar and ornament of a state was almost entirely neglected.

"But it is to be hoped, that these times for sober reflection may correct the delusions of the day, and impress upon the minds of the community this fact, that *there is no accession to individual or national wealth, without the exercise of labor and skill*; and that that which feeds all, and which can employ all, is at once the most independent and honorable."

This mention of the mania of speculation calls to mind the facetious relation of a brother Yankee, who made the grand tour of the "Far West" in 1836. After describing the fertility and beauty of the country, in glowing terms, he added, after a pause—"but, the *inhabitants* will starve! their work is altogether of the *head*, and not of the *hands*—they are trying to live by speculation more than by labor. Why, if you accost even a farmer in those parts, before he returns your civilities, he draws from his breeches pocket a lithographic city, and asks you to take a few building lots, at half their value, and earnestly presses you to buy as a personal favor conferred on you."

We are heartily glad to learn by our friend's letter, that the times are mending beyond the Mississippi, and that the public attention is being turned to our parent art, and a strong evidence of the truth of his declaration came enclosed, in the form of a twenty dollar bill, being the subscription money for twentytwo copies of the *Cultivator*.—*The Cultivator.*

OPINIONS ABROAD ON AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.—In the first volume of the national work called "British Husbandry, at page 322, under the article Gypsum, and on the effects said to be produced in the United States by the use of the article, the writer says:

"Mr Parkinson, too, who resided a considerable time in the United States, and has written upon its farming, denies its effects, except upon particular crops; and as to the dung, in competition with which it was used, he says that the farm yard manure in that country is of little value; for it is ill managed, the straw weak, and the generality of the horned cattle so poor that their dung is light and worthless: to which he adds, that the common American farm carts contain no more than a large wheelbarrow."

Good!—and if he had only added, as he might when his hand was in, that it took three American cows to make a shadow, so thin are they; and that the young Jonathans lived on bean broth, so weak that the ten commandments might be read in the bowl at the depth of twenty feet, he would have established his fame as a second Munchausen, and gained an enviable rank among the cockney tourists of the present day.—*General Furner.*

A great sale of Durham cattle took place at Cincinnati on the 27th and 28th of June, at the farm of Maj. C. S. Clarkson. It was well attended, and the prices indicate a spirited competition. Total sales, \$26,867 50.

REPORT

Submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the culture of the Mulberry and Sugar-beet, by the Committee on Agriculture.

(Concluded.)

Mr Miner, of Pennsylvania, had the honor of first bringing this subject before the house of representatives, by a resolution of December 29, 1825; by which the committee on agriculture were instructed to inquire whether the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the breeding of silk-worms, for the purpose of producing silk, be a subject worthy of legislative attention; and if they so thought, to obtain, as far as practicable, all requisite and proper information on the subject. On the 2d of May, 1826, Mr Van Rensselaer, chairman of the committee, made an interesting and able report on the subject, concluding with a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to have prepared a manual on the growth and manufacture of silk; which resolution was adopted. And in February, 1828, the secretary transmitted to the house of representatives a Manual or Treatise (of rising two hundred pages) on the growth and manufacture of silk; which had been prepared, under his direction, with great care and labor. Six thousand extra copies of this valuable and highly useful document were ordered to be published for distribution. About the same time that Mr Rush reported his manual to the house of representatives, Mr James Mease transmitted to the speaker a treatise, of about a hundred pages, on the rearing of silk-worms, by Count Von Hazzzi, of Munich, who, having seen the resolution on the subject of the manual, prepared and sent the Treatise to the house; by whom it was ordered to be printed and distributed. These two essays contain much important practical information, and are well worthy a republication. In May, 1830, Mr Spencer, chairman of the committee on agriculture, to whom the subject had been referred, made a report embracing two interesting letters from P^{er} S. Duponceau, Esq., of Philadelphia, and "Essays on American Silk, by Messrs Peter S. Duponceau and John D'Homergue," of which six thousand copies were ordered to be printed for distribution. These documents are of an interesting character, and exhibit at once the valuable information of their authors, their patriotism and public spirit. This report proposed to grant to Mr D'Homergue the sum of \$40,000 for the establishment of a normal school of filature at Philadelphia, and the gratuitous instruction of sixty young men for two years in the various branches of reeling, manufacturing, and dying silk; and, during the time, Mr D'Homergue was to embrace every suitable opportunity to travel through the different States, and to give gratuitous instruction to farmers and others desirous of embarking in the silk business. This bill, though favorably received by Congress, was not acted on at that session, owing to the lateness of its being reported; and as a large portion of the next session was occupied with the trial of Judge Peck, this, with many other important measures, was left unfinished. In the mean time, however, Mr Duponceau, whose patriotic zeal on this subject is worthy of all praise, had established, at his own expense, in the city of Philadelphia, a filature of ten reels, and twenty women, under the direction of Mr D'Homergue; and, amongst the first fruits of his labor, had two flags of the United States made of American silk; the one of which was presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the other to the House of Rep-

resentatives, by whom it was received with great enthusiasm, and ordered to be displayed in their Hall, over the portrait of Lafayette. To prevent Mr D'Homergue from returning to France, Mr Spencer handed to Mr Duponceau a very flattering certificate, signed by eighty-nine members of Congress, approving of Mr D'Homergue's plan, and expressing their decided opinion that the bill would have met the approbation of the House of Representatives had time permitted its being called up. In January, 1832, Mr Root, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the same bill and report which had been presented by Judge Spencer at the former Congress. On the 22d of May this bill was taken up, and discussed in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House, when the discussion was renewed the next day with increased warmth; and, as Mr Duponceau supposes in his very interesting "*History of the Silk Bill*," owing to the tariff excitement of the time, and some other causes, the bill was defeated by a small majority. Thus perished the first important measure proposed by the nation to promote the production of silk in this country; a measure which the committee believe, with the lights then in existence, was wise, prudent, and important, but which the subsequent ingenuity and experience of our countrymen now render unnecessary; believing, as they do, that the recent improvements in reeling will do more in a few weeks than the establishment of many normal schools upon the old plan would do in many years. At the second session of the twenty-third Congress the subject was again referred to the Committee on Agriculture; and in February, 1835, Mr Beckee made a report, concluding with a resolution adverse to any protection or action, on constitutional grounds; and at the last Congress the subject was referred to the Committee on Manufactures; from which, in February, 1837, Mr Adams, the chairman, made a report, embracing a very interesting and valuable letter from Mr Judson, late a member of that committee. The statistical information, and present condition of the silk business in the different States, having been prepared with much labor, and being more extensive than your committee have been able to procure, they will annex the same, with other documents, to this report; observing, that within the last year the cultivation of the mulberry has been much more extended than in several preceding years, and the people and the Legislatures of several of the States have taken up the subject with increased spirit and vigor.

From all the information which the committee have been able to obtain, they are induced to believe that no country in the world is better adapted to the production of silk, or the sugar-beet, than most parts of the United States, whether we consider the soil, the climate, or the habits of the people. The mulberry will grow on high, stony, sandy, and comparatively barren land; and although the poverty of the soil may decrease the quantity of the foliage, it will improve the quality, and add fineness and beauty to the silk; whilst the climate is so varied, that although no part is too far north to destroy the mulberry or prevent the production of a single crop of silk-worms in a season, yet, in the southern parts of the Union from eight to ten crops may be raised. The worn-out tobacco lands of Virginia and North Carolina, and the impoverished soils of other old States, may be advantageously appropriated to the culture of the mulberry, and, as is confidently stated by gentlemen well qualified to judge, will yield a much larger annual

profit than is now usually derived from the best soils. The estimated profit per acre, both as to silk and beer-sugar, appears so various that your committee will leave the different individuals to speak for themselves in the documents annexed to this report; and they will also leave, with the same reference, the variety and mode of culture. The *Morus multicaulis* has, for some years, been considered the most valuable variety of mulberry; though the *Brusa*, recently introduced into this country from Turkey, is highly spoken of as of a superior quality. The large white six-week worm seems to be generally admitted to be preferable for the production of silk; and the white Silesian beet for sugar.

If, then, there are so many inducements for the production of these two important articles; if the market is large and yearly increasing, our soil and climate adapted to the culture, and the prospect of public benefit and private gain be good; why, it will be asked, may we not become a great silk-growing and sugar-making people? We can, and the committee believe in no distant time will, so become. It only requires that public attention should be called and kept to the subject; that our agriculturists be satisfied of a fair prospect of success; and that the Government should lend its aid to ensure the speedy and permanent success of the measure. The committee have considered the means by which Government might afford adequate encouragement to the production of silk and beet-sugar. One important means would be, for the House of Representatives to collect and disseminate valuable information on the subject; this the committee have endeavored to perform. Another plan has been suggested: for the Government to offer bounties for the production. But this mode might be subject to constitutional objections, and seems more proper to be adopted by the State Legislatures; and the business is not sufficiently advanced to authorize encouragement by imposts on silk or sugar imported. The committee have, therefore, as the best means of encouragement suggested to them, unanimously agreed to propose the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized gratuitously to lease, for the cultivation of the mulberry or sugar-beet, for the term of ten years, any lot or land belonging to the United States, and not included in the unlocated or public lands.

From the Horticultural Register.

FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND TREES.

BY H. A. S. DEARBORN.

(Concluded.)

Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport, has become eminent for rearing large numbers of Plum trees of the most choice varieties, and also for his superior mode of raising asparagus.

The Messrs Winship of Brighton, have a vast nursery, a large green-house and forcing-house, in which are collected a greater number and variety of useful and ornamental trees and plants, than are to be found in any other like establishment north of Long Island. Their importations of European forest trees, and exotic shrubs, and herbaceous flowers, have been extensive, and contributed in an eminent degree, to extend a taste for rural embellishment in the eastern section of the Union. Their

collection of foreign new kinds of Roses, rivals that of Col. Wilder, as they have some 500 varieties. Peonies have also claimed their special attention, and they exhibit nearly 40 kinds.

Other highly commendable efforts have been made to multiply the fruits, culinary vegetables, and plants of all kinds, and especially by seeds. The establishments of Joseph Breck & Co., and of Hovey & Co., are well known, for they have so far kept pace with the rapidly increasing demand, and have so faithfully discharged their very responsible duties, in either raising or collecting the best varieties and of the most perfect quality, that they have merited and received the grateful acknowledgments of their numerous fellow citizens who "drive their team afield," or delight in the society, or the culture of the silent, yet eloquent, beautiful, useful, and ever interesting families of the vegetable realm.

As proprietors and editors of three of the most valuable agricultural and horticultural publications in this country, we are under the greatest obligations to them; and it is earnestly to be wished, that for all their diversified and indefatigable labors, they should receive that encouragement and reward, which will render their patriotic exertions annually more profitable to themselves, and useful to the public. In the diffusion of intelligence among the farmers and gardeners, and the extension of a taste for their honorable and important occupations, as well as for the improvement of the aspect of the country generally, by inducing a greater attention to all the branches of cultivation, those periodicals have already accomplished much, and if they receive that liberal patronage to which they are justly entitled, the beneficial results will be as universally conspicuous as they are desirable.

The new garden at Mount Washington, with its ranges of green and forcing houses, is becoming an object of great interest, and will soon rank among the first, which are now the most celebrated, as the intelligent and experienced Mr McCollough has fully shown that he is well qualified for the station he has assumed.

The Charlestown Vineyard, with its departments of other fruits, conservatories, graperies, and valuable, as well as ornamental plants, has given a well deserved reputation to the Messrs Mason, from the successful manner in which the whole of their spacious establishment is managed.

The valuable, new, and excellent varieties of the strawberry, with which our market is enriched, have rendered Mr William Mason of Charlestown, and Mr J. L. F. Warren of Brighton, celebrated for the zealous and successful exertions they have made to grow that delicious fruit. The Downton, Wilmot's, Keen's Seedling, Roseberry, Mulberry, Methven Castle, and other distinguished new kinds, are now abundant and maintain the high character which they had acquired in England.

Mr Town, of Snowhill street, in Boston, has a neat and well conducted green-house, which may be truly called a floral gem.

There is a humble little cottage garden on the Dorchester road, near Grove Hall, which reflects great credit on the unassuming and respectable old man, who carefully tills it with his own hands; and many a passer-by has stopped to admire his beautiful collection of choice varieties of pinks.—May he be made happy in his commendable efforts

to contribute to the happiness of others, is a blessing which every visitor must spontaneously bestow on the venerable Meller, and at the same time, attempt to enable him to realize the benediction, in the purchase of a single root, or a bouquet of flowers. How interesting and imposing is it to behold the aged calmly and studiously engaged in the culture of a garden of flowers. They appear to be appropriately occupied in a kind of religious rite, and as if actuated by a presentiment that their end was near, devoting their last moments in the preparation of the materials of a garland for the decoration of their own grave, and thus seeming to ask the grateful tribute of approbation, from a life industriously and reputedly passed, and now approaching its close, in the anticipation of that good name which all desire, and hope encourages us to believe may have been attained, and will be perpetuated when "we sleep in the narrow house of death."

There is very much wanted a large nursery of native forest trees, where they shall be raised in such quantities, as to be afforded to purchasers at as cheap a rate as they can import them from England and Scotland. So great is the demand, that not only our nursery-men, but many individuals, have recently imported vast numbers. Two gentlemen, one residing in Watertown, and the other in Salem, have received ten thousand each, this season, which cost only a few cents apiece. The quantities which might be sold, if furnished at even a liberal price, would be enormous; but the expense of obtaining trees from the forest, the mutilated manner in which they are taken up, and the consequent difficulty of making them flourish vigorously, deters those who would be glad to embellish their estates, or plant out woodlots, or groves for timber, from making the experiment.

The rapidity of the growth of seedling trees, reared in nurseries, compared with such as are selected from the forest, is well known to those who have attempted the culture of both kinds.

A pleasing illustration may be seen on the magnificent ground of Col. Th. H. Perkins, who imported about thirteen years since, 15,000 plants, which were not more than two feet high, and now they are large, healthy and beautiful trees.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hawthorn Cottage,

Roxbury, June 20, 1838.

TOADS.

MR HOLMES:—I have seen it recommended in some paper that we should cultivate the society of Toads, and domesticate them as much as possible.

To the minds of some this would appear ridiculous in the extreme. There is a very strong prejudice against those useful, innocent animals—they are looked upon as dronish and evil, by some; but not by those who know their usefulness.

I will venture to say that not one of your readers can nab a mouthful of any thing with half the dexterity that a toad can,—only give him a chance.

Should any one wish to see the thing done, take and lay before a toad any kind of a worm or bug that will stir, and if he does not go into "Davy Jones' Locker," in the way of a caution, then I am no judge.

Give them a good shelter, and not abuse them, and you can keep them in one place for years. There is one now in sight that has made his place

of residence some five or six years under the steps of my door; and if he does not look as fat and cheerful as any of Uncle Sam's office holders, then I am much mistaken.

As I had much rather see one toad in the garden than two dogs in the front door-way, I would recommend to every farmer who can, (and there are none who cannot), find time to hunt up a few dozens of them and put in his garden, and on his corn ground.

And do you ask where they are most likely to be found? Look into your old potato holes, and there you will find them imprisoned, if not relieved by some kind hand; perhaps for life,—not for debt or "opinion's sake," but probably for a *mis-jump before settling their accounts*. But a few days ago I released more than fifty in a very short time, and conveyed them to my corn ground, and I find that it was not only doing as I would be done by, under like circumstances, but I have the satisfaction of doing a deed of humanity.

E. G. B.

July 7, 1838.

[Maine Far.

DISEASE OF CORN.—"THE FRENCH."—There is a disease of corn, popularly called "*the French*," the cause and remedy of which, seem to have been satisfactorily discovered. The plants attacked by this disease, exhibit a yellowish feeble appearance, the blades are wilted, the stalks never attain the usual size and rarely mature any grain. Spots thus affected, are sometimes found in the fields embracing a hundred plants, where, the soil is as good as elsewhere. The injury is caused by the black ant depositing its larvæ in the joint just below the ground connecting the radical or root with the stock. From the punctures thus made, exudes the juice of the plant, which on its discharge forms into a jelly. An excellent remedy is found in the application of slaked lime or leached ashes to the hills when planting the seed, the alkaline or caustic effects of which serve to destroy the ants. We know a case, where, for several years, a colony of ants having destroyed almost every description of vegetation, the land was treated with decided success, the injury remedied, and a good crop obtained, by the application of leached ashes. The same farmer, also, in making an experiment on the value of the hydrate of lime applied to the hills of corn, had the satisfaction to find, not only that the growth of the plants was greatly stimulated, but that none of them were affected by "the French" as were others in the same field, to the hills of which no lime had been applied. These experiments seem to us decisive; and we invite attention to them the more confidently, as it is certain, that the proposed remedy, in its action as a stimulating manure, will increase the production of the plants to which it is applied, even beyond that of those not affected by the disease.—*Franklin Farmer*.

REGULATION OF STEAM BOATS.—The Senate on the 6th instant disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to its bill for regulating the navigation of steam boats, by which it was proposed to inflict a fine of five thousand dollars on owners for any loss of life or lives by explosion of boilers, &c. and substituted for it a provision that, in all prosecutions at law for damages in such case, the fact of such explosion shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of wilful intent, &c. Thus amended, the bill has passed both Houses, and may be considered the law of the land.—*Maine Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1838.

INDIAN CORN.

SUCKERING, TOPPING STALKS, HARVESTING.

The inquiry is often made; whether it is best to take off the suckers from Indian Corn, or to allow them to remain. We have not at hand the means of referring to some facts in this case, which have been stated, and we can therefore only speak of them from memory, which after all may not prove entirely correct. The Rev. Dr. Linnan of Hatfield, Mass. some years since made a careful experiment, the result of which was to prove that it was best for the crop to remove the suckers. The crop or those parts of the field, from which the suckers were removed, proved larger than that on which they were suffered to remain; but the advantage was not deemed a sufficient compensation for the extra labor. In our own experience we have found certainly no injury to the crop from removing the suckers, those on which it was evident no ear was likely to be formed; and we have obtained from this source a considerable amount of valuable fodder. Where the growth is luxuriant however, and the field closely planted, there is risk, unless extraordinary care is used, of much being broken down and considerable injury being done to the standing crop. We have however the testimony of an experienced and most careful farmer in this case, who states that he has been in the habit of suckering his corn now for more than ten years. He takes off the suckers as soon as the tassels in his corn begins to show itself; and he says always with much advantage, the ears of corn so far as his experience goes in consequence of this operation being larger and better filled out. Going among his corn thus early, there is less danger of injury to the field. It is quite desirable that this matter should be fully tested by experiment; and we hope that any of our correspondents who are possessed of well authenticated facts in the case will be kind enough to communicate them. In the southern states the blades or leaves of the corn plant are always stripped for fodder for their horses, instead of hay of which comparatively little is raised. At what particular stage this is done we are not apprised; but it certainly should not be done too early, as the office of the leaves is highly important to the perfection of the fruit. The amount of fodder, afforded by a well cultivated acre of corn, is very considerable; in the opinion of most judicious farmers fully equal when well cured to a ton of the best English hay. Every pains therefore should be taken to secure it in the best possible manner.

In regard to topping the stalks of corn, the experiments of John Loran of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Wm. Clark, of Northampton, and others, establish the point, that, if cut early, the crop of corn will be diminished many bushels to the acre. After the grain is perfectly formed and has become glazed the injury accruing from cutting them will be much less, but probably it will be something. We are satisfied that taking all things into consideration the best mode of harvesting is that, which is almost universally practised throughout New York and Vermont and many parts of New Hampshire; that of cutting up the whole plant at the bottom at a certain stage of its growth, and allowing it to finish its ripening in the shock. We have managed in this way repeatedly; and proceed from our own experience and trials of different modes to describe what we consider the best mode of performing it.

(To be continued.)

CURING CLOVER HAY.

There prevails with many farmers a strong prejudice against clover hay; and indeed in the condition in which it usually is found it is a very coarse miserable fodder, and hardly better than so much brush. Our Northern clover sown on richly manured land, and with the small quantity of seed commonly applied, makes a rough product; and, as the flowers and seeds are generally shaken off in the making, it contains little nutriment, and is scarcely fit for other purposes than litter. The southern clover is of smaller growth; and on that account makes a much better forage. Indeed clover hay, when well cured, is very much liked by cattle, whom we must allow to be pretty fair judges in the case of what is good for them; and no long feed, that can be given to cows, will make more or better milk. One of the best milk-men in the neighborhood of Boston speaks of it in the highest terms; and, in his mode of curing, prefers it to any other hay. Clover when mixed with other hay even in a small proportion injures the sale of the hay in market, for the reason only we believe that horses taken in at the livery stables, will eat more of it than of the Herd's grass, cut after it is dead ripe, and so coarse and hard that the mastication of even a small quantity is likely to employ all the time the poor tired horse has to spare from his sleep; and a rack full of it, like the show pickles and pound cake at taverns, is liable to stand by for some time and to serve many a guest. We consider clover hay, when well saved as some of the best hay which can be grown; highly palatable and containing an abundant nutriment; but its value greatly depends on the mode of curing.

Some farmers have cut it in the morning, and after a warm day have carried it in in the afternoon of the same day, and by a very liberal salting have saved it well. But the practice of other farmers is we believe a much preferable mode. We know several cases in which it has proved entirely satisfactory; and we shall proceed to describe it. They cut it in good weather, and when it is dry. They scarcely spread or stir it at all. At night of the day on which it is cut they put it into cocks of a good size, and then let it remain two or three days rain or shine. When well made in this way, which is easily determined by a practised hand, on a pleasant day in the morning they turn over the cocks and open them slightly, and then carry it in, giving it a very little sprinkling of salt. One great object is to avoid by much stirring the shaking off of the heads. Thus cured they regard it among the most valuable hay which they get. We have known the same plan pursued by one of the best farmers in western New York with all his hay crop. The Deerfield farmers of late years dry their hay in the sun much less than formerly, and they believe to their great benefit. In all cases however the most scrupulous care must be observed to rid the hay from all wetness of dew or rain.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.

The season, we believe, has not, within the memory of any man living, been surpassed for the fineness of its weather and the luxuriance of its vegetation. The sunshines and rains have come in such regular and beautiful succession; and the temperature has been so precisely what it seemed desirable that it should be that even habitual discontent has found no room for complaint; and the most fastidious imagination has not been able to say how matters should be improved. Hay is coming in abundantly; and the season has been as favorable as it ever was for securing it. Rye and wheat, and barley and oats, are looking extremely well. Potatoes promise profusion, and Indian corn, the best treasure of New

England, never presented a more healthy and brilliant appearance. There is really nothing to be done; but to shake our heads with sorrow, and cry; "it is too much trouble to gather all these good things." We shall never get through with harvesting and husking. O sad! our neighbors' crops are as good as ours. We have got too much, too much; prices must come down; prices will be low; the poor will have enough this time;" and other complaints as grateful and as benevolent, of which there is always in our community *quantum sufficit*.

VEGETABLE FIELD CROPS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the fact that excellent vegetables beyond what have hitherto been cultivated, such as ruta baga and sugar beet, are entering considerably as field crops into the cultivation of our farmers. Having once begun they are sure to keep on. This will lead to a most important revolution and improvement in our husbandry. It will increase to a great extent the power of the farmer to raise and keep live stock; it will greatly increase his manure heap, the material of agriculture, and enlarge his cultivation and the productiveness of his soil. It will lead to a much more careful and neat husbandry, which will prove in various respects a great gain. Its effects upon our dairy produce in quantity and quality will be most favorable. It is calculated by many observing farmers that three tons of sugar beets or of ruta baga are equal to one ton of the best of English Hay for neat cattle. We do not pretend to give a decided opinion on this subject. But we do know that twenty tons of Sugar Beet, of Ruta Baga, of Parsnips or of Carrots can be raised upon an acre; and in this way an amount of cattle feed equal to six tons of hay can be procured from an acre of cultivated land, what extensive advantages must the farmer derive from such husbandry.

POTATO BLOSSOMS.—Repeated experiments in England, it is confidently asserted, have demonstrated that the plucking off the blossoms of the potato before any balls are formed, have contributed very much to increase the produce. We have no personal knowledge of any facts in this matter, which would serve to determine it, and we do not pretend to understand the philosophy of it, even if it be true. But it is so often and confidently stated, and upon such respectable authority, that we hope some careful observers will make the experiment with exactness, and do us, or rather the agricultural public, the kindness to report the result.

TO CURE WOUNDS, BRUISES, SORES, SPRAINS, RING WORMS, &c.—Take two ounces of the Tincture of Hellebore, and put it into a junk or porter bottle, fill up the bottle with alcohol—the cost of all which is 50 cents—and a family should never be without it. Apply the mixture to the wounded part, by means of a linen cloth or rag, and which you may leave on the flesh—wet it frequently, and you will find it to have a most soothing and healing effect. Applied to wounds or sores on horses or cattle will effect a speedy cure. It has been known to cure the ring-worm, and fingers when so mashed as to endanger losing them.

Having personally experienced the good effects of the mixture, I consider it invaluable and recommend its use.

New York, July 17, 1838.

A. D.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

"The fairest flowers of the season are our Carnations."

Saturday, July 21, 1838.

This was the day appointed for the exhibition of, and to award the premiums on Carnations. The competitors were Missis Winslop, Mason, Meller, and Johnson. A committee of three was appointed to examine the specimens and to award the prizes.

A fine specimen of *Asclepias tuberosa*, *Tukrous Scoul-*

low-curt, was presented by Dr E. Alden of Randolph. Mr S R Johnson of Charlestown exhibited some choice specimens of the *Punica granatum pleno*; and some fine Hollyhocks.

From the Messrs Winship of Brighton, *symphora variegata*, *Acer Nigundo*, very ornamental.

Bouquets by Messrs Carter, Hovey & Co. Jno. Hovey, Meller, and Walker.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Carnations award to the Messrs Winship of Brighton, the prize of five dollars for the best display. To Mr Thomas Mason, of Charlestown, the prize of three dollars for the best six varieties. To Mr W. Meller, of Roxbury, the prize of three dollars for the best seedling.

J. W. RUSSELL, }
JOSEPH BRECK, } *Committee*.
WM. E. CARTER, }

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

By Jacob Tidd, Esq. Roxbury, several very large clusters of Black Hamburg? and white Chasselas Grapes.

By Ebenezer Breed, Esq. Charlestown, a beautiful cluster of French pears, grown under glass.

By Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline, Black Hamburg (the berries very large.) Millers Burgundy and White Chasselas Grapes; red and white Antwerp raspberries and Dutch white currants.

By Mr John D. W. Williams, a quantity of Spitzenburg? apples, growth of 1837, very handsome and in a fine state of preservation; also two varieties of Gooseberries, and Dutch red and white currants.

By Mr Aaron D. Weld, West Roxbury, Dutch red and white currants, very fine specimens.

By Samuel Walker, Esq. Roxbury, Hovey's Globe Green, Gascon, Lancaster Lud Gooseberries, and branches loaded with fruit of the Red Seedling currants.

For the Committee.

E. M. RICHARDS, *Chairman*.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 23, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 165 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and calves, 2300 Sheep, and 140 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality at \$7 50 a \$7 75. Second quality \$7 00 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$25, \$27 50, \$31, \$35 and \$45.

Sheep.—Prices a little reduced. We noticed sales at \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 83, \$1 92 and \$2 00. Wetters at \$2 25, \$ 00, \$3 25 and \$3 50.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. A lot of old prime quality, at 8 1-2; a few small pigs were retained at about the prices of the two last weeks.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hib Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SA. E.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants; but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper*.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of the following:

- 100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
- 100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
- 20 do. Common do.
- 25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
- 10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
- 10 do. do. do. Border do.
- 100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
- 100 do. Square do.
- 100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
- 100 pair Grass Shears.
- 100 do. Pruning do.
- 100 do. Fruit do.
- 50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
- 20 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. do. Saws.
- 25 do. Badding Knives.
- 25 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. Edging do.
- 25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
- 100 do. Garden do.
- 50 do. Dutch do.
- 20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks.
- 10 do. Grass do.
- 50 do. Garden Rakes.
- 500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle.
- 500 do. Trace Chains.
- 25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

- 300 dozen Patent Scythe Smutths, superior.
 - 100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels.
 - 1000 do. Riddles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.
- June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contains 9 large rooms and has a barn, chase house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 11-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 25	1 75	
" Domestic,	2 25	2 50	
BEEF, NO. 1,	barrel	14 50	15 25
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	25	34	
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3	45
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 60	3 70
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	7 00	7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 12	7 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 00	7 12
Alexandria,	"	7 12	7 25
Rye,	"	4 50	5 00
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	3 60	3 75	
" " barrels,			
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	70	72	
" southern flat, yellow,	"	67	68
" white,	"	80	85
Rye, northern,	"	33	35
Barley,	"	16	20
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	12 00	14 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	16	18 00	
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	14 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	7	8
2d quality,	"	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
" southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
" do. country do,	"	20	22
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	26
" do. dry hides,	"	"	"
" New York red, light,	"	13	19
" Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	20
" Boston dry hides,	"	17	19
LIME, best sort,	cash	60	65
MAKES, No. 1, new,	barrel	2 00	2 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cash	2 37	2 50
PORE, extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
" clear,	"	22 00	23 00
" Mess,	"	20 00	21 00
SPICES: Iber's Grass,	hushel	2 63	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	50	100
" northern,	"	30	40
Hemp,	pound	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,	"	18	18
Southern Clover,	"	17	18
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
Tallow, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	60	53
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	48
" do. 3-4ths do,	"	42	45
" do. 1-2 do,	"	38	40
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
" Talled superfine,	"	42	43
North published No. 1,	"	38	40
" No. 2,	"	28	30
" No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	13	14
" southern and western,	"	10	12
PORE, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	100
BUTTER, tub,	"	15	22
" lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	16	20
POTCATOES, cheango,	hushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States. By Edward Savers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

GUNNY BAGS.

8000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOME OF THE FARMER.

Still let me live among the hills,
The rocks, the trees, the flowers,
Where I have passed my earliest years,
My childhood's happiest hours.

How oft beneath an aged oak,
Near by my father's dwelling,
Have I reposed with kindred youth,
Some playful story telling.

The birds above would plume their wings,
And raise their happy voices;
Oh sure it is a pleasant place,
Where every thing rejoices.

Surrounded by the friends I love,
And freed from every letter;
I am an independent man,
And wish for nothing better.

My little children round me sport,
So blooming, bright, and healthy,
I often think that nature's gifts
Have made me very wealthy.

My wife is all that she should be,
Kind, gentle, prepossessing;
I'm sure if ever man was blest,
Mine is the greater blessing.

THE RAIL-ROAD STEAMER.

(Concluded from page 16.)

The railroad travelling possesses many peculiarities, as well as advantages, over the common modes of conveyance. The velocity with which the train moves through the air is very refreshing even in the hottest weather, where the run is for some miles. The vibratory, or rather oscillatory motion communicated to the human frame, is very different from the swinging and jolting motions of the stage coach, and is productive of more salutary effects. It equalizes the circulation, promotes digestion, tranquilizes the nerves (after the open country is gained,) and often causes sound sleep during the succeeding night, the exercise of this kind of travelling being unaccompanied by that lassitude, aching and fatigue, which, in weakly constitutions, prevents the nightly repose. The railroad bids fair to be a powerful remedial agent, in many ailments to which the metropolitan and civic inhabitants are subject.

To those who are curious, and not very timid, the open carriages are far preferable to the closed ones, especially in fine weather. In bad weather, and particularly at first, invalids may travel with more advantage under cover. I have no doubt, that to thousands and tens of thousands of valetudinarians in this overgrown Babylon, the run to Boxmoor, or Tring and back, twice or thrice a week, will prove a means of preserving health and prolonging life, more powerful than all the drugs in Apothecaries' Hall.

In fine, a man may travel from the pole to the equator—

"A Gadibus usque ad Gangem"—

without seeing any thing half so astonishing as the wonders of the railroad. The pangs of Etna, and the convulsions of the elements, excite feelings of horror and terror, without any thing of pride.—The magic—the miracles of the railroad, engender an exulting consciousness of superiority in the genius of man, more intense and conclusive than any effort of poet, painter, or philosopher.

The railroad journey, however, is not without its inconveniences, many of which may be prevented by a little ingenuity. The greatest is the dis-

charge of cinders, some of them ignited, from the chimney, which are not only disagreeable, but occasionally dangerous to the eyes of those in the open carriages. This might be prevented by an awning—a protection which is adopted on some railroads, and one that must ultimately be adopted on all. It is a protection from the elements of fire and water, which every company is bound to afford to the passengers, and is attended with trifling expense. Till then, glasses or a veil are necessary guards for the eyes.

The transits of the tunnels, in hot weather, causing a sudden vicissitude of temperature, to the extent of 20 degrees of the thermometer, or thereabouts, require some precaution on the part of sensitive invalids. A shawl, or large handkerchief, thrown over the head, is a sufficient protection, and those who do not take this measure, should keep their eyes shut, during the passage, since sparks and cinders are, unavoidably, thrown in closer showers over the passengers here than in the open space.

To speculate on the normal, physical, political and economical effects and consequences of railroads and steam navigation, when carried to their full extent, is beyond my province—perhaps beyond the bounds of human foresight. If the semi-civilized peasants of the remotest isles of the Hebrides, of Orkney, and of Shetland, can even now, transmit, in a few hours, the produce of their huts, their mountains, their moors, and their farm-yards, to the markets of Glasgow and Edinburgh, so as, in three or four days, to pay the annual rents of their tenements and wildernesses, what may we not expect from the extension and perfection of this facility of intercommunication? In days of yore, the imponderable products of the intellect travelled as slowly as the material merchandise of mankind. They will now be diffused, from the centre to the periphery—from the remotest outlines to the foci of society, with a rapidity little less than that of *thought* itself! The ultimate consequences cannot be appreciated at present; but we may safely conclude, that the benevolent author of our existence did not endow the mind of man with such extraordinary powers of invention, without the design of final advantage to his physical wants, his social relations, and his spiritual nature.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

DR. BOWDITCH.

The character and life of the late lamented Nathaniel Bowditch presents such a striking and beautiful example of devoted and successful industry in the employment of time, in the husbanding of small portions and turning them all to some good account; and likewise of systematic attention and punctuality in business, that we gladly avail ourselves of an opportunity to transfer to our columns the following extracts from Judge White's Eulogy recently delivered in Salem. Such an example is far more powerful than many eloquent discourses.

After Dr Bowditch removed to Boston, as well as before, he was always up as early as sunrise, and long before it in winter. He had formerly been in the habit of walking before breakfast, but during nearly the whole period of his residence in Boston, he breakfasted immediately after rising. He always breakfasted alone, as none of the family were ready till long afterwards. He then applied himself to mathematics, getting from two and a half to three hours study before the time arrived

for going to his office. He then took a walk of about a mile or a mile and a half, with one of his sons, and was in State street at a few minutes after nine o'clock. There also he had his mathematical books beside him, and when not engaged with the business of his office, or with visitors or friends, he devoted himself to his studies. He frequently took a walk home in the forenoon for a few minutes, as he found his eyes strengthened and refreshed by being at intervals during the forenoon in the open air for a short time. Every day, a little before two o'clock, he balanced the cash account of the office, so that every transaction which had been completed was duly entered and examined, and the right balance of cash found to be in the bank before he went home. He then took the same walk again, usually with one of his friends, and dined about a quarter before three o'clock. After dinner he took a short nap or "siesta," as he called it, varying from fifteen minutes to an hour, sometimes even longer. He always awoke bright and prepared for recommencing his studies, which he pursued for about an hour and a half to two hours. The regular hours of business at his office ended at two o'clock; but he always, towards the close of the afternoon, went there again for a few minutes, to see if any thing needed his attention or explanation; and, toward the end of the year, he was frequently detained there a considerable time. He then took the same walk a third time, and returned to tea. During the evening he continued his studies, and from time to time joined in conversation with his family, or threw aside his books to devote himself to his visitors and friends. He always expected all the members of his household to return by ten o'clock; the house was then closed, and he usually retired between ten and eleven. During the summer, he was in the habit of taking a horse and chaise and riding eight or ten miles in the afternoon. There is no doubt that, taking the whole year together, he got as much as six, and perhaps as much as eight hours a day for his mathematics, besides the time devoted to his business and other pursuits.

In his habits of business, he was most exact and methodical. He made it a rule to do but one thing at a time, and hardly a day passed which did not witness the application and enforcement of this rule. He was very rapid and exact in all his calculations, computing interest, &c. and each one's business was, in succession, finished with the utmost despatch; so that it was wonderful how much he was able to accomplish. He disliked being obliged to leave any thing unfinished, and recommended as a motto, "end what you begin." Only the day before his death, having a week before he found himself too feeble to make an endorsement upon a promissory note of half the principal, and to look over and execute a deed of release of half the mortgaged premises, he sent to Mr Hale, the Secretary, to bring him the papers again, saying, "You know I never like to leave any thing unfinished." He made the endorsement and executed the release in question, only forty-seven hours before he died.

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[NO. 4.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR THE SONS OF LANDED PROPRIETORS.

[Our attention of late has been frequently called to the importance of the establishment of an Agricultural School for the education of farmers. We have had a number of applications from gentlemen wishing to obtain places for their sons, who having finished their collegiate course of studies, desire a situation where they may obtain a practical and scientific knowledge of farming. We find an article in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* which we recommend to the notice of our readers; it contains some suggestions respecting the importance of "an agricultural education for the sons of landed proprietors" which although it may not be exactly suited to our country, yet contains some hints of importance. Will not some of our able correspondents take the subject into serious consideration and give us their views upon the expediency of an establishment of this kind for the benefit of the farming interest.

J. B.]

The ordinary education of the landed proprietors of this country is as complete as it can be effected by private tutelage and at public schools and universities. Accomplished in classical learning, literature, or the physical sciences, as each department of study may suit particular tastes, not a few of them have enhanced the literary and scientific character of the country, and some have even conferred lustre on it in the learned professions of medicine, law, or theology; and not to be outdone in the race of honorable distinction by their English competitors, many have participated in the academic honors of Oxford and Cambridge. Yet, strange to remark, anxious as landed proprietors certainly are to bestow a liberal education on their families, which is the best legacy they can leave to their younger sons, agriculture, which most materially affects the interests of themselves and their eldest sons, the very profession by which they are upheld in the high status of society they occupy, they almost entirely neglect, as if, after the acquirement of a superior education, a man should be ashamed of attending to the means of his subsistence. Is it not "passing strange," that any country gentleman should be unacquainted with farming, the very source of his livelihood, when all other classes of people, in learning their respective professions, whether learned or vulgar, serve apprenticeships and toil through life thereafter? It seems to be forgotten that landownership is a profession, that it is in the manner in which it is conducted, that the best interests of the country may be injured or promoted, and that it is a profession which requires as great capacity of mind to practice it aright as to conduct those large commercial and manufacturing establishments, whose importance is so much lauded. The comparison between them can in truth be pursued no farther; for, whilst commercialists conduct their business in person assiduously, land-

owners consign the guidance of their valuable estates to persons who, in too many instances, are ignorant of agriculture, and who, at any rate, cannot feel the same interest in their prosperity as the proprietors themselves. This allegation is made against landowners generally, though not indiscriminately sweeping; for we have the satisfaction of personally knowing landowners, members of the nobility as well as the gentry, who have made it a duty to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, and who, in consequence, manage their estates of themselves, or through competent factors, on the principles of the most approved practice. Those proprietors who entrust their estates to factors of known practical ability, adopt the best safeguard against the evils arising from their own want of knowledge.

There are many evils attending the neglect of farming by land owners. When called upon to take a share in the discussions or business of those interesting agricultural meetings which of late years have excited so much notice over the kingdom, the remarks or speeches of the land owners consist, with few exceptions, of apologies for not having attended sufficiently to agricultural subjects, and of excuses for want of practical knowledge; and, when it is their lot or ambition to become members of the legislature, how lamentable it is to find that, beyond every other class of representatives in Parliament, the landed interest know the least of what concerns themselves. They should know much more upon every subject connected with agriculture as an art, as being the most influential interest in the state, or the laws affecting the different branches of it, than mere tenants, whose education and means of observation must be comparatively limited. Yet the tenantry are frequently left to fight their own battles on public questions.

A greater evil exists in consigning the management of their valuable estates to the care of men who have perhaps acquired an intimacy with the quill, and the blandishments of their own tables, but who have neglected the guidance of the plough, and the unwearying attention required at the feeding-in board. Want of knowledge in proprietors may only personally affect themselves, but the appointment of incompetent factors cannot fail to affect the fortunes and happiness of numerous families. The nature of the legal profession, in which too many factors are brought up, predisposes their minds to carping at quibbles and litigiousness; which, whenever a farmer discovers, or thinks he discovers, in the factor, he withdraws his confidence from him, and places himself in a position of self-defence. Both are ever after prepared for dispute, and disputes inevitably ensue. And how can any other result be anticipated? How can a farmer hold "sweet converse" with a man who cannot understand his discourse, and it is only as a farmer that a tenant has occasion to converse with the factor at all? In these circumstances, when disputes do arise between the factor and the tenants, the proprietor, who is unwilling, or what is worse, and more likely to be the case, unable to

interfere, leaves their settlement to him who commenced them; and who, to gain his point over the tenant, persuades his master, by flattering his prejudices, to refrain from interference; and, in the end, contrives to place the proprietor in the most disagreeable position with his tenants. The probable result of this cunning policy is the degradation of the proprietor into a scape-goat for the sins of the factor. Or, stopping short of actual litigation, the factor may refer the settlement of the dispute to expensive arbitration. In either case, the weaker party, the tenants, are sure to be most injured, and, it may be, eventually ruined. The proprietor, instead of being the natural protector of his tenants, is thus converted into their oppressor.

By this train of argument, we do not maintain that factors should be ignorant of law, of business, or any other species of knowledge; but what we assert is, that they should be thoroughly versant in agriculture. Without that essential knowledge, we would not entrust a factor with the management of an estate, although he possessed the most amiable disposition. That knowledge, and no other imparts the faculty of looking at all agricultural matters in the right light. By it he will know what covenants of the lease are applicable to the peculiarities of every farm, or the circumstances of the tenant to whom it is let. No disputes will then arise about miscropping. He will easily discover whether the progressive or retrograde condition of the tenants arises from their own industry or negligence, or from circumstances connected with the state or situation of the farms themselves. He will regulate his conduct accordingly, by encouraging the industrious and skilful, reproving the indolent, or amending the unfavorable circumstances of the farms. Such a man's opinion will greatly influence that of the tenantry, and community of sentiment will produce mutual kindness of intercourse between them.

Every land owner, who resides in his mansion-house in the country, must have as much land in his own possession as to make what is familiarly termed a "home farm." Corn, hay, and straw will be required for the horses; green food throughout all the seasons must be provided for the dairy cows; fowls and dogs must be supported; butchers' meat must be regularly supplied in the best condition; and the whole domestic establishment must be maintained. To effect all this, two hundred acres of arable land, besides lawns and paddocks, are required. A manager for all this establishment must be procured. Another evil arises from the appointment of this functionary. He becomes proud in his new place, because he is in the service of a laird; overbearing, because he knows he is the only one acquainted with the management of land; important, because he finds himself purveyor for the whole establishment, and could starve the garrison at any time to a surrender; haughty, because disposing of a few unnecessary articles from the farm, he becomes the bearer, for a time, of a little loose cash. The temptations of his office become too strong for his virtue, he aggrandizes

himself and distributes hush-money liberally; at length his peccadillos are discovered, and he for ever after becomes unfit for a farm steward to any other proprietor or farmer.

When landlords have no knowledge of farming, their taste for the country usually declines. The sports of the field may detain them on their estates for the season, but are too rough and fatiguing to entice them to remain throughout the year. Without the excitement of field sports, their life is nothing but a monotonous scene, and the same society at length becomes irksome to them. They leave their demesnes with partial disgust, and wander about in foreign lands, or settle down somewhere far removed from their patrimonial inheritance. This we consider an evil; for we do not agree with Mr McCulloch, that it is of no importance to a country where the income derived from its land is spent. We are quite sure the small tradesmen of every class derive sensible benefits from the expenditure of the contiguous proprietors, and when the latter are absent, they soon feel that source of profit dried up. But, on the other hand, we do not bewail the absence of proprietors so lamentably as our Irish neighbors. Good farming proceeds, and laborers are employed, by the enterprising tenantry in their absence; and, in as far as regards the substantial improvement of the country, the claims of the landowners in the participation of the honor is little, compared with those of the tenantry.

Now the effects of all these evils, we venture to assert, may be most effectually remedied by the sons of landed proprietors, who will themselves become landowners, acquiring a thorough knowledge of farming in their youth, as a necessary branch of practical education, and the management of their estates will then be felt a desirable gratification, not a task. Proprietors would then be qualified to select and appoint competent factors,—to judge of the fulfilment of the factor's duty of impartial superintendence,—and to convince themselves, by personal observation, that their tenantry receive substantial justice and protection. They would then be competent to select farm-stewards to manage the home farm under their own directions, and to keep them in check by commanding them to render an account of their intrusions at the moment, and not at the protracted periods of terms. They would then discover there is not a more rational, pleasing, or interesting study than the science of agriculture, and its practical application, nor one which can be so well combined with those manly sports and amusements in which it is the pride of our country gentlemen to excel. They would then have no temptation to reside abroad, but would discover that a knowledge of the minutiae of farming creates a daily increasing interest in field operations, and the cultivation of stock. A personal acquaintance with their tenants would then open a wide field of human nature for their observation; and this ample field to glean from, in connexion with the facts acquired in their own practice, would supply them with cogent arguments and illustrations on all subjects connected with agriculture, whereby their sentiments would command respect in every public assembly.

Where is all this important knowledge to be acquired? It is to be acquired like every other species of knowledge, by observation; in the operations of nature, as displayed in the field of art. Is this question asked in a country, whose proud boast is to possess more enterprising, educated, and well

informed farmers, than perhaps any other country in the world? In all the best managed districts, where we mean the mixed husbandry is practised, or the culture of stock and crop are combined, there are farmers well qualified to impart instruction in their profession, as well as possessing such cultivated minds as to render them valuable companions. A two years' residence with an agreeable and intelligent farmer, who practises the raising of corn with the breeding and management of cattle and sheep, and putting the hand to every kind of work, could not fail to impart to young men of ordinary capacity, a competent knowledge of farming. Such a tuition we consider absolutely necessary for the eldest sons of our landed proprietors, who mean to reside in their own country, and enact the part of landowners; but it may be also profitably extended to those younger sons, who may turn their thoughts to the New World, as the surest means of success in any undertaking connected with the culture of the soil, or the rearing of the domesticated animals, in which they may embark. Their interests will be promoted by studying agriculture effectually, before they embark in their migratory undertakings. No proprietors' sons need be ashamed to receive instruction from, or sit down at the tables of, such men.

We are entitled to speak confidently on this subject; for the foundation of our practical knowledge of agriculture was laid by an intelligent farmer, and most agreeable companion, in perhaps the best country for farming in Scotland; and never since have we had cause to consider the time misspent. The facilities are evidently greater in Scotland than in any country we know, for young gentlemen acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture, almost under the eye of their friends and relations.

Should these remarks attract the attention of those country gentlemen who may feel inclined to profit by them, we can furnish them with the names of some of the most eminent farmers who have been in the habit of taking pupils; and leave it to their own discretion to choose the most eligible situation.

But we think the system of tuition might be beneficially extended. Most farmers, we apprehend, are not quite competent to teach the science of agriculture in connexion with its practice. Suppose, then, an extensive farmer has a large house, capable of containing a number of pupils, not exceeding twenty. That number, we conceive, to be enough for successful and comfortable tuition. Let this house be subdivided into comfortable sleeping apartments, a large dining-room, a large drawing-room, and a large class-room, fitted up partly as a library, and useful, also, as a reading and writing apartment. Let a tutor of competent acquirements be appointed to take the immediate charge of the pupils, both within and without doors. He should be competent to teach the application of chemistry, although we are not so sanguine as most people of the utility of this science to agriculture. He should teach the application of the principles of mechanics, in order that the principle on which any implement operates may be comprehended—the application of the principles of hydraulics, that the principles of draining, embanking, and constructing reservoirs for water, may be easily understood. He should teach botany, to enable young farmers to distinguish soils by their natural vegetation; and particularly the physiology of plants, that the culture of plants of whatever kind may be in conformity with appropriate soil and situation. Also

geology, that the substrata or subsoils, on which soils rest, may obtain due regard. Meteorology should be studied, in order to be able to anticipate the changes of the weather. The anatomy and physiology of animals are also requisite for him to teach, that the good points of live stock may be duly appreciated. And, above all, he ought to be acquainted with the practice of agriculture; for, although the farmer himself will no doubt undertake to teach this department of the system, yet unless the tutor also understands it, he cannot so successfully demonstrate the application of science to the operations of practice. It may, at first, be difficult to find a tutor so amply qualified for the task; but as the practice of agriculture would most likely be the only department in which he would be deficient, he could, in the course of two years, acquire that knowledge as easily as any of the pupils.

With colloquial prelections and discussions in the house, at stated hours, so as not to interfere with the hours of labor in the fields, and with demonstrations in the fields, whilst the labor was in progress, a vast mass of useful information would, in a short time, be conveyed to, and acquired by, the pupils. It is presumed the pupils had already acquired, at school, or college, the elementary principles of all these sciences, besides mathematics. Such a house should be situate on a large farm of not less than six hundred acres, on which the mixed husbandry is practised; that is, the growing corn with the breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep.

The system might be extended still farther. It will scarcely be possible to find a sufficient number of large farms on which such establishments could be founded, or of intelligent farmers to conduct them; as the mixed system of husbandry cannot be successfully carried on, on a very small farm, or by small farmers. This difficulty might be obviated by the erection of a large house in a convenient village, in the neighborhood of which, intelligent farmers held farms. The tutor himself could engage the house, and draw the emoluments, and give premiums to the farmers, for permission to the pupils to inspect and witness all the operations.

We think such establishments would be conducted much more satisfactorily on private speculation, than under the guidance of any society, or public commission. Both the farmer and tutor would be stimulated by their own interests for their success, and competition would in time sharpen the stimulus still more keenly. Let any farmer, who has the requisite accommodation and qualification, begin the experiment with adequate appliances, and he will soon find customers. Like a coach or a steamboat starting on a new line of communication, his establishment will attract pupils; whereas, if he wait until the demand for such establishments rouse him into action, he may have to wait as long as the wagoner had for the assistance of Hercules.

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY TREE AND THE TREATMENT OF SILKWORMS.

Not very many years have elapsed since the project of introducing the silkworm into this country was seriously taken up by several scientific persons; and the probability of its becoming eventually a source of wealth was warmly discussed. Gradually, however, the ardor of these projectors was found to cool, and the matter fell to the

ground; and was soon as little spoken of, as if an enterprise had been meditated which sensible men ought to disavow. Notwithstanding this implied reflection on the good sense of the supporters of the plan, a few gentlemen shortly after might be found scattered through England, who still cherished the conviction that the introduction of this insect was perfectly feasible. They planted mulberry trees and bred silkworms as an innocent source of amusement; and to this day they continue to occupy their spare time in trying experiments on a limited scale, on the best modes of bringing up their favorites; but if the project was eagerly received here, in Ireland it was hailed with enthusiasm as a certain mode of realizing a fortune. The ardent imagination of the Irish easily overleaped the barriers which inexperience or want of capital threw in the way; and for any one not to have implicit faith in the silkworm speculation, was looked on as a mark of meanness of spirit, or of total disregard to personal advancement. A joint-stock company was even proposed, and a vast number of names were marked down for shares; but when the day of paying the first instalment came round, the absentees were found to be so abundant, "that the company dissolved itself," as a wag afterwards remarked, "even before it was formed." The zeal of individuals was but little manifested in mulberry plantations or silkworm nurseries. One person only showed that he had been perfectly serious in his enthusiastic advocacy of the enterprise; he planted some thousands of the trees, and when we passed through some dozen or fifteen years ago, we saw the plantations in a most flourishing condition. The Earl of Kingston it was who had given this proof of his being serious in the silkworm project; and even to the last, we believe he spoke with every appearance of being thoroughly persuaded of the possibility of the plan. Both in this country and in Ireland, the great objection was that the climate was too severe for so delicate an insect as the silkworm. The slightest variations of cold and heat were known to affect it; and sudden changes were frequently found to cause its destruction; modern discoveries have proved this notion to be hastily assumed, and perfectly erroneous. The insect is now known to be capable, with proper management and due precaution, of supporting our climate; and it is with the intention of showing the truth of this important fact to our readers, that we have determined to lay before them some valuable information which has but lately come to light.

The source from which we derive this information, is a treatise by the Chinese themselves, which has been lately translated and given to the public in France. When we consider the acknowledged advancement of the Chinese in the arts and sciences, evidenced by their knowledge of printing—of the mariner's compass—of gunpowder, and many other curious discoveries, long before the inhabitants of Europe, it is a matter of wonder that their literature has not been more carefully studied, and the results of such studies made public. All that we have until lately known of the Chinese, and their habits, manners, customs, and knowledge, has come at first through the early missionaries, and next through the embassies sent over from this country. A third spring of information has now been opened; and we are not over sanguine, in predicting that a most important stream of curious knowledge will be found to flow from it. Should it be asked, how it happens that this particular

junction has had the merit of making public the contents of a Chinese work, we answer, that it is the same cause which, in the days of Ptolemy, caused the Roman parrots, when hungry, to salute their mistresses in the Greek words they had been taught, namely, self-interest, a most prolific source of research and invention. Thus it was that the work was translated.

The production of silk, at the present day, in France, amounts to a value of more than 60,000,000 francs a year; which is, however, quite insufficient for the consumption, as the foreign trade alone reaches 50,000,000 francs a year. Silk is one of the principal products of China: for not only is it used to a great extent in the fabrication of their clothes, but a vast quantity is exported in the raw state, as well as in the shape of fabricated articles. For forty centuries have they devoted their attention to study, in its minutest details, the rearing of the worm which furnishes them with this source of their national wealth; and as a natural consequence, this long experience, always stimulated by the sense of self-interest, has caused them to discover a crowd of attentions, of proceedings, and of practices, most likely to procure for them certain and advantageous produce.

The missionaries were at once struck with the importance of these practices to the European cultivator of the silkworm; and they determined to mark down some of their modes of treatment, for the benefit of their countrymen. Two treatises were drawn up, and afterwards published in France. One of them, by Father d'Entrecolles, gives the extract of an old Chinese work respecting the treatment of silkworms; and the other, composed by Father d'Incarville (or rather, from notes left by him,) describes the treatment given to three other species of worms, which the natives designate "wild silkworms," because their nature requires that they should be permitted to live at full liberty on the trees from whence they take their food. Some of the methods of treatment described by d'Entrecolles, were not long ago put in practice by M. Camille Beauvais, a large breeder of silkworms at Senart. He found them to be most serviceable, and most certain and faithful in their results; but above all, he found that the adoption of the Chinese treatment was of wonderful efficiency in preventing accidents, which before had dreadfully puzzled and annoyed him.

As the abridgment of a work is always incomplete in details, M. Beauvais thought that it would be important to have the original Chinese work translated. He applied to the Minister of Commerce on the subject, and laid before him the importance of the case. M. Passy was at the time minister; and he applied, in his turn, to M. Stanislas Julien, as the first Chinese scholar in France, or perhaps in Europe. He directed this eminent *savant* to undertake the task; and M. Martin (du Nord,) who succeeded to the Ministry of Commerce, made the work complete, by desiring M. Julien also to translate the Chinese work on the culture of the mulberry tree, which is always annexed to the work on the treatment of silkworms. M. Julien undertook this arduous task; and has just given to the public a translation of the two treatises, of rare precision and clearness. To this has been added, Father d'Incarville's treatise on the wild silkworms; and the whole has been published at the royal printing office. The French scientific men speak of the work as containing a vast quantity of useful details; and they declare that it will

be the means of greatly increasing the wealth of France. Without going the whole length of their sanguine anticipations, we can see that the information thus given is highly important, and that it may be of great value to this country as well as to France. One peculiarity of the work is, that the Chinese have followed no fixed plan; there is no succession of ideas in natural logical order in the Chinese writings. Down they put whatever thought occurs to them: satisfied, apparently, like the sybil of old, with having marked it down, but totally regardless of its fate afterwards. It might be a curious question to discuss the reason of this want of order; whether it arose from habit, or from some defect of organization: this, however, is beside our present purpose; we only desire to speak of the works before us. In considering them, it will not be found an easy task to place all in proper order. The little treatise by Father d'Entrecolles will be found of use as a sort of guide; but as it may not be practicable to obtain this work, we purpose culling from the translations some of the facts which strike us as useful and singular.

The silkworm, when it has just burst into life, is at first a little black caterpillar, about the length and thickness of an ant. In this state, its growth is so rapid, that after twentyfive or thirty days it has arrived at a size some hundreds of times more considerable. It then spins its cocoon, and is transformed into the chrysalid form; it emerges from thence a gay butterfly, engages in the work of generation, lays its eggs, and dies. The care of the Chinese follows the insect in all the phases of its short existence, without losing sight of it a single instant. The rapidity of its development as caterpillar, requires that it should several times get rid of its skin, and replace it by a larger covering. Every one of these changes constitutes a perilous crisis in the insect's existence; because it then remains without movement, and as if benumbed, during the period that nature urges on her handiwork.

It is easy to conceive, that the temperature, the food, and treatment, ought to be different for the insect when approaching its state of torpidity, from those which are most beneficial to it when in its time of health and vigor. The first and grand provision, therefore, for successfully rearing a season's insects, ought to be, to obtain a collection which, born at the same time, and under the same circumstances, shall be endowed with constitutions of like vigor, in order that the changes of their activity, of their torpidity, and of their final transformation, shall arrive simultaneously or nearly so. It is almost impossible to picture to one's self the multitude of cares which the Chinese devote to this fundamental condition. They commence their attention in the very choice of the butterflies destined to produce the eggs, rejecting such members of the two sexes as are born amongst the first or the last, and making use only of the intermediate ones; and even using their discretion in putting together, for the work of generation, those insects which their experience shows them are best suited to each other. Next the eggs become the objects of their solicitude. Here also they cast away the first and the last which are produced; and they pay great attention to having the batch equally distributed over the paper on which they contrive that the laying should take place. They thus avoid all heaping of the eggs, which would, when the hatching was concluded, place the insects in unequal circumstances; or if the eggs should, notwithstanding

ing their precautions, be heaped on each other, they reject the mass altogether as ineligible for their purpose. Afterwards, they preserve these eggs with a thousand precautions, causing them to undergo various washings and other preparations, before the moment when the insect is about to burst into life.

So great is their ability in managing the education (if we may so term it) of the silkworm, that they generally contrive that all the insects should come from the eggs in the same day. Here again they reject the precocious and the tardy ones, in order to retain and bring up only those of the middle class. Having procured the fulfilment of this principle of original simultaneity, they make every exertion to maintain all the phases attendant on the insect's existence. The cleverness of the Chinese is such, as to enable them to reduce the period of these changes, at most, to twenty-five, or even twenty-three days; whilst our unskillfulness obliges us to prolong the period to thirty or thirty-five days, to the serious detriment of the silk produced; for the Chinese have ascertained this important fact to be true, that the quantity of silk produced by the worm, is less in proportion to the length of time that it remains in the caterpillar form—the longer it remains, the less is the produce; and the rapidity of the reduction is enormous. To make this position clear, let us suppose that a number of worms, which have been developed in twenty-five days, have given twenty-five ounces of silk; if they remain, through any want of nourishment or necessary care, in the caterpillar state for twenty-eight days, the amount of silk produced will not be more than twenty ounces; and should they delay to the thirtieth day, not more than ten ounces will be given. This is not only a very curious fact, but of great importance in a commercial point of view, and well worthy our serious attention. The Chinese have been long aware of it; and hence they deem no care too great which will hasten the birth of the insect. We must also look with admiration on the minute and delicate attentions with which they regulate the insect throughout. They are particularly cautious never to detach the eggs from the papers on which they have been deposited, to place them in heaps, as is so unreasonably practised in France, but they leave them their separate station and their hold on the surface, both which are found to be favorable to a speedy hatching. They also take care never to handle, or even to touch with the end of a pair of pincers, the little worms when they are born, in order to place them on the mulberry leaves: they would fear to run the risk of tainting them. How different is the practice in Europe, where it is quite a matter of daily occurrence to detach the eggs from the paper and place them in heaps: afterwards they are tied up in linen and transported to a distance. May not this be the cause of those frequent mal-formations which appear in the European silk-nurseries, and which occasion such tremendous losses afterwards? a circumstance be it observed, never seen amongst the Chinese. Their practice is, to gently place on the leaves the papers on which the worms have come into existence, in order that they may of themselves descend and take their food; nor do they place within their reach entire leaves at first, but little morsels, cut very neatly and scattered through a small sieve, in order that they may be distributed uniformly and in proportion to the number and the age of the worms. The quantity given at each repast is ex-

ceedingly small; and the increase is made in the number of repasts, but never in the mass of food given at each. The practice, we may remark, is founded on just principles; and the proofs of its efficiency are seen every day in our farms in this country, where cattle are found to thrive best on small and frequent repasts; not only because such are most easy of digestion, but because the animals eat more eagerly, and with a better relish, their food, when fresh, than trampled on, or tainted by their breath, when given in large quantities.

It would be an endless task to follow the Chinese through all their minute details, the influence of which, however, must be exceedingly great on the silk produced. Their treatment of the cocoons—their proceedings with regard to their silk crop—and their mode of winding the thread, are exceedingly curious. Our limits will not permit us to delay much longer; we shall, therefore, only add an interesting fact or two before we close. The Chinese use two sorts of artificial food for their silkworms; one of these is the leaf of a tree called *tehe*, and a plant which bears the title of *Ouo-kin*: these are employed when the mulberry tree has not yet pushed forth its leaves, or when there is a scarcity of them. What these two productions are we have no means of ascertaining; that they are used throughout China for silkworms is certain, for mention is made of them in an old Chinese almanac, apparently intended for the working classes. The *tehe* tree is also noticed by d'Entrecolles, who describes it as a prickly tree, which grew on exposed and lofty situations, and had a fruit like pepper. In the work translated by M. Julien, a rude sketch is given of the tree; but so vague is the outline, that we are unable to assign it to any particular class. The same incertitude exists as to the *Ouo-kin*. Remusat identified it with the wild chicory; while in the *Anacnites Erotica* of Kempter, it is suggested that it resembles our lettuce; it surely will be worth while to try both plants, and judge by the manner in which the silkworms receive them. The Chinese also employ, in feeding the worms, mulberry leaves gathered towards the end of the preceding season; these they dry and reduce to powder; and having lightly sprinkled the fresh leaves, they scatter it gently over them. The worms are always found eager to feed on it; and one advantage of it, is that it can be used at all times. Rice is also found to answer. It is first husked and then boiled by steam; this is then ground, and the flour is given to the worms. A small sort of pea, after being first allowed to germinate a little, is also employed; and all these preparations are said to render the silk stronger and more abundant. All these expedients are favorable to the introduction of the silkworm into England, which the Chinese mode of treatment proves to be perfectly practicable.

The long experience of the Chinese has made them aware of the fact, that the artificial education of silkworms requires a succession of different temperatures, suited to the different changes of their existence; and that, at the same time, the air which they inhale ought to be constantly purified of their perspiration, their evacuation and the bed of leaves on which they are placed. To effect this, they have found it necessary to erect close buildings, where an artificial increase or diminution of heat can be given when required, and where fresh air is constantly admitted. They have also discovered that these transitions of temperature must be al-

most insensible; and all their skill and ingenuity are taxed to accomplish this desirable object.

The Chinese author enters into a most minute description of the structure, materials, and situation of a silkworm nursery. He gives an account of the mode of heating it; and at great length details the form and use of the different instruments and utensils required in the concern. We do not intend following him in these details, curious as they certainly are; we shall only mention one circumstance connected with the heating of the nursery, which will show to what extent their cares are given. In addition to their scientific modes of maintaining the exact temperature beneficial to the worms, they employ what they deem the best indicator of a proper equilibrium, and even superior to a thermometer—this is the woman who takes care of the worms, and who is called their *mother*. This personage is clad in a single thin vestment, in order that her sensibility to cold or heat may be constantly awakened. These women are considered persons of importance; and whether from organization or habit, can at once detect the slightest change of temperature.

It is owing to this judicious use of air and light (which we should have mentioned is particularly dwelt on,) that the Chinese are quite ignorant of those dreadful epidemics caused by mould, which in France makes its appearance on the bodies of the worms, in even the best regulated nurseries. In Italy also it is a matter of notoriety, that a vast quantity of worms perish every year from a similar disease: it is to be hoped, that from the present time the evil will be materially diminished. The best plan of a nursery yet tried in France, is one designed and erected by M. Darcey for M. Beauvais, of whom we have already spoken. This plan is considered, by some cultivators of silkworms, as most efficient; while others declare that it is little superior to a common workshop. The Chinese treatise shows that in many respects it is founded on wrong principles; and we may soon expect to hear that some modifications in its structure have taken place.

From what we have stated of the contents of the Chinese treatise, it may be seen that the cultivation of the silkworm is perfectly easy in this country. The difference of climate has been deemed by some scientific men as an insuperable bar; but this objection is taken away by the work, which establishes the fact, that the greatest produce of silk in China takes place in the central provinces, lying between 25 deg. and 35 deg. of north latitude. Thermometrical observations have also proved that the mean temperature of the northern and southern provinces of China differs but little from that of Provence in France, the winters being somewhat more severe, and the summers a little hotter. The work also shows, that the cultivation of the silk worm was carried on to an enormous extent in the most northern provinces of China, and we have no reason to suppose that the cultivation has been discontinued. Nor is it at all necessary that these silkworms should be reared in vast quantities or in large buildings; if this was necessary, how could the Chinese peasants pay their taxes, which are generally given in silk? The population of the country being exceedingly great, the land has been for ages divided into very small holdings; indeed, to this cause only can we attribute the declaration of Barrow and other travellers, that the appearance of the country is rather that of a vast collection of gardens, than that of an agricultural district. The

philosopher Meng-Tsu, who lived in the fourth century before the Christian era, says "that of the portion of land allotted to each family, it is sufficient to plant the twentieth part with mulberry trees, to enable the family to clothe themselves;" and since then, the tax imposed on each peasant's family is generally paid by a certain number of bushels of grain, a fixed quantity of silk stuffs, and some ounces of silk thread. This proves incontestably that each family rears worms to clothe themselves, as they cultivate the fields with their hands to feed themselves. Hence we may reasonably infer, that the methods prescribed in the Chinese treatise are equally applicable to private nurseries on a small scale; indeed, we might go much farther and say, that the great establishments are the exceptions, rather than the cottage of the husbandman; for as the work was drawn up for the general instruction of the nation, can we suppose that the writers had not in view the circumstances and condition of those for whom the work was intended? And as the vast majority of the inhabitants are of moderate means, ought we not to believe that the work was chiefly written for them, rather than for rich capitalists possessing large establishments?

We feel convinced that this branch of industry can easily be introduced into this country; and we do not deem the day far distant, when it will prove a source of wealth to thousands. Should our remarks lead to this desirable result, it will certainly be a source of great gratification to us; should we fail to excite public interest, we shall still have the consolation of thinking that we have faithfully discharged our duty.—*English publication.*

REMARKS ON PURCHASING A HORSE.

My neighbor Tyson, having occasion to purchase a horse for hard and immediate work, I advised him not to buy under five years of age. He yesterday took me to see a horse, for which he had partly agreed, warranted sound and five years old. On examining the mouth, I inquired of the owner if he would warrant him five years old? He answered, "he is coming five." "Yes," I replied, "and will be so, for nearly two years to come; the fact is, he is a three year old colt." This common trick reminds me of a butcher I once knew, who, when he had old beef for sale would spread his hand upon it, and declare it was under five, meaning it was under *four fingers* and a thumb.

Few persons, even amongst those to whom the knowledge ought to be indispensable, are acquainted with the mode of judging of the age of a horse by the teeth. As the lesson can be committed to memory in five minutes, I copy it from my memorandum book, asking for it an insertion in your valuable Cabinet.

How to form a judgment of the age of a horse by his teeth.

At two years old, the horse sheds the two middle teeth of the under jaw. At three years old, he sheds two other teeth, one on each side of those he shed the year before. At four years old, he sheds the two remaining, or corner teeth. At five years old, the two middle teeth are full, no longer hollow, as all the others are; and the teeth have penetrated the gums. At six years old, the four middle teeth are full, the corner teeth only remaining hollow: the tusks are sharp, with the sides fluted. At seven years old, the corner teeth are full, the tusks longer and thicker, and the horse is said to be *aged*.

Note. It is not meant that exactly at the periods above mentioned these changes take place in the horse; much depends upon his constitution; whether he be a late or early foal; also upon the manner in which he has been reared, as to food and shelter, &c. The corner tooth too, might remain a little hollow after the age of seven, but the appearance is still very unlike the mere shells, which they are, at the age of six. AN OLD FARMER.

[*Fur. Cabinet.*]

ON SMUT IN CORN, WHEAT, &c.

In *The Cultivateur* of last year, there is a curious article on "Smut in Corn," from the pen of M. Philippar, Professor of Agriculture in the Normal School of Versailles. He declares that smut is a "parasite plant, belonging to the mushroom tribe, of the genus *Uredo*." The article is neatly written, and does honor to the talents of the young professor. The opinion adopted and propagated by M. Philippar has been generally received as correct by the writers who have preceded him. The works of MM. Tillet and Tessier on this subject are well known to agriculturists in France. M. Benedict Prevost, and M. de Candolle, have also written on "Smut in Corn;" and they have all asserted that it was a kind of mushroom; this opinion is now controverted by M. Poiteau, who has lately written in opposition to the views of the above-named authors. He addresses himself particularly to M. Philippar; not because there was any thing to blame in that gentleman's work more than the other writers, but because, being the last who took pen in hand, he may be supposed to have illuminated the subject with the latest rays of science, and to have collected and detailed all that was known which had reference to his work.

M. Poiteau declares "Smut" to be "a local disease, contagious by touch, and *not* a parasite plant." His arguments for and against his opinion are given at great length. We shall, in a concise manner, bring them before our readers; and, first, his reasons for deciding against the "mushroom" theory. When Smut was first declared to be a plant, the labors of the microscope, applied to botany, were very imperfect; matters were declared to be *uredos*, *erines*, and *crisiphes*, which have since been discovered to be insects' nests, or tissular maladies to which the plant was subject. Hence it followed, that as microscopic botany became better known, these pretended plants gradually disappeared from the following editions of botanical works. Now these plants have been generally classed in the category as the Smut; and as these have been proved *not* to be of the mushroom race, so may Smut also. The opinions of some living agriculturists are cited by M. Poiteau, who considers Smut to be "an irritating humor, placed in the plant by the puncture of an insect, invisible on account of its smallness;" but he gives no proof that this can be the case; he only asserts that such is the opinion of men worthy of being listened to, from their experience and habits of observation. He brings forward the fact mentioned by Bose, who says, "a most remarkable thing is, that if the thick oil, which is taken from Smut by distilling it, by holding it over a hot fire, is placed in contact with sound corn, nearly a third of the ear will be affected with Smut." M. Poiteau maintains, that this is altogether inexplicable, unless Smut be contagious by touch; and even allowing this, it is no proof that the former opinions may still be well-founded. M. Poiteau says, that every experiment

tried by M. Philippar proves as much for the opinion that Smut is a disease, as that it is a parasite plant; but admitting this, M. Poiteau does not prove what he desires, namely, that his theory is correct. He also attacks M. Philippar's declaration, that Smut is propagated by seed; but we cannot find that he gives *proofs* that such is not the case. M. Poiteau very fairly cites against himself the *Memoire* of M. Benedict Prevost, at the Institute in 1806—in that paper he distinctly states, that he saw the Smut change its appearance and germinate. M. Poiteau asks, if that can be called germination which is nothing more than a change of form from round to oblong. "If," he goes on to say, "all changes which are seen in plants are taken for germination, every vegetable thing in nature should be deemed susceptible of germination." M. Poiteau gives M. Philippar great praise for his zeal and ability; but not the less insists that he is in error. We do not profess to give any opinion on the nature of Smut; we merely are anxious to lay before our readers the facts of the controversy. We must, however, declare, that we think M. Poiteau altogether fails to prove his position, that "Smut is a malady contagious by touch." He asserts boldly, and finds fault unhesitatingly; but he does not give *proofs*. We should much have preferred to see some hints given which might tend to remedy the evil. Smut does confessedly exist; and to be able to guard against its ravages would be a great blessing to the husbandman; but to enter into discussion as to the origin of the evil, without considering what are the best means of removing it, seems to us but of little practical utility. Any inquiry into the cause of Smut, or into its nature, can be profitable only inasmuch as we may, in our researches, discover the means of guarding against the devastation with which agriculture is so often cursed from it. If our neighbors, on the other side of the channel, would give us some hints bearing on this point, we should be more indebted to them than for their discussions on the origin of Smut. We conceive, however, that some good may arise from making known in this country what takes place respecting agricultural subjects in France; and for that reason have we referred to the above controversy. Perhaps, some of the experienced agriculturists of this country may be excited by it to give their view of the matter to the public. Should they do so, our article will not have been written in vain.—*Lond. Hort. Jour.*

BUTTER.

The business of making butter, for sale in the market, is a primary concern with a very large proportion of farmers who reside within a reasonable distance of towns or cities, and to obtain the best price for it, is, of course, an object of much importance in this money-making age of the world. Yet it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding every body knows how to make butter, so small a proportion of what is taken to market commands the price of a first rate article. I think it may safely be said, that not one-fourth part of it can be assumed as first rate in quality, and, of course, much the larger part of it is sold at inferior prices. This, in many cases, must be ascribed to carelessness, inattention to neatness and cleanliness, and, perhaps, in many cases, to the impurities of the cellar or milk-house in which the milk or cream is kept. The atmosphere of the apartment where milk is kept, should be entirely pure and free from all contamination. No decaying vegetables, barrels of

fish, saurkraut, musty casks, or other articles which tend to render the air impure, ought to be permitted to remain in the same apartment with milk or cream. Fluids absorb the noxious vapors of the air in a remarkable degree. A pitcher of water being permitted to stand over night in a room where a segar has been smoked, in the morning will be found to be strongly impregnated with it.

It will be found to be impossible to make butter of good flavor, and of first rate quality, if the apartment in which the milk is set is not kept entirely free from all smell of what kind soever. It will receive a taint from foul air, of which it can never be divested, by any process whatever; therefore, if you desire to obtain the highest market price for your butter, keep your milk-houses and cellars as sweet and clean as your parlors, and let the exhibition of it in the market place be so perfectly neat and tidy as to attract the admiration of purchasers, and be sure never attempt to sell a pound of butter with a segar in your mouth.—*Far. Cabinet.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1838.

INDIAN CORN.

SUCKERING, TOPPING STALKS, HARVESTING.
(continued.)

When the corn throughout the field is completely glazed, so that from partial examination you cannot find an ear that is fit to be roasted and the kernels seem all to be touched, then proceed into the field with several hands to cut up the plants at the bottom. A sickle will answer for this purpose; or a knife made from the end of an old scythe attached to a short wooden handle. As the corn is cut keep it in your arms and do not allow it to be laid on the ground until sufficient is collected by yourself and those at work with you to form a good sized shock. Bring it next round a strong standing hill, or if necessary form a support for the shock by bringing the tops of two standing hills together; and around this support make your shock; bring the tops of the corn, which you have cut round it, and spread the bottoms widely for the free admission and circulation of the air; then with a band of rye straw tie the tops of all firmly together round those hills which are left standing. The corn must not be first tied in bundles as is frequently done, as in this case it is not likely to dry so well; and the ears frequently become mouldy, especially if damp weather follows; besides that when they are thus tied in small bundles the ears cannot be well reached in the husking and are liable to be missed, unless the bundle is untied, which is a great trouble. The hills which are left standing form a very useful support for the corn that is placed against them, and the shocks otherwise are liable to fall or be blown down. When the corn is sufficiently dry to be harvested proceed then to cut off the standing hill; the shock or stock then remains firmly bound by the band of straw at the top; and in this form is easily pitched upon the cart. When the corn is husked it is only for the husker to place the top of a shock or stock in his lap, and every ear is found at once and without difficulty. When this whole operation is well and properly performed we are satisfied that there is a considerable saving of labor in curing the fodder; that the whole fodder is saved in a much better condition; and that the grain itself becomes equally ripe, sound, and heavy, as if suffered to remain until it is "dead-

ripe" in the field. The fodder itself is more succulent and much better; and in truth, in respect to all parts of it, which are eatable, is as nutritious a food as can be given to live stock, either neat cattle, horses, or sheep.

In the event of the prospect of an early frost the crop in this way would often be saved, when otherwise it might be ruined; as there is no danger from frost after the corn has been cut and shocked twenty-four hours. Another advantage from this management is that it enables you to remove your corn much earlier from your field so as to have opportunity to prepare the ground for another crop, as where this is desirable the shocks of corn can be placed at the sides of the ploughed land. There is however an important suggestion to be made here. Where the shocks are placed at the sides of the field upon grass ground, there is danger that the grass will check the circulation of air under the shocks, and neither the grain nor the stalks will ripen well. The stalks too are liable to become mouldy at the bottom.

There is every prospect, let us be thankful to a kind Providence, of an abundant crop of corn the present season. The fields were never more luxuriant and beautiful. With the exception of some particular articles in particular situations, and what may at present be called fancy articles, such as beets for sugar and the silk cultivation, Indian Corn must be set down as the great crop for New England. We are fast departing to our very great injury from the good old fashions of Indian bread and Johnny cake. It is hoped we shall presently learn what is for our health and interest, and come back again. There is no more nutritious or healthy bread than that which is furnished by this rich gift of Heaven. Massachusetts alone can, and we have no hesitation in saying, ought to raise her three million bushels per year.

WHOLESAME DRINK FOR WARM WEATHER.—Take a two gallon stone jug and fill it with cold water. Put into this water a quart of oat meal; and shake it well. In half an hour it will furnish a pleasant, nutritious and excellent beverage. We know a farmer, who cuts ordinarily one hundred tons of hay. This is the only drink in the field for himself and his hands. He says he desires nothing better and he can find nothing more acceptable and useful to his laborers. Molasses and water and small beer are liable to be drunk in too large quantities and have a tendency to disorder the stomach. Cold water is excellent, but may be taken too cold and in too great quantities; and laborers in general want something different. Cider is inflammatory and irritating and stupefying. Ardent spirit is almost done with among respectable and decent people. Who wishes to be possessed of a devil?

For the New England Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—It has been a subject of surprise to me, for some time past, that with all the ingenuity for which the Yankees are so celebrated especially when a profit may be expected, no one has as yet in this part of the country (nor I believe in any part of the United States) ever introduced to our tables an article common in various parts of the world, viz: Capons. It may not be known to the great mass of your readers that in the West Indies and several parts of the old countries, a Capon is considered a great luxury and readily commands a much higher price than a chicken of the same age. They are apparently easily raised, grow to a large size, (say from 8 to 10 lbs.) and range together in flocks, never showing any disposition to fight each other. The writer sees no reason why they cannot be in-

troduced here, with profit to the raiser, and regrets his inability to furnish the information necessary to perform the required operation. The annexed from the Albany Cultivator of this month, is all that he can find anywhere on the subject, and as it does not go so fully into the "Modus Operandi," as could be desired, the writer is induced to request the insertion of this communication in your valuable journal, in the hope that it may meet the eye of some one of your intelligent correspondents, who will give through your columns, a full account, as to how this matter should be done, when the proper age, how the animal should be fed, &c. and thereby oblige at least one young farmer. NORFOLK, July, 1838.

CAPONS.—"To Capon Cocks make an incision with a sharp knife under the lowest rib; with your fingers lay hold of the parts to be extirpated, and cut them away with sharp scissors.

Put a stitch or two into the wound.—*Albany Cultivator for July, 1838.*

For the New England Farmer.

THE WAY TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN AUGUST.—Salt the milk before you strain it, at the rate of a heaped spoon of salt to a pail-full. Let it stand 24 or at most 36 hours. The first pan of milk you skim, put another heaped spoon of salt to the cream; add cream from day to day as you skim your milk. Churn three times a week or at least twice. Use a stone churn if you can conveniently obtain one. Set your churn in a pail of the coldest water, and change it as it grows warm by standing white you churn. Keep your cream in white earthen or a wooden bowl. It is injurious to health to use brown earthen ware for any thing salt or acid. These directions are for a small dairy of one or two cows.

A HORSEKEEPER.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 28, 1838.

Peaches.—Beautiful specimens by M. P. Wilder of this city, from his garden in Portland, raised under glass.

Gooseberries.—Jos. T. Buckingham, 2 boxes good. William Meller of Roxbury, 2 boxes, Jolly Printer, Champagne, &c. all of fine kinds.

George Newhall of Dorchester, 4 boxes of large and fine.

William Keurick, 3 boxes do.

Raspberries.—Dr. J. C. Howard from his garden at the Woodlands, Brookline; Franconia and White Antwerp; fine specimens.

Currants.—A. D. Williams from his garden in Roxbury, 4 boxes Dutch White and 4 boxes of Dutch Red, all of the finest quality.

William Meller, a box of Red and a box of White Dutch Currants, fine.

Honey.—Andrew P. Young, offered for exhibition a globular glass vessel, quite filled with pure honey, during 4 weeks from his yard in Hanover street and weighing 16 lbs.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.

SINGULAR EVENT.—As two men were cradling wheat, near Milford, Del. during a thunder storm, a portion of the electric fluid struck the scythe of one, and glancing off, killed his companion.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 30, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 250 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 20 Cows and calves, 2050 Sheep, and 130 Swine. About 50 Swine were reported last week. 60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices — Beef Cattle.—Sales were dull and prices declined considerable. We quote, First quality \$7 25 a \$7 50. Second quality \$6 75 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 25.

Stores—A very few sales only effected, purchasers refusing to pay the prices asked.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$24, \$25, \$32, \$35 and \$40.

Sheep.—Dull, and sales something less than last week for a like quality. Lots were taken at \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 75, \$1 92 and \$2 12. Wethers at \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$2 75.

Swine.—We noticed the sale of one lot to peddle, but did not learn the price.

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, week ending July 29.

JULY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	23	64	72	68 S. W.
Tuesday,	24	58	68	62 W.
Wednesday,	25	60	70	64 S. E.
Thursday,	26	56	72	66 E.
Friday,	27	64	84	76 N. E.
Saturday,	28	70	92	84 S.
Sunday,	29	72	88	80 W.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeyuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 **MORTS MULTICAULIS** are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at fair prices, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to E. D. Breck, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. Powell, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and his horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 3000 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises. L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

- 100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
- 100 do. Weather & Eddy's, do.
- 200 do. Common do.
- 25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
- 10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
- 10 do. do. do. Border do.
- 100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
- 100 do. Square do.
- 100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoos.
- 100 pair Grass Shears.
- 100 do. Pruning do.
- 100 do. Fruit do.
- 50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
- 20 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. do. Saws.
- 25 do. Budding Knives.
- 25 do. Pruning do.
- 20 do. Edging do.
- 25 do. Breaking up Hees.
- 100 do. Garden do.
- 50 do. Dutch do.
- 20 do. Bill and Drier Hooks.
- 10 do. Grass do.
- 50 do. Garden Rakes.
- 500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle.
- 500 do. Trace Chains.
- 25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

- 300 dozen Patent Scythe Smutths, superior.
- 100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels.
- 1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.
- June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises. June 13, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 25
prime,	"	10 00	11 00
BEEFWAX, (American)	ponnd	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 60	3 70
FISH, Cod,	quintal	7 00	7 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	7 12	7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 12	7 25
Alexandria,	"	4 50	5 00
Rye,	"		
MEAL, Indian, in hogheads,	"	3 50	3 75
" " barrels,	"		
GAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	69	71
" southern flat, yellow,	"	67	63
Rye, northern,	"	80	85
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	33	35
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.		12 00	14 00
Eastern screwed,		50	52
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	7	8
HOPS, 1st quality,	ponnd	5	6
" 2d quality,	"	9	10
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
" southern, 1st sort,	"	26	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	22
do. country do.	"	25	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	18	19
do. dry hides,	"	19	20
New York red, light,	"	17	18
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	80	85
Boston dry hides,	"		
LINE, best sort,	case	2 37	2 50
MACKEY, No. 1, new,	barrel	23 00	24 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	case	22 00	23 00
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 00
clear,	"	2 63	3 00
Mess,	"	80	100
SEEDS: Hard's Grass,	bushel	2 62	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	17	18
" northern,	"	6	7
Hemp,	ponnd	5	6
Red Clover, aethern,	"	10	11
Southern Clover,	"	3 00	3 50
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	50	53
" No. 2,	"	45	45
TALLOW, triad,	"	35	40
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	42	45
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	ponnd	38	40
American, full blood, washed,	"	35	37
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	20	20
do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	45
(Pulled superfine,	"	23	30
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	ponnd	13	14
" southern and western,	"	10	12
POBK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	100
BUTTER, tub,	"	16	22
" lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	16	20
POTATOES, chenang,	bushel	30	30
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States. By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. Im

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUTTING A BOY TO SCHOOL.

The following sketch, drawn as it is to the life, we commend to our readers for its dry and sober humor.

Mr Squeers was standing in a box by one of the coffee-room fire-places, fitted with one such table as is usually seen in coffee-rooms, and two of extraordinary shapes and dimensions made to suit the angles of the partition. In a corner of the seat was a very small deal trunk, tied round with a scanty piece of cord; and on the trunk was perched—his lace-up half-boots and corduroy trowsers dangling in the air—a diminutive boy, with his shoulders drawn up to his ears, and his hands planted on his knees, who glanced timidly at the school-master from time to time with evident dread and apprehension.

'Half past three,' muttered Mr Squeers, turning from the window, and looking sulkily at the coffee-room clock. 'There will be nobody here to-day.'

Here the little boy on the top of the trunk gave a violent sneeze.

'Halloo, sir?' growled the school-master, turning round. 'What's that, Sir?'

'Nothing, please Sir,' replied the little boy.

'Nothing, Sir?' replied Mr Squeers.

'Please Sir, I sneezed,' rejoined the boy, trembling till the little trunk shook under him.

'Oh! sneezed, did you?' retorted Mr Squeers. 'Then what did you say—nothing, for, Sir?'

In default of a better answer to this question, the little boy screwed a couple of knuckles into each of his eyes and began to cry, wherefore, Mr Squeers knocked him off the trunk with a blow on one side of his face, and knocked him on again with a blow on the other.

'Wait till I get you down into Yorkshire, my young gentleman,' said Mr Squeers, 'and then I'll give you the rest. 'Will you hold that noise, Sir?'

'Ye—ye—yes,' sobbed the little boy, rubbing his face very hard with the Beggar's Petition in printed calico.

'Then do so at once, Sir,' said Squeers. 'Do you hear?'

'Mr Squeers,' said the waiter, looking in at this juncture; 'here's a gentleman asking for you at the bar.'

'Show the gentleman in, Richard,' replied Mr Squeers, in a soft voice. 'Put your handkerchief in your pocket, you little scoundrel, or I'll murder you when the gentleman goes.'

The school-master had scarcely uttered these words in a fierce whisper, when the stranger entered. Affecting not to see him, Mr Squeers feigned to be intent upon mending a pen, and offering benevolent advice to his youthful pupil.

'My dear child,' said Mr Squeers, 'all people have their trials. This early trial of yours that is fit to make your little heart burst, and your very eyes come out of your head with crying, what is it? Nothing; less than nothing. You are leaving your friends, but you will have a father in me, my dear, and a mother in Mrs Squeers. At the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, where youth are boarded, clothed, booked, washed, furnished with pocket-money, provided with all necessaries—'

'It is the gentleman,' observed the stranger, stopping the school-master in the rehearsal of his advertisement. 'Mr Squeers, I believe, Sir?'

'The same, Sir,' said Mr Squeers, with an assumption of extreme surprise.

'I am in the oil and color way. My name is Snawley, Sir,' said the stranger.

Squeers inclined his head as much as to say, 'And a remarkable pretty name, too.'

The stranger continued. 'I have been thinking, Mr Squeers, of placing my two boys at your school.'

'It is not for me to say so, Sir,' replied Mr Squeers, 'but I don't think you could possibly do a better thing.'

'Hem!' said the other. 'Twenty pounds per annum, I believe, Mr Squeers?'

'Guineas,' rejoined the school-master, with a persuasive smile.

'Pounds for two, I think, Mr Squeers,' said Mr Snawley solemnly.

'I don't think it could be done, Sir,' replied Squeers, as if he had never considered the proposition before. 'Let me see; four fives is twenty, double that, and deduct the—well, a pound either way shall not stand betwixt us. You must recommend me to your connection, Sir, and make it up that way.'

'They are not great eaters,' said Mr Snawley. 'Oh! that doesn't matter at all,' replied Squeers.

'We don't consider the boys' appetites at our establishment.' This was strictly true; they did not.

'I should wish their morals to be particularly attended to,' said Mr Snawley.

'I am glad of that, Sir,' replied the school-master, drawing himself up. 'They have come to the right shop for morals, Sir.'

'You are a moral man yourself,' said Mr Snawley.

'I rather believe I am, Sir,' replied Squeers. 'I have the satisfaction to know you are, Sir,' said Mr Snawley. 'I asked one of your references, and he said you were pious.'

'Well, Sir, I hope I am a little in that way,' replied Squeers.

'I hope I am also,' rejoined the other. 'Could I say a few words with you in the next box?'

'By all means,' rejoined Squeers, with a grin. 'My dears, will you speak to your new playfellow a minute or two? That is one of my boys, Sir.—Belling his name is,—a Taunton boy that, Sir.'

'Is he indeed?' replied Mr Snawley, looking at the poor little urchin as if he were some extraordinary natural curiosity.

'He goes down with me to-morrow, Sir,' said Squeers. 'That's his luggage that he is sitting upon now. Each boy is required to bring, Sir, two suits of clothes, six shirts, six pair of stockings, two night-caps, two pocket-handkerchiefs, two pair of shoes, two hats, and a razor.'

'A razor?' exclaimed Mr Snawley, as they walked in the next box. 'What for?'

'To shave with,' replied Squeers, in a slow and measured tone.

There was not much in these three words, but there must have been something in the manner in which they were said, to attract attention, for the school-master and his companion looked steadily at each other for a few seconds, and then exchanged a very meaning smile.

'Up to what age do you keep boys at your school then?' he asked at length.

'Just as long as their friends make the quarterly payments to my agent in town, or until such time as they run away,' replied Squeers. 'Let us understand each other; I see we may safely do so. What are these boys;—natural children?'

'No,' rejoined Snawley, meeting the gaze of the school-master's one eye. 'They an't.'

'I thought they might be,' said Squeers coolly. 'We have a good many of them; that boy's one.'

'Him in the next box,' said Snawley.

Squeers nodded in the affirmative, and his companion took another peep at the boy on the trunk, and turning round again, looked as if he were quite disappointed to see him so much like other boys, and said he should hardly have thought it.

'He is,' cried Squeers. 'But about these boys of yours; you wanted to speak to me?'

'Yes,' replied Snawley. 'The fact is, I am not their father, Mr Squeers. I'm only their father-in-law.'

'Oh!' is that it? said the school-master. 'That explains it at once. I was wondering what the devil you were going to send them to Yorkshire for. Ha! ha! Oh, I understand now.'

'You see I have married the mother,' pursued Snawley; 'it's expensive keeping boys at home, and as she has a little money in her own right, I am afraid (women are so very foolish, Mr Squeers) that she might be led to squander it on them, which would be their ruin, you know.'

'I see' returned Squeers, throwing himself back in his chair, and waving his hand.

'And this,' returned Snawley, 'has made me anxious to put them to some school a good distance off, where there are no holidays—none of those ill-judged comings home twice a year that unsettle children's minds so—and where they may rough it a little—you comprehend?'

'The payments regular, and no questions asked, said Squeers, nodding his head.

'That's it, exactly,' rejoined the other. 'Morals strictly attended to, though.'

'Strictly,' said Squeers.

'Not too much writing home allowed, I suppose?' said the father-in-law, hesitating.

'None, except a circular at Christmas, to say that they never were so happy, and hope they may never be sent for,' rejoined Squeers.

'Nothing could be better,' said the father-in-law, rubbing his hands.

Names of well known physicians in different parts of the country.

Dr Graves,
Dr Coffin,
Dr Pilsbury,
Dr Physic,
Dr Toothaker,
Dr Slaughter,
Dr Kilham, pronounced Kill'em.

These titles are enough to frighten a hypochondriac out of life.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF GOLD MINING.—Various accounts have lately been published of an improved smelting process, discovered in Europe, by which not only a saving of expense, but a great increase in the amount of metal produced, is effected. If there is no mistake in these accounts, an important change is about to be effected in the productive-ness of the mines of this precious metal.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

L. XVII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1838.

[NO. 5.

ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

For the New England Farmer.

ARLEY'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BOTANY. Boston: Wells, Jordan & Co.

This is a handsome book of 400 pages, and illustrated by about 300 engravings. In several respects it possesses advantages over any other work we have seen on Botany. It is calculated at once to serve the purpose of the scientific student, and the uninitiated enquirer. The general principles of science are laid down in an extensive introduction, which will be found interesting to every reader. But the most original portion of the work, is the Dictionary of plants, containing, as we think, the most scientific and familiar descriptions of several hundred species of trees, shrubs and plants. These are generally brief, but many of them, relating to the productions of our own country, are particularly interesting. The descriptions are frequently spiced with queer extracts from old botanists, and frequent references to manners, customs and opinions, which relate to the vegetable kingdom. It is, on the whole, a work which we would be inclined to throw down the barriers of hard words, and knotty technicalities, which have hitherto surrounded the science of botany. If placed in the hands of a child, or a school, it will entice persons to read, and thus lead them on to a knowledge of the subject.

It ought to be in the library of every family, and of all our schools and academies. Botany is a study which easily sticks its roots into the human mind, and when once established, will not be so easily to grow. It is of all the sciences the most interesting, and in its tendency, is more than any other, fitted to impart pure moral influences. Nothing can better train the heart than the sweet companionship of flowers. The roaming over field and hill, and valley, in search of nature's most beautiful productions, is alike healthful to the body and to the soul. We are therefore interested to see many young botanists in this country as possible, and therefore commend this volume to all friends of mental improvement. We give an extract showing the descriptions referred to above.

LEX. Holly. 4-3. Calyx inferior, one-leaved-four-toothed, permanent; corolla wheel-shaped, four elliptical segments or petals, much larger than the calyx; filaments awl-shaped, shorter than the corolla; anthers small, two-lobed; germen globose; styles none; stigmas four, obtuse, persistent; berry globular, four celled, each cell one-celled; seeds oblong, pointed.

I. OPA'CA, American Holly: leaves ovate, acute, spiny, smooth, tough, shining, of a rich green above, lighter beneath; fascicles of flowers lax, peduncles compound; calyxes acute, smooth; fruit ovate; flowers numerous, scattered, small, greenish, white; June. A small tree, but one of the most interesting in the American forests. In favorable situations it grows to the height of forty feet, with a diameter of twelve or fifteen inches. The foliage is singular, and rarely equalled in the richness of its color. It is an evergreen, and on that account doubly interesting, as we have few that are not of



the cone-bearing species. Its flowers, which are scattered about the base of the older branches, are succeeded by red berries, which remain until late in the autumn.

This tree is not very abundant, but it is pretty generally disseminated, being found in all parts of the United States, excepting, perhaps, the northern parts of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The wood is fine-grained, heavy and compact; the albumen very white, from which it is sometimes called *White Holly*. It is used for the keys of piano fortes, and a variety of other purposes.

I. CANADENSIS, Canadian Holly; leaves oblong, acuminate, entire, or subserrated at the end; peduncles long, slender, axillary, one-flowered; flowers small, light green; corolla four-cleft, the segments acute, spreading; stemans long as the corolla; berries scarlet. Flowers in May; height six feet; grows in swamps.

I. CASSINE, Brown-leaved Dahoon: leaves alternate, distant, evergreen, lanceolate, attenuated both ways, serrated at the end. Flowers white; August; height twelve feet. This and another *I. vomitoria, South Sea Tea*, have bitter leaves, of which the Indians make a tea for an emetic. At a certain time of the year they visit the coast where these shrubs abound, and lighting their fires on the ground, boil a large quantity of the leaves, and drink about a pint each of the decoction, which in a short time induces a free and easy vomit. After pursuing this course, drinking and vomiting, for two or three days, they find themselves about right, and every one taking a large bundle of the branches, they return to their homes.

Italian Spring Wheat.—The crops of the Italian spring wheat now harvesting, are represented as very fine.—*Baltimore Chronicle*.

THEORY OF THE ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS, MANURE, &c.

The action of lime is threefold; each distinct. 1. It is a *Neutralizer*: 2. A *Decomposer*: 3. A *Converter*. 1. I have already alluded to some acid soils: free phosphoric acid, geic, acetic, and malic acids, also occasionally exist in a free state in soils. Here lime acts as a neutralizer. 2. Soils may contain abundant geates; particularly geate of alumina, the least of all demanded by plants. Long formed and sun-baked, they are scarcely acted on by rain or dew, and are almost useless. Here lime, by decomposing these metallic and earthy geates, forms a combination, which, in its nascent state, is readily dissolved. If the carbonate of lime acts better than the hydrate, it is because, following a well-known law, double decomposition is easier than single. If any acid geine exists in the soil, or any free acids, carbonic acid is then liberated; it acts on the geate of lime, supergeates result, and these are easily soluble.

3. The great use of lime is as a *converter*; turning solid and insoluble, nay, I go further, solid vegetable fibre, into soluble vegetable food. Here is the great puzzle, the point where our philosophy seems to leave us; giving us our choice, to refer this action to one of the numerous cases of mysterious '*catalytic*' change, with which we are becoming every day more and more familiar, or to explain the process by referring the whole to *saponification*. I use this word as conveying to you at once what I mean;—but I do not mean to say that the product of lime and vegetable matter is soap; but I cannot make myself more intelligible to a farmer than by saying, this lime makes compounds of vegetable matter, just as it makes soapy compounds of oil and fat. The action of lime on geine I take to be of the same nature, as its action on oils and fat. It is well established that animal and vegetable oils and fats are converted into acids by the action of alkalis, earths, oxides, and even by vegetable fibre itself. The general law is, that whenever a substance, capable of uniting with the acid of fat or oil, is placed in contact with fat or oil, it determines the production of acid. Now we have seen that alkali produces a similar change on geine; it develops acid properties. I go further, if alkali has converted vegetable oil and geine into acids, I see no reason why a similar action may not be produced by all those substances which act thus on oil. Hence lime, earths, and metallic oxides, convert geine into acid: as fast as this takes place, so fast it becomes soluble. Then too the long action of air on insoluble geine, rendering it soluble, is it not analogous to the action of air on oils? Both evolve in this case, vast volumes of carbonic acid, the oil becomes gelatinous and soluble in alkali; does not a similar change occur in geine? It is possible that during the action of lime on geine, a soluble substance may be produced, bearing the same relation to this process that glycerine does to saponification. These views you will see need to be followed out experimentally. If found tenable, the most signal benefit will result. We place ma-

nures on a new foundation, on which great practical results may be erected.

Practical application of the theory of the action of lime.

Taking the preceding principles as our guide, we may lay down a few general principles for the application of marls.

1. Enough ought to be applied to neutralize all the free acids in a soil; which may be known by its ceasing to produce acid plants, such as sorrel and pinc. Generally, however, the amount required for this purpose is small.

2. It will be serviceable to add enough to convert the earthy geates of a soil into geate of lime. The richer a soil is, the greater we may conclude is the quantity of geates which it contains.

3. It will be serviceable to add enough to convert all the insoluble geine and vegetable fibre in a soil into soluble geine. Hence the richer a soil is, and the more manure is added, the more marl will it bear with benefit. Indeed, *there appears to be no danger of adding too much marl, provided a sufficient quantity of manure be also added.* Ignorance of this principle, I apprehend, is the source of most of the failures that have occurred in the use of lime upon soils. Farmers have supposed that its action was like that of common manur, viz. to serve as direct nourishment to the plant; whereas it only *cooks the food*, if I may be allowed the expression, which exists in the soil, or is added along with the lime. In nearly all cases of over marling which I have read of, a fresh supply of manure has been found to be the remedy; which shows the truth of the above principle. Agriculturalists have spread marl alone, or with very little manure, upon land that has been worn out, that is, whose geine has been exhausted; and because such soils have not thereby been recruited, they have inferred that lime was injurious. Without acids, or geine, or geates, or vegetable fibre, to act upon, much excess of lime appears to operate injuriously, so as to diminish, instead of increasing the crop. They have also expected a sudden and surprising increase of fertility: whereas in some cases the chief benefit seems to consist in causing the land to produce for a greater number of years, by preventing the ultimate decomposition and escape of the organic matter. In general, however, it will add also to the yearly product: but those who employ marl or lime in any form, ought to moderate their expectations that they may not be disappointed, and to be satisfied if they can slowly and surely improve their lands, as they most assuredly can do, by this substance, provided they do not expect to accomplish it by the use of lime alone.—*Hitchcock's Examination of the Geology of Mass.*

From the New York Observer.

FLAX-SEED MEAL.

MR EDITOR.—I observe a communication in your paper of last week, on the subject of feeding cows on still-house slops. On the immorality of encouraging such a practice, your readers would probably so generally concur, that I need say nothing on that point; and the unhealthiness of the flesh of cows so fed, as an article of diet, or the inhumanity of condemning an animal to which we are so much indebted to such fare, need not be insisted on. My immediate object is, to direct the attention of your readers to a kind of feed for cows and other cattle, as healthful to them and profitable to the owner, as the slops are pernicious and waste-

ful. I allude to the flax-seed meal, after the oil has been expressed from it; the value of which, as a feed for cattle, appears to be but little known in this part of our country. The superiority of the cattle raised in those parts of the country where flax-seed mills are established, has long been a matter of notoriety; though few, excepting those residing in such localities, are aware that it is chiefly owing to the kind of feed supplied by them. I have been informed by a farmer of Pennsylvania, who has used the flax-seed meal for years, that, mixed with other feed, it is the best thing that can be given to cows for increasing the quantity and enriching the quality of their milk; and at the same time getting them into good condition for the butcher. He says that they will give, on an average, at least one third more milk than if fed on other food; and a little given to horses, also, very much improves their appearance, making their skin sleek and glossy. An experiment I have just made will, I think, justify me in endorsing his opinion. I have a cow which a few weeks since might well have claimed affinity to Pharaoh's lean kine, and she gave so little milk, that I began to consider her a "cumber of the ground." As no butcher would look at her, it occurred to me that I would try the flax-seed meal which had been so highly commended; and the effect exceeded by most sanguine hopes. Within the space of a few weeks, her milk has increased to nearly three times the quantity, whilst her flesh has increased so much and her general appearance has so much improved, that her former keeper did not know her when shown to him a few days since. I need only add, that she has been called one of the best looking cows in the neighborhood, and I have been offered a handsome advance upon her cost. Although living at some distance from the city, the meal I used was procured there; and your readers may be informed that there is an establishment there, which grinds as much, perhaps, as would supply all the milkmen of the city. I have been informed that it is so much prized as feed by the agriculturists of Europe, that it is exported from this country; while its value is comparatively unknown here. If so, you will doubtless render a service to the agricultural community by directing their attention to it. Yours, RUSTICUS.

P. S. The manner of feeding generally practised is, to give two or three quarts in the morning before the cows are turned out to pasture, and as much in the evening after their return, mixed with other feed. It may be given dry, but it is better for them and more tasteful, if put to soak in water for some hours previous. The common mode, I believe, is, to put that in water in the evening, which is intended for the morning, and then to put to soak that for the evening. Some cattle will at first reject it; but they almost invariably become so fond of it in a few days, that they prefer it to almost any other feed. If given in very large quantity, it is thought by some to impart an unpleasant flavor to the milk. I cannot say whether this is fancy or fact; but can testify that moderately given, it improves it. In large quantities it is said to be decidedly injurious to horses. I have not tried it upon hogs, but propose to do so.

[The bad effects here mentioned, are only such as result from over-feeding with any highly nutritious substance. We understand that the meal may be procured in any quantity along the Great West-

ern Canal, by over-bidding the farmers in that region,—which dairymen in this vicinity can well afford to do.—*Ed. Obs.*]

From the New York Observer.

Having read the communications which have appeared in the Observer by R. M. H. on "Milk Deries and Distilleries," I have felt both surprised and regret that the attention of our citizens has not before been called to so important a subject. Whatever concerns health and morals, should deeply interest us all, and I think, your correspondent has clearly shown, that both, to the extent the system complained of is patronised, will be sufferers by it.

But my object is, to state very briefly a few facts on the use of *impure milk*, corroborative of the views of R. M. H. as they occurred in my own family, with the hope that others may be benefited by my experience. A fine healthy child, aged about 2 months, was on account of his mother's health taken from her; and his diet, prepared by the direction of a physician, was cow's milk, and the precaution observed to use the milk of one dairy. But the health of the child presently began to fail, and in defiance of the most tender and assiduous care, continued to do so for many months. Medical skill did not avail to restore its health, or even to alleviate its sufferings; and at length its wasted and diseased condition destroyed all hope of rearing it. At this time a friend, conjecturing that the kind of milk on which the child was fed might have some influence on his health, desired the writer to ascertain its quality which he did not fail to do, and was grieved to learn that it was produced from distillery slush. On consulting a physician with the circumstance, the milk diet was continued, but by his advice was obtained from a dairy kept on natural food. This, he believes, was the means, in the hand of Providence, of saving the child's life. The advantages of the change were almost immediate. But though life was saved and health mended apace, disease was probably too firmly seated in the constitution to be ever entirely removed. He still lives, and may be spared many years; but his health, compared with that enjoyed by other children of the same family, is feeble. He is often sick, and through life will doubtless suffer from the consequences of a pernicious diet.

The writer of this article would not attach undue importance to a single fact, unsupported by other evidence. But subsequent observation convinces him that he did not misjudge in the case of his child. Other cases very similar have come to his knowledge, and he cannot doubt, that the same cause now destroying not only the health, but also the lives of great numbers of children in this city.

SENEX.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO EMigrants.
GRANTS.

Sir,—Permit me to narrate a conversation which passed a few days ago between two emigrants from the old country. Although the subject might strictly come under the head of either agriculture or horticulture, yet as it embraces that of *menticulture* (if you will allow me to coin a term) which nearly allied to both; perhaps the lesson which teaches will procure for it a place in your interesting pages.

John D. "Do you know why I left the o-

country and came to this? I am sure I do not, for as well to do at home, and had plenty of work all that I wanted; to be sure, at first sight the wages that are given here appear higher than they are with us, but if you put *this and that together*, do not think there is much in favor of this coun-

George W. "I am sure you do not wish me to see you why you emigrated; but if you had gone to the English island of Jersey, perhaps you would have had the question put to you, as they sometimes do to emigrants, 'do you fly from justice or from your creditors?' I think it extremely unwise in sons coming to this country to pretend that they do all they could wish for at home; and have had, sometimes, to remind such of the Quack Doctors address, 'Gentlemen, you must not suppose that I came here for want—* * * I had enough that at home?' But to be serious, you and I came from the same parish in England where we were farming servants, and I wonder you should soon forget the hardships which we were driven every winter, when our masters used to turn their out-door servants, who were then compelled to labor upon the roads as *paupers*, dragging level carts like horses, and at wages which were not sufficient to keep body and soul together. I am open to have in my possession one of the printed papers issued by the *Guardians of the Poor* to the surveyor of the roads, which I will read to you; it states the rates of wages which he was to pay, and which you will have too much reason to know correct. The original paper is in the hands of the editor.

RATE OF WAGES TO BE PAID PER WEEK.

s. d.	
5	0
6	6
7	3
8	0
8	6
8	0
9	0

The number of children, in all cases, to be understood as of children who can earn nothing themselves, but are supported solely by their parents.

No boy to be employed on the Roads where the number of children does not exceed three.

No boy living with his parents to be employed on the Roads, who is under seventeen years of age.

Only one boy of a family to be employed, and his wages in no case to exceed the above mentioned.

The wages of the boy in all cases to be paid to the parents.

Where there are more than three children in the family, all beyond three will be taken in the House of Industry if the parents wish it.

Single men out of service to have 5 shillings per week only in those cases where they are not maintained by the parent.

And now let us put *this and that together*, as you proposed, and see if there is not some difference in favor of the wages in this country. I have hit upon a very simple plan of deciding this question;

it is to expend a man's wages for one week, and see what can be obtained for the same. I get a dollar and a quarter a day, and you do the same: to be sure we work hard for it, but that is no hardship as we are able—'tis a great mistake to suppose it is wrong to obtain one's bread by the sweat of one's brow, and so the magistrates think, for when they determine to punish a man most severely they send him to the Penitentiary and *keep him* without permitting him to work—well then, for \$7,50, a (week's wages,) may be bought

A new hat,	\$0 75
New pair of shoes,	1 00
New pair of trousers,	1 00
New umbrella,	0 75
25 lbs. of meat,	1 25
1 lb. of tobacco,	0 10
1 lb. of tea,	0 25
1 lb. of coffee,	0 13
3 lbs. of sugar,	0 21
New gown for wife,	0 56
An acre of free land,	1 50
	\$7 50

Now tell me, is there any other country in the world where this can be done? Why don't you speak?

I will leave you to lay out the wages for a week, such as we used to receive in the old country, for they are so small that I fear if I were to attempt to handle them, they would *slip through my fingers.*"

John D. was struck speechless, but when he recovers his senses he will be the better for the conversation so long as he lives.

I am, sir,

An Emigrant, and

YOUR SUBSCRIBER.

ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH A PIG.

MR HOLMES:—I write that farmers and pork raisers may learn whether it is profitable to go largely into the business in this State or not. I have to this end opened an account current with a pig, for which I gave on the first of October, at a month old,

\$1,50

Kept it until it was 16 months old, and then slaughtered it. 14 months of which time I kept it on raw and boiled potatoes—allowing it a peck a day; soon after weaning it did not need that amount, but it had milk or something as expensive; which results in his consuming, in the 14 months, 105 bushels,—at 20 cents the bushel, amounts to

21,00

The month on its dam, and 14 months on potatoes, as above, brings it to 15 months old; the other month (for it was not slaughtered until 16 months old,) I kept him on Barley meal, at 67 cents the bushel, and it eat a half peck per day,—which amounts, for the last month, to

2,40

Tax,

30

I charge nothing for attendance, risk, &c., being more than paid in offal and manure,

25,30

When slaughtered, it weighed three hundred pounds, which, at 8 cents the pound, brought me

\$24,00

Loss,

1,20

But if potatoes cost only ten cents per bushel, (which, in fact, is all they cost in raising,) then deduct from my charges against it

10,50

Making the profit \$14,70.

Twelve such would give a profit of \$176,40—a pretty item and plenty of manure.

Some may suppose the pig was not so expensive as I have made it—that it would not eat a peck of potatoes a day, &c. &c. If potatoes are worth more than I have put them at, pork should be too. I write, hoping to hear from others. No doubt September pigs are most profitable—they eat much less than earlier ones in winter; whereas early pigs eat, the first summer, what the later ones should have,—and on New Year's day, when the September pigs are 16 months old, there will be very little difference in their size, if the late ones are kept warm the first winter. Some have supposed an early spring pig on the whole most profitable to kill on the first of January following: respecting which, I hope some farmer will communicate his views through the *Maine Farmer*. PEN AND INK.

Maine Farmer.]

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON TIMBER.—A very intelligent gentleman, named Edmonstone, who was nearly 30 years engaged in cutting timber in Demarara and who made a number of observations on trees during that period, says that the moon's influence on trees is very great. So observable is this, that if a tree be cut down at full moon it will immediately split as if torn asunder by the influence of great external force. They are likewise attacked much earlier by the rot than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Trees, therefore, which are intended to be applied to durable purposes, are cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon, for the sap rises to the top of the tree at full moon, and falls in proportion to the moon's decrease.

Strong facts in regard to Horse Racing.—A writer in the Louisville city Gazette, thus tersely presents this matter:

"Races, it is said, improve the breed of horses. And what if they did, if they degrade the breed of men. But I doubt the truth of the position. Some few startling or stubborn races are on the other side. I never heard of races in Arabia, yet the best horses and the best blood in the world are there. The great racing stock of England and America came from the blood of the Godolphin Arabian. There are no races in New England, yet the New England horses in this country are worth from fifty to a hundred per cent. more than southern horses. The horses for the plough, dray, saddle, stage, coach, or gig, in New England, would bring under the hammer far higher prices in racing sections of the country, than their own horses. Racing only improves the breed of race horses. I was told in Virginia, by the stage drivers, that their best horses were brought from Vermont and New Hampshire, the Green Mountain horses are the best in the country for symmetry, strength, fleetness and endurance. Yet there is no racing in New England. Racing, then, is surely not essential to make good horses."

The operation of the new Banking law in New York, seems to be preparing the way for another blow-up, on a more extensive scale than has been known before. Fifty-Million Banks are talked of at every corner.—*Salem Gaz.*

TEMPLEMOYLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Agricultural Seminary of Templemoyle originated at a very numerous meeting of the North west of Ireland Farming Society at Londonderry, and it was at first intended that it should consist of two establishments, taking Mons. Fellenberg's Institution at Holfvyl in Switzerland in some degree as the model: the first to be a school affording instruction in every science and accomplishment aimed at by the children of the higher orders; the second for the education of the sons of respectable farmers and tradesmen, in the hope of disseminating the advantages of an improved system of farming with greater certainty, by combining the practice and theory of it in the instruction of those who were afterwards to make agriculture their pursuit. It was hoped that the extended scale of the institution would have allowed of a greater variety of masters and lecturers, and that the profit derived from the superior school would have contributed towards the maintenance of the secondary one; but a short experience convinced the subscribers that such a scheme was impracticable without much larger and more certain funds than they could rely on; they then gave their undivided attention to the agricultural seminary, which through their increasing exertion has attained such eminence as may justly entitle them to look forward with confidence to its increasing usefulness, and to its becoming a model for establishments of a similar nature in other parts of Ireland.

The school and farm of Templemoyle are situated about six miles from Londonderry; about a mile distant from the mail-coach road leading from Londonderry to Newtownavady. The house, placed on an eminence, commands an extensive and beautiful view over a rich and highly cultivated country, terminated by Lough Foyle. The base of the hill is occupied by a kitchen and ornamental garden, cultivated by the youths of the establishment, under an experienced gardener. The ground between the garden and house is laid out in beds in which all the different grasses, clovers, &c., are cultivated with the greatest care. The house is in the form of a ||—||, with range of farming offices behind, containing spacious, lofty and well ventilated school rooms, refectory, dormitories, apartments for the masters, matron, servants, &c.

Each pupil occupies a separate bed; the house can accommodate seventy-six, and the number of pupils amounts to sixty. They receive an excellent education in reading, writing, and arithmetic; book-keeping, mathematics, land-surveying, and geography. This department is managed by an excellent head master and assistant master, both resident in the house. The pupils are so classed that one half are receiving their education in the house, while the remainder are engaged in the cultivation of a farm of 130 Cunningham or 165 statute acres, in the management of which they are directed by the head farmer, an experienced and clever man, a native of Scotland, who has a skilful ploughman under him. The pupils who are employed one part of the day on the farm, are replaced by those in the school, so that the education always advances in and out of doors *pari passu*.

The pupils are thus instructed in all the practical parts of farming, and are also several times a week on the theory of agriculture. They are made acquainted with all the properties of different soils, the manures most applicable, and the crops best adapted to each; points in which most of our practical farmers displayed great ignorance.

They are also made acquainted with all the numerous varieties of cattle, and their qualities, such as early maturity in some breeds, hardihood in others, and have strongly impressed on them that one of the most essential points in farming, is to select the cattle and the crops best adapted to the situation, soil, &c.

The stables, harness-rooms, cow-houses, winter-feeding houses, piggeries, barn, tool-houses, are arranged in the best manner, and the pupils are required to keep them and their contents in the highest order. A respectable and intelligent matron has the superintendence of the dairy, cooking, and cleaning the house, and the charge of the domestic servants.

In sending a pupil to Templemoyle, it is necessary to have a nomination from one of the shareholders, or from a subscriber of 2l. annually. The annual payment for pupils is 10l. a year; and for this trifling sum they are found in board, lodging, and washing, and are educated so as to fit them for land-stewards, directing agents, practical farmers, surveyors, schoolmasters, or clerks.

From fifteen to seventeen is the age best suited for entrance at Templemoyle, as three years are quite sufficient to qualify a student possessed of ordinary talents and a knowledge of the rudiments of reading and writing, to occupy any of the above situations.

N. B.—Upwards of two hundred young men, natives of sixteen different counties in Ireland, have passed through or remain in the school. Of these between forty and fifty have been placed in different situations, such as land-stewards, agents, schoolmasters and clerks, or employed on the ordnance survey. Nearly one hundred are now conducting their own or their fathers' farms in a manner very superior to that of olden time; and the accounts of those who have been placed from the seminary are such as to gratify the gentlemen who have its interest at heart, and to convince them that the good seed sown is producing an ample and valuable harvest.

Templemoyle, Oct. 14, 1837.

[It gives us unqualified pleasure to lay before our readers the above gratifying account of an institution so eminently calculated to confer lasting benefits upon the country. We have been long strenuous advocates for the establishment of agricultural schools in all parts of Ireland, feeling assured that they would ultimately be the means of breaking down those absurd prejudices which have been hitherto the most insurmountable obstacles with which agricultural improvement had to contend.]—*Editors British Farmer's Magazine.*

NOTICE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN FRANCE.—BY COL. LE COUTEUR.

It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, well wooded and watered, but cultivated by the Breton farmers just as their fathers tilled it 200 years since. The college or experimental farm appears like a garden in a smiling wilderness, so far as culture goes. I rose at four in the morning, in order to witness the whole course of labor in this interesting institution.

There were from 80 to 90 students under the superintendence and tuition of a director, a professor of agriculture and agricultural chemistry, a veterinary surgeon, and an agricultural implement maker. At half past four they took a slight repast, and as the clock struck five, all were employed; some in

harnessing the horses and oxen, others in carting out and properly disposing the implements in field, others set to hoeing, others weeding, so ploughing, some hay making, in a word to all various labors of the season.

The school is divided into working parties ten; at the head of each is a steady young man of experience, called the 'decursion,' who directs the work of his party. In all difficult operations a regular farming laborer is at hand to perfect them; but such is the ardor and perseverance the youths, that they rarely allow any difficulty to arrest their progress. The duty of one 'decursion' ten, is to dress, litter and feed the cattle, wash as much regularly as a cavalry corps dress their horses; also to keep the farm-yard in order. They all, in turn, are made acquainted with every thing connected with a farm, whether in regard to horses, oxen, cows, pigs, or manures. These last are made and husbanded with the greatest care, mixtures being formed of sweepings, leaves, weeds that had not seeded, in alternate layers with stable manure.

The drainings of the stables and straw-yard, run into a tank, to be pumped out when required liquid manure, which is the best, most portable but least known in this country.

The learned professor M. Donku, who is an admirable practical farmer, as polite and communicative as he is learned, complained that he had no sufficient quantity of manure. I urged him to burn the underwood and decaying timber of the large adjacent forests, through which wide roads were cut, which would enable him to obtain an inexhaustible supply of ashes the best of all manures either for turnips and wheat; the cartage of ashes being easy, and the quantity required to dress the land not being great; in which he entirely coincided.

At nine all come into their studies, when they write remarks on the various operations of the morning. From eleven to twelve is the breakfast hour. From twelve to three is the time for recreation and study, which embraces for the first class questions of the following nature:—"His farm 600 acres, one eighth of which is always to be beet-root, is to be divided into the most eligible rotation of crops; show the most profitable courses and describe the nature and the chemical properties of the soil in each field, the proper manures to be applied to them, the quantity of seed required for the crop, its culture by previous ploughings, after-hoeing or weeding, and the cost and labor and the probable return."

The plans of farming given by some of the youths, would have done credit to an experienced farmer, and demonstrated clearly that though the theory alone in farming is an absurdity, the combination of the practice with scientific acquirement will soon operate great melioration in the agricultural world. From three till seven they prosecute their labor in the fields, being eight hours work in the day. They then come in for dinner. At eight the director receives the report, from every decursion, of the day's work of his party of ten. He then orders the work for the ensuing day, giving concise lecture on the subject when necessary to the culture of any unusual crop. A library of agricultural works is open to the students till bedtime, quarter past nine. * * * The crop that appeared to me to be most carefully cultivated, was beet-root in drills, which produced per acre about 750 pounds of sugar, selling at ten pence per lb. as fast as it could be manufactured.—*Cultivator.*

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

It is known to the public a considerable distance round Burlington, that large quantities of this most invaluable tree are now growing in the vicinity of this city. A larger quantity would have been raised the present year, but for the cold wet spell of weather which occurred at the planting season, causing numbers to rot in the ground; this was succeeded by a drought of three weeks duration, accompanied by intensely hot weather, producing effects decidedly more injurious to the young sprouts, than the cold damp which preceded it. From these causes the crop of trees is very far short of what was expected. The plants which survived these disasters, are now growing with a luxuriance of foliage that realizes to the mind by a single glance of the eye, the sterling value of the *Multicaulis* for the production of silk. It is true that different modes of planting, and a different course of cultivation, have produced different quantities as well as different qualities of trees, some having succeeded better than others. But from the stock of trees now growing, it is certain that the short supply will be more than compensated by the high prices they will command. There can be no doubt that trees will sell higher the coming fall and spring than they have ever done yet. The character of the *Multicaulis* is now well established in the middle states, from practical acquaintance with it, and it has lived uninjured, in the open fields of Burlington during the whole of the past winter. As its value becomes better known, the demand for it increases from all parts of the U. States. The high bounties on the production of silk which are given by the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have been found sufficient to pay all the expense of producing the cocoons and of reeling the silk, making the whole produce clear profit. This fact, when added to that of an acre of ground planted with trees two years old, producing a net profit of \$300 to \$400 per annum, has stimulated the farmers in various sections of the middle states to embark largely in the business of planting trees for the sole purpose of raising silk.

From notices we have read in our exchange papers, of nurseries in various places, an impression appears to exist that all the trees now growing throughout the country are *for sale*. Nothing could be more contrary to the fact; and those persons who expect to make large purchases of trees this fall, will find themselves greatly mistaken. Some growers in our neighborhood could not be induced to sell at *any* reasonable price. We know one instance of a company which intended going into the business last spring, with a stock of 30,000 trees, being compelled to begin with about 5000 only, such was the impossibility of getting trees. Of all the trees now growing, probably but one third are raised for sale—full two thirds being grown to feed the worms. So far as the business has progressed in Burlington, it has answered every expectation that was formed of it. Very great profits have been realized from small lots of ground, and there is every prospect of our ancient city becoming the emporium of American silk.—*Burlington Gazette*.

PLUMS.

This delicious fruit has never been very plentiful in our market; not because it has not been esteemed as a luxury, nor because pains have not been taken to produce it. We presume that there

are few fruit gardens of any note in the vicinity of our city, which do not contain a number of the trees. But a certain insect, whose nature and habits seem now to be somewhat better known than formerly, has destroyed the fruit, soon after the flowering season. The operations of this insect are performed on the fruit, which soon after drops from the tree. The young brood then emerges from the fruit, and takes up its home in the ground, till another spring gives it life in another form, when it again ascends the tree, and commits its ravages on the fruit as before. A more detailed history of this pest of the Plum tree, and its operations, is to be found in W. Kenrick's Orchardist—a work, which every horticulturist ought to keep in his library.

But we began this article chiefly for the purpose of saying, in a very brief style, that the lovers of Plums may this year have a feast. Mr POND of Cambridge is the fortunate individual who has succeeded, in spite of the *Curculio* and the *Canker-worm*, in preserving the fruit upon the tree, till its arrival at maturity is undoubted. He will have at least thirty bushels. His trees are laden beyond any thing we have ever before seen, or could have believed without seeing. Some of them are supported by eight or ten props. Altogether they present a spectacle that is rich beyond description. They are of superior kinds, but chiefly of the *White Gage*.

Mr POND has also been quite successful in some other horticultural experiments. His giant *Asparagus*, and his superior *Rhubarb*, are already well-known and celebrated. A sight of his garden is good for eyes that take pleasure in beholding the luxuriant effects of skilful horticulture.—*Boston Courier*.

For the New England Farmer.

ON SUMMER TRANSPLANTING WHITE PINE.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith forward you some account of transplanting of the White Pine (in the cemetery now forming at Worcester, Mass.) in the months of June and July, which perhaps may be useful and interesting to some of your readers and more especially to those who are desirous of planting Pine around their dwellings, &c. as ornamental trees.

The latter end of June, I removed several trees from 10 to 12 or 15 feet in height, and I have removed several on the same principle, and shall continue so to do perhaps for some time.

The process I follow is simply to cut around the tree with a spade at some distance in such a manner that the top surface can be taken up with the roots entire; holes are then dug larger than the circumference of the roots and soil taken with the tree; the tree is easily taken up with the soil adhering to it, especially if on a pasture or upon soil where there is a plenty of leaves, &c. to cover the roots; the tree is easily taken up with the earth by running a spade underneath the root, when it may be lifted into a wheelbarrow and conveyed to the hole and carefully planted, giving a plenty of water; if very dry weather succeed it will be proper to water occasionally, and by this process I have succeeded admirably, and believe others may do the same in planting the pine in summer. It will be best if possible to plant after a shower of rain, as the earth is better prepared then for the tree, &c.

I do not pretend to point this system out as *new*,

for I am well aware there are many persons acquainted with planting evergreens in this season, but I hope if it is practised which I have reason to believe it will be by many, it will be found to answer a good purpose in removing the Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, and many kinds of evergreens.

Yours,

E. SAYERS.

TO PREVENT THE RAVAGES OF RATS IN GRAIN.—How to prevent the ravages of rats in grain after it is housed, has been an enquiry of long standing. We can never exterminate them to such a degree as not to apprehend their incursions, for a horde of these troublesome visitors will often make their appearance when we least expect them. Instinct points the way to where that provision best suited to their nature is found most plentiful. We have often found when we went to trash, our oats cut and cleaned by them, and the straw rendered unfit for any purpose whatever, even the subservient one of litter.

But every evil has a cure; and I have found *common elder* to be a preventive, and have tested its properties as an anti-rat application. When the grain is to be packed away, I scatter a few of the young branches over every layer of bundles, being mindful to have them in greatest abundance on the edges of the pile. The drying of the twigs will give the grain an odor not relished by the vermin—which scent in no wise detracts from the quality of the straw for horses, as it makes no difference with them. I have tried it successfully, a number of years, in wheat, oats and corn.—*Huntington Gazette*.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY ON MICHIGAN SOIL.—

One of our citizens commenced ploughing on a tract of land which he had recently purchased, within two or three miles of this place, on the 16th of April, previous to which there had been no improvement upon it. He has now one hundred and twenty acres sowed and planted to crops, including the various kinds of grain, as wheat, oats, corn, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, ruta baga, &c. He intends to get off the crops in time to sow the whole to wheat this fall, and one hundred acres beside which he has yet to break up. A few more such men would very much relieve us from the withering effect we feel from the fact that so much of our valuable lands are owned by cold-hearted grasping, selfish speculators, who will not sell them to the farmers except at exorbitant prices.—*Grand River Times*.

The Richmond Enquirer has some particulars respecting a little insect called the Chinch Bug, which threatens some injury to the crops. A correspondent says—

"This formidable little insect is now threatening destruction to our growing crops of corn. Since the commencement of harvest, they are here seen by millions of millions marching in almost solid bodies to our oat and corn fields. Several fields of corn are already visited by them to an alarming extent, the stalk literally blackened from the ground to the 1st blade. What extent of mischief they will do none can say."

Three cargoes of new wheat, from North Carolina, have been sold at New York, two at \$1.60 and the other at 1.52. The quality is uncommonly fine. Sales of new wheat at Richmond, Va. have been made at \$1.20 a 1.25; at Fredericksburg, at \$1.10 to 1.25, delivered in store.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1838.

HAYING AND HAY.

The haying season in the lower part of Massachusetts is now over; and in the western part of the state it is fast progressing towards a conclusion. On highly cultivated and new lands, or lands recently laid down to grass, the crops have been large; in other situations not so large, but about one third less than the last year. We hope some of our intelligent farmers have experimented upon the modes of making hay and other matters; and will give us the results of their observation.

First, as to the time of cutting the crop. In Massachusetts, Herds Grass or Timothy is the principal grass grown. What now is the best time for mowing this grass? The general answer given by the farmers is to cut this grass when it is in the flower; or when the blossom begins to fall. By some it is maintained, and this too upon high authority, that Herds Grass is most nutritious, when it has become completely ripe; and the seed is in that state that it would vegetate perfectly if planted. We deem it a matter of considerable importance to determine this point. In Sinclair's tables of the nutritive properties of different grasses, between Timothy cut in the flower or cut when perfectly ripe, the difference in favor of its perfect ripeness is very considerable; the precise difference we are at this moment without the means of ascertaining. We do not expect from our farmers a critical exactness; but we have no doubt that many of our experienced and intelligent farmers have made careful observations of this matter, and their opinions are what we want. Let the farmers, if they can, say then what trials they have made, or what they have observed in this matter. Some persons insist that the appetite of the cattle is the best criterion; and that what they like best must be best for them. We have not the same implicit confidence in the wisdom of this bench of judges, though so much given to sage reflection in their ruminating hours. It is certain that if left to them they would much prefer to eat Indian Corn for example in a green and half-formed state; but will any farmer say that corn in this condition would yield as much nutriment as when perfectly ripe? We have great respect for animal instinct; but we have much more respect for the reason and experience, and sound judgment, based upon careful observations, of intelligent men.

A second matter of important inquiry respects the curing of clover hay. Some years since an experiment was made by the Rev. Mr Packard of Marlboro'—and another by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. then of Brighton, a gentleman possessed of one of the most observing and acute minds that are to be met with, of curing clover hay by salting it, the details of which experiments were given in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. In these cases the clover was cut in the morning and carried in the afternoon and when packed away abundantly salted. It is said that this hay came out green, fair, and in fine condition. But there is a prejudice against this mode from a notion, perhaps not without foundation, that the quantity of salt necessary to be employed in such cases destroys in some measure the nutritive properties of the hay.

Be this however as it may, another mode has been adopted to some extent in this and neighboring states; that of cutting the clover while dry or free from wetness, and after a few hours sun upon it without shaking or spreading it abroad much, putting it in a cock; al-

lowing it to remain until it becomes well made in the cock, and merely turning it over the day of its being carried in that the bottom of the cock may become dry; then taking it into the barn. We are not certain, that we have described this method intelligibly and properly; but we hope that some of the farmers, who have cured their clover hay in this mode will set us right both as to the mode and the results.

There are other points in regard to hay, which we wish could be determined. For example is hay injured by sweating in the mow or not? Many of the farmers on Connecticut river, who were in the habit of "making their hay a great deal," have altered their course and now get it in, in a much shorter time and in a comparatively green condition. They say much labor is saved and the hay spends better for their cattle. It does not come out so bright; the top of the mow will appear even discolored and injured; and it would scarcely pass for merchantable hay in Boston, but the starved cattle eat it better and thrive as well upon it; and therefore they consider it more succulent and nutritious, than if it was as thoroughly sun dried as possible. An experienced English farmer, upon whose authority we place some reliance, was accustomed to say that hay was always better to use his expression, for "sweating well in the mow." It will certainly not do to get hay into the barn with any wetness upon it from dew or rain; but with how much of the natural moisture or sap remaining in it, it may be safe to put it away, is the point on which we solicit information.

Another point of importance respects the spreading of hay. Should it be given in a long state, or should it be cut; and if cut should it be cut finely or coarsely. We have many facts on the matter of cutting all feed for stock; but we want more facts from the careful and observing. One of the Agents of the Eastern Stage Company, who had under his charge a large number of horses, said that he preferred to give them hay cut about four inches long rather than shorter. It compelled the horses he said to chew their feed, whereas when cut short, an inch or three quarters of an inch in length, mastication was imperfectly performed. Men in all such cases are seldom without a reason; but perhaps the true reason was that his machine was not adapted to cut his feed shorter than four inches in length.

Another matter which we wish could be ascertained relates to the shrinkage of hay. How much will a quantity of hay weighing one ton when put into the barn at haymaking, weigh in the month of March ensuing; or how soon does it arrive at a condition, where it may be expected to hold its own. We have generally heard it estimated at one fifth loss in that time. We have no facts in the case; but it is obviously a point of much importance in determining the farmers, who sell hay, and the persons, who buy hay, how the price should be made up; and at what rate they can afford to sell hay from the field compared with what they may expect to obtain for it in the spring.

Counterfeit two dollar bills of the State Bank, stereotyped old plate, signed E. A. Bourne, Prest. and Geo. Homer, Cash, are in circulation, well executed. The genuine bills have "Massachusetts" over the centre of the bill, the spurious have "Massachusetts" on the end of the bill, and not over the centre. By attention to this, they may be easily distinguished from the genuine.

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit \$50 of the U. S. Bank, new plate, which have been recently put in circulation.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, July 21, 1838.

This meeting and several gentlemen were present at this meeting. The principal business before them related to the arrangement for the annual exhibition.

On motion of Mr Grosvenor, it was voted.—That the society have an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, in the month of September following, between the 10th and 25th of the same, at such time and place, within the above limitation as a committee hereafter to be chosen, shall, considering the progress of the season, deem most expedient.

A general Committee of Arrangements was then chosen, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Samuel Walker, Isaac P. Davis, Thomas Lee, Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Marshall P. Wilder, Ebenezer Putnam, E. Weston, Jr., Jacob Tidd, Beoj. V. French, Samuel Downer, David Haggerston, Wm. McLennan, Charles M. Hovey, M. P. Sawyer, Joseph Breck, J. E. Teschemacher, Cheever Newhall, Wm. Kenrick, Robert Treat Paine, Henry Sheaf, Samuel R. Johnson, S. Sweetser, Robert Manning, J. M. Ives, Dr J. C. Howard, P. B. Hovey, E. M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. W. Cowan, J. W. Russell, Jona. Winship.

On motion of Mr Grosvenor this committee was ordered to fill vacancies, and add to its number if found desirable—and the same was voted unanimously.

On motion of Mr Richards, a decorating committee was raised, with authority to add to their number. The gentlemen of this committee are the following.

Special Committee to decorate the Hall and take charge of the Fruits and Flowers—Samuel Walker, L. P. Grosvenor, Cel. M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschemacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, S. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. C. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheaf, Mr McLennan.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 4, 1838.

Apples.—Good specimens of the following kinds from Mr E. M. Richards; Early Hardest, Curtis' Striped, William's Favorite.

Apricots.—Good specimens from Mr Wales of Dorchester.

From Mr Rundle, from his garden in Warren street, Apricots of good size and appearance.

From Mrs C. H. Jones, from her garden No. 14 Friend street, specimens of Apricots large and handsome.

Grapes.—Beautiful specimens of the following kinds were in exhibition by Dr J. C. Howard from Oakland in Brookline; Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Miller's Burgundy, all grown under glass. The berries of the latter very large for the kind, the fruit having been thinned while young and small.

Peaches.—The beautiful Peaches which were exhibited on Saturday, July 28, were from M. P. Sawyer, Esq. of this city, from his garden in Portland.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the want of rain, which together have almost burnt up vegetation, our friends decorated our tables with some fine bouquets and choice flowers.

J. C. Howard, Esq Woodlands, Brookline, exhibited a very splendid Bouquet. The specimens of the Dahlia in this collection were extra fine for the season. His gardener deserves great praise for the taste displayed in the arrangement of the various flowers, and for the general effect.

The Messrs Winship, of Brighton, presented two very large Bouquets, containing some choice and very pretty flowers. Our friend Story will permit us to state that these were, in our opinion, the best bouquets he has placed on our tables this season. They did him credit.

Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown, presented Roses and Carnations with other choice flowers. Mr Johnson's specimens are always clean and fine. He arranges his specimens with taste, and to great advantage. Feeling as we do, that as a cultivator, Mr Johnson has but few equals and no superior, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without saying that we at all times turn from his stand pleased and delighted.

Messrs Jno. Hovey of Roxbury, and Hovey & Co. of Boston, presented Bouquets.

Mr Jno. Hovey also presented a plant of Nerium carneum, plenum.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

On Saturday, 23th ult. Mr Wm. E. Carter, of the Botanical Garden, Cambridge, presented a seedling *Philox*, (white) which we believe to be superior to any of our present varieties. We understand it is now under cultivation by Mr C. who we know can make the most of it.
S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 6, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and calves, 3520 Sheep, and 200 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—First quality \$7 50. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$30, \$33, \$38, \$45 and \$58.

Sheep.—Dull. We noticed sales at \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 87 1-2 and \$2 00, and one lot at \$2 83.

Swine.—Sales about the same as last week.

N. B. 20 Cattle remain unsold.

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, week ending August 5.

JULY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	65	72	W.
Tuesday,	31	64	78	W. E.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	66	76	72	S.
Thursday,	2	70	78	S. E.
Friday,	3	74	82	76 E.
Saturday,	4	72	84	78 N. W.
Sunday,	5	72	94	80 S. W.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for hudding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.
August 8, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham.
ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.



Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honey-suckles; Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000

MORBUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa, and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to E. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near BOSTON.
August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—Boston Paper.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a tenant at horse will. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises.
June 13, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.
L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.
June 27

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 60
" Domestic,	"	2 25	2 60
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	
No. 1,	"	12 00	
" 2,	"	10 00	10 50
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	23	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 62	3 75
FLOUR, Tennessee, cash,	barrel	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	
Alexandria,	"	4 50	5 00
Rye,	"		
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"	3 50	3 75
" barrels,	"		
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	75	76
" white,	"	69	70
" Rye, northern,	"	80	85
" Barley,	"		
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	33	35
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"		16 00
Eastern screwd,	"	12 00	14 00
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
1st quality,	pound	7	8
2d quality,	"	5	6
LAAD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	27
do. country do.	"	20	22
Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	26
do. dry hides,	"		
New York red, light,	"	13	19
Boston, do, slaughter,	"	19	20
Boston dry hides,	"	17	19
LIME, best sort,	cask		
MACAREL, No. 2,	barrel	9 50	9 75
PLASTES PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
clear,	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	20 00	21 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	30	1 00
" northern,	"		
Hemp,	pound	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,	"	17	18
Southern Clover,	"	17	18
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	53
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	48
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
" Pulled superfine,	"	42	43
" No. 1,	"	33	40
" No. 2,	"	28	30
" No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	12	14
POAK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	50	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	16	18
lump,	"	22	25
EGGS, "	dozen	15	20
POTATOES, ncw,	bushel	75	1 00
CIOBS,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.
By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. Im

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOAT LAW.

At the last session of congress, the following important act was passed, providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of all owners of steamboats, or vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, to make a new enrolment of the same, under the existing laws of the United States, and take out from the collector or surveyor of the port, as the case may be, where such vessel is enrolled, a new license, under such conditions as are now imposed by law, and as shall be imposed by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the owner, master, or captain of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, to transport any goods, wares, and merchandise, or passengers, in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, without having first obtained, from the proper officer, a license under the existing laws, and without having complied with the conditions imposed by this act; and for each and every violation of this section, the owner or owners of said vessel shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars, one half for the use of the informer; and for which sum or sums the steamboat or vessel so engaged shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by way of libel, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the district judge of the United States, within whose district any ports of entry or delivery may be, on the navigable waters, bays, lakes, and rivers of the United States, upon the application of the master or owner of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, to appoint, from time to time, one or more persons skilled and competent to make inspections of such boats and vessels, and of the boilers and machinery employed in the same, who shall not be interested in the manufacture of steam engines, steamboat boilers, or other machinery belonging to steam vessels, whose duty it shall be to make such inspection when called upon for that purpose, and to give to the owner or master of such boat or vessel duplicate certificates of such inspection; such persons, before entering upon the duties enjoined by this act, shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before said district judge or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths, well, faithfully, and impartially to execute and perform the services herein required of them.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the person or persons who shall be called upon to inspect the hull of any steamboat or vessel, under the provisions of this act, shall, after a thorough examination of the same, give to the owner or master, as the case may be, a certificate, in which shall be stated the age of the said boat or vessel, when and where originally built, and the length of time the same has been running. And he or they shall also state whether, in his or their opinion, the said boat or vessel is sound, and in all respects seaworthy, and fit to be used for the transportation of freight or passengers; for which service, so performed upon

each and every boat or vessel, the inspectors shall be paid and allowed by said master or owner applying for such inspection, the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the person or persons who shall be called upon to inspect the boilers and machinery of any steamboat or vessel, under the provisions of this act, shall, after a thorough examination of the same, make a certificate, in which he or they shall state his or their opinion whether said boilers are sound and fit for use, together with the age of the boilers; and duplicates thereof shall be delivered to the owner or master of such vessel, one of which it shall be the duty of the said master and owner to deliver to the collector or surveyor of the port whenever he shall apply for a license, or for a renewal of a license; the other he shall cause to be posted up, and kept in some conspicuous part of said boat, for the information of the public; and, for each and every inspection so made, each of the said inspectors shall be paid by the said master or owner applying, the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the owners and masters of steamboats to cause the inspection provided under the fourth section of this act to be made at least once in every twelve months; and the examination required by the fifth section, at least once in every six months; and deliver to the collector or surveyor of the port where his boat or vessel has been enrolled or licensed, the certificate of such inspection; and, on a failure thereof, he or they shall forfeit the license granted to such boat or vessel, and be subject to the same penalty as though he had run said boat or vessel without having obtained such license, to be recovered in like manner. And it shall be the duty of the owners and masters of the steamboats licensed in pursuance of the provisions of this act to employ on board of their respective boats a competent number of experienced and skillful engineers, and, in case of neglect to do so, the said owners and masters shall be held responsible for all damages to the property or any passenger on board of any boat occasioned by an explosion of the boiler, or any derangement of the engine or machinery of any boat.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the master of any boat or vessel, or the person or persons charged with navigating said boat or vessel, which is propelled in whole or in part by steam, shall stop the motion or headway of said boat or vessel, or when the said boat or vessel shall be stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking in a cargo, fuel or passengers, he or they shall open the safety-valve, so as to keep the steam down in said boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the said boat or vessel is under headway, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the owner and master of every steam vessel engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, at sea or on the Lakes, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan, the tonnage of which vessel shall not exceed two hundred tons, to provide and carry with the said boat or vessel, upon each and every voyage, two long-boats or yawls, each of which shall be competent to carry at least twenty persons; and where the tonnage of said vessel shall exceed two hundred tons, it shall be the duty of the owner and master to carry, and provide as aforesaid, not less than three long-boats or yawls, of the same

or larger dimensions; and for every failure in these particulars, the said master and owner shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the master and owner of every steam vessel employed on either of the lakes mentioned in the last section, or on the sea, to provide, as a part of the necessary furniture, a suction hose and fire engine and hose suitable to be worked on said boat in case of fire, and carry the same upon each and every voyage, in good order; and that iron rods or chains shall be employed and used in the navigation of all steamboats, instead of wheel or tiller ropes; and for a failure to do which, they, and each of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the master and owner of every steamboat, running between sunset and sunrise, to carry one or more signal lights, that may be seen by other boats navigating the same waters, under the penalty of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the penalties imposed by this act may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, in the district or circuit court of such district or circuit where the offence shall have been committed, or forfeiture incurred, or in which the owner or master of said vessel may reside, one half to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of the United States; or the said penalty may be prosecuted for by indictment in either of the said courts.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his or their respective duties, the life or lives of any person or persons on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof by any circuit court in the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period not more than ten years.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in all suits and actions against proprietors of steamboats, for injuries arising to persons or property from the bursting of the boiler of any steamboat, or the collapse of a flue, or other injurious escape of steam, the fact of such bursting, collapse, or injurious escape of steam, shall be taken as full prima facie evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant or those in his employment, with negligence, until he shall show that no negligence has been committed by him or those in his employment.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

CONVICTION OF STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.—Six masters of steamboats have been convicted and fined at the Thames police office, for having illegally navigated their vessels at a greater speed than five miles an hour, between London bridge and Limestone reach.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

ESSAYS ON THE GRAIN WORM.

It will be recollected that the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society last year offered a premium for the best mode of destroying the Grain Worm, &c. Three essays only were handed in. We have recently received them from the hands of the Trustees, and have not learned what decision they have made in regard to them. We commence their publication, and doubt not that such facts as may be brought forward, will be interesting to farmers generally.

MR HOLMES:—In a former number of the Farmer, I made a few remarks on the Wheat Fly. Since that time I have found by observation that the grub that this fly originates from, is very different from what I then took it to be. I find that what I then took to be eggs, are grubs in a dormant state—inclosed in a tough shell or skin which they leave behind them when they undergo transformation. I also find that the greater part of those nits or grubs are deposited in the heads of the wheat at the time it is in its blossoming state; large numbers, however, are deposited at a later period.

These grubs can be distinctly seen in the heads of the wheat with a glass when they are not larger than the points of pins, and are of an orange color; their bodies appear in a moving posture—covered with small knobs. They are deposited in the heads of the wheat between the husk and the kernel, and appear to be deposited at various stages of the growth of the wheat—those that are deposited at the time that the wheat is in its blossoming state prevent the kernel filling out, and it remains in the same state that it is in when they are deposited. Those that are deposited at a little later stage of the growth of the wheat cause the kernel to be pinched, and very small; and so on through the various stages of its growth.

Those that are deposited about the time that the kernels begin to harden, do not injure it but very little; and as the wheat all becomes hard their ravages cease; and should the weather be dry, and not much dew, the grubs will remain in a dormant state, so long as they are kept dry; but should the weather be warm and damp, with heavy dews, they will undergo transformation, and take wing from the heads of the wheat, and will, I suppose, commence the work of destruction on all wheat that is in a green state that they may then have access to.

It does not appear that they eat the kernel or any part of the grain; but to all appearance they assist on the sap or juice of the wheat, and therefore entirely prevent its filling out after they are deposited in it.

I tried an experiment to demonstrate the certainty that those grubs would undergo transformation from the heads of the wheat. I took from a

piece of wheat a sufficient number of heads that contained large numbers of the grubs to fill a common flower box. These heads were in quite a green state. The box was filled with earth, and wet, quite wet. The straw was cut off about six inches below the heads; and with a wire set them into the wet earth quite down to the under part of the heads, to prevent them from drying up. The earth in the box was kept quite wet, and a covering of gauze was placed over the box to prevent the flies from escaping, should they take wing. The result was, that in the course of five weeks I found that the greater part of those grubs had taken wing and had escaped through the covering—in consequence of the flies being so very small when they first leave their shells, and the gauze being of rather a poor texture. Quite a number, however, were retained in the box, till they gained nearly or quite their full size. The fly is a very shy and sprightly insect,—not much larger than the grub that they originate from. The body and legs are changeable, tinged with a yellowish cast; the wings are also changeable, tinged with a hue similar to a rainbow.

These flies can be seen on the wheat at night in calm weather, as soon as the dew begins to fall, and in the morning as long as the dew remains on the wheat. In damp, cloudy weather, they can be seen during the whole day. They can also be seen on the wheat stubble, after the wheat is harvested.

These flies do not sting through the husk of the wheat, as many people imagine they do. I cannot discover any sting to them, any more than to the common house fly. There is a fly, the parent of what has heretofore been called the Wheat Worm, which stings quite through the husk of the wheat, and which causes a proper worm, that devours the kernel, in the husk. This worm can be seen in the wheat heads after it is ripe. The form of this fly is similar to the bot fly, which is so troublesome to horses. This fly, I should think, was not over one sixth part as large as the bot fly. They curl up their stings directly under the abdomen when they are on the wing, the same as the bot fly does. The ravages of this fly the last season was something more than it has been for some years past.

I find that the fly which has committed such depredations on the wheat crops, for the last two years, is the most singular insect that has ever come under my observation. I find that as soon as they can be seen on the wheat heads with a glass, they are living insects, and continue to increase in size till they gain their full growth,—and should the wheat heads continue, with sufficient moisture, and the weather should prove warm, it will cause them to undergo transformation and take wing from the head in a very short period of time after they have attained their full size. Should the wheat ripen off before they gain their full size, and the weather should prove to be dry, they will stop short of their full size, and go into a dormant state,—and I think will remain until moisture and warmth again comes

to them. They will then assume their moving posture and increase to their full size,—and should this process continue a sufficient length of time, it will in my opinion cause them to take wing at any season of the year.

I placed some of these grubs in a dry place in April last. I viewed some of them with the glass the first of September and found that the fly was in part formed, and was notable to escape from the shell for want of moisture,—they appeared to be so dry and thin that I thought they must be dead. I applied moisture and warmth to a number of them, and found, the third day after, that they were quite plump and lively, and in quite a forward state to take wing. How long they will live in this situation, I am not able to say: but I am quite certain that they never can escape from their shell unless moisture gets to them.

I am of the opinion that the greater part of the damage that these flies do to the wheat crop, is done in the night time, or between sun set and sun rise.

I found that the hot sun was very offensive to them; so much so, that they were not to be seen on the wheat in hot days. They appeared to be lodged on or near the ground; so that I am inclined to think that it would be almost impossible to dislodge them entirely from a large field of wheat, where they are very numerous,—unless they could be entirely exposed to the hot rays of the sun. This, I think, would prove very injurious to them, if it does not put a final stop to their ravages. On finding that the sun was so offensive to the flies, I tried an experiment on the grubs that they originate from. I applied moisture and warmth to a number of them, till they were in quite a forward state to take wing. I then exposed them to the hot rays of the sun, and they appeared to be qualmish, and in a few minutes would swell up and die; so that I found that the sun had a powerful effect on both the grubs and flies.

I have found, as far as my information has extended, that the ravages of the fly has been in this vicinity from one tenth part down to the total destruction of the crop. In some instances their depredations appeared to be more extensive in low places and on low lands, than on high lands, where there was more air and wind. My wheat crop, the past season, was injured about one-fourth part—taking the whole crop together. I perceived that the ravages of the fly were more confined to the edges of the pieces of wheat, than elsewhere; and more especially on the edges of those pieces that were sown nearest to where the wheat grew the year before. This, I suppose, is in consequence of the flies that originated from the grubs that were on the old wheat stubble. I noticed that the flies were most to be seen on the leeward sides of the pieces of wheat, and appeared to shift their position as often as the wind shifted. This, I think, will account for their doing more damage to the edges of the pieces of wheat, than they did elsewhere.

I observed that the heavy north winds that ye

had in August shelled out millions of these grubs on the ground, sometime before the wheat was fit to harvest. I observed also that large numbers fell out in harvesting the wheat, so that the ground then appeared to be seeded with a sufficient number of grubs to destroy the whole wheat crop, should they all remain in the ground and take wing. But according to the best observations I have been able to make on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that nature has done more, from the last of July to the first of October, to destroy these flies, than all that human art could devise. To corroborate this statement, I observed that by the middle of July these grubs began to take wing from the heads of the early sown wheat in large numbers; and about the time that the wheat was fit to harvest, I noticed in some fields large numbers of heads that were totally destroyed by the fly, and did not contain a single grub in them. These heads were full of the shells or skins of those grubs from which the flies had escaped. Some of these heads contained from one up to seven shells in each husk, throughout the whole head. I observed also that when these grubs fell out of the wheat in August, that the earth was quite moist, and remained so till after the wheat was harvested,—the weather being quite warm, with heavy dews, for some time,—these circumstances were very favorable for the grubs to take wing. This, together with the large number of flies that I observed after the wheat was harvested, led me to the belief that they had taken wing from the ground. Should this prove to be the case, I am inclined to think that their ravages will not be so extensive the next season as it has been the past season. In my opinion the grubs that took wing the past season will not injure the wheat crop the next season.

It will undoubtedly be recollected that a year ago last fall it was extremely dry, and remained so till the ground was frozen, and the snow fell on it. This, in my opinion, entirely prevented the grubs from taking wing. It will also be recollected that the last spring was very wet, and continued to be through the month of June. This, in my opinion, caused all the grubs that were in the ground, and all that were sown with the seed wheat to take wing; and at the very time that they could do the most injury to the wheat crop. These circumstances may account in part for the extensive ravages of the fly the past season.

I have observed that the fly has been more injurious to the bearded wheat, than they have been to the beardless wheat. I am somewhat at a loss to ascertain the real cause of this. It may be that the husk of the beardless wheat is more compact and snug than the bearded kinds are, so that the fly cannot, perhaps, penetrate it so easily as they can the bearded varieties. Some people think that the beardless wheat is inferior in quality to the bearded varieties, and think that is the only reason why the fly does not injure it as much. I have not had an opportunity to satisfy myself on this point—having always cultivated the bearded varieties in preference to the other, on account of its being earlier; and it is said to be less subject to blight.

I will here state another instance which has come under my observation. In the latter part of August, 1836, I sowed a small piece of winter wheat, which was winter-killed quite down to the ground, except a few small patches. In the spring following I sowed a piece of Malaga wheat, adjoining the winter wheat. That part of the winter wheat which was winter-killed sprung up late in the season, and

was in about the same state of forwardness that the spring wheat was in; so that both headed and was in bloom at one and the same time. The result was that the part of the winter wheat which was winter-killed, was totally destroyed; while the spring wheat that adjoined it was about one-fourth part destroyed by the fly.

Those patches of winter wheat that were not winter-killed, were not in the least injured by the fly—and the wheat was first rate. The kernel had begun to harden about the time that the other part of the piece and the spring wheat was in bloom. This I suppose was the only reason why it was injured by the fly.

The above instance seems to prove two things. First, that the fly cannot injure the wheat after the kernel begins to harden. Second, it proves to demonstration that the ravages of the fly are more extensive on the best varieties of wheat, when those varieties are within reach of them, than on the others.

To be continued.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CATTLE.—DEVONSHIRE.

While it may be affirmed with great truth, that the present beautiful and superior breed of Improved Short Horns are strictly artificial, and while some fears may be justly entertained lest the valuable qualities for which they are so distinguished, have not become so fully constitutional as to be beyond the possibility of lapse,—we here bring to the notice of the farmer, a breed of cattle, scarcely inferior in quality to the Short Horns, and of which no apprehensions can be entertained that the type of these distinguishing qualities are evanescent, and not durably incorporated in the constitution and race.

The north of Devon has long been celebrated for a beautiful breed of cattle, in activity of work, and aptitude to fatten, unrivalled. The place where they are found in the greatest perfection, is in the vicinity of Portlock and Biddleford, along the Bristol channel in the county of Devon. From the earliest records the breed has here remained the same, or if not quite as perfect in general as at the present moment, yet altered in no essential point until the last thirty years. No persevering successful attempts to improve the general character of British cattle were made until within some fifty or sixty years; and the Devonshire farmers were so well satisfied with their herds that they were about the last to dream that their beautiful red cattle could be improved, and they did not bestir themselves in earnest until the high prices and improved forms of the Collings Short Horns, convinced them that in estimating their advantages they were behind the age.

The most perfect specimens of the Devonshire cattle are found among the North Devons, and it is of these we shall speak. As the breed is of the middle horns, the horns should be neither too high or too low, those of the bull tapering to the points, not very thick at the base, and of a yellow or waxen color. The eye should be clear, bright and prominent, showing much of the white, and ought to have a circle of a variable color, but usually of a dark orange around it. The forehead should be flat, indented and small, for by the smallness of the forehead the purity of the blood is much estimated. The cheek should be small and the muzzle fine, and the nose should be of a clear yellow. The ox has a small head, singularly so relatively to the bulk

of the animal, yet it has a striking breadth of forehead. Its neck is well adapted to the yoke or the collar; the horns are small and fine; the forelegs are wide apart, looking like pillars to support a great weight. Angular bony projections are never found in a beast that carries much flesh and fat. A narrow chested animal can never be useful either for working or grazing.

The skin of the Devon of the pure breed, notwithstanding his curly hair, is very mellow, fine and elastic. Graziers know there is not a more important point than this. When the skin can be easily raised from the hips it shows that there is room to set fat below. The favorite color of the Devons is a blood red. The hair in some is curled, the curls running like ripples on water, and when dark giving a Mahogany appearance. If the hair is smooth it should be fine and glossy. Few of good blood have any white upon them, and the pure Devon is as uniformly red, as is the pure Short Horn red and white.

The comparative smallness of the Devon cow, is one of the most remarkable traits of their character. The bull is much smaller than the ox, and the cow proportionally smaller than either. This is considered somewhat of a disadvantage, as it is almost impossible to procure large and serviceable oxen, except from a roan cow. Owing to their peculiar build, however, the Devon cow is more roan than most other breeds of cattle of the same size, which in a great measure obviates the objection. The Devon cow is particularly distinguished for her full, round, clear eye, the gold colored circle around it, and the same color prevailing on the inside of the ear. The muzzle orange or yellow, but the rest of the face having nothing of black, or even of white about it.

The peculiar excellence of the Devonshire ox is a quickness of action in working, which few horses exceed, and no other cattle can equal. They have also a degree of docility and goodness of temper, and stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. Mr Youatt who is great authority on the subject of cattle, thus describes their usual mode of treatment and aptitude to fatten.

The Devon steer is taken into work at about two years old; and they are worked until they are four to six; they are then grazed, or kept on hay, an ten or twelve months, and without any further trouble, they are fit for market. If the grass is good, no corn, or cake, or turnips are required for the first winter; but of course for a second winter these must be added. The grazier likes this breed best, at five years old, and they will usually, when taken from the plough, fetch as much money as six. Lord Somerville states, that after having been worked lightly on hill land for two years, at four years old they are brought into the heavy land—the vales, and used in hard work till six; and who deserves consideration is, an ox must be thus worked to attain his largest size. If he is kept idle until he is five or six, he will invariably be stunted in his growth. Mr Youatt, adds—In their disposition to fatten, very few cattle can rival them. They do not, indeed, attain the great weight of some breed but in a given time acquire more flesh and with less consumption of food, and their flesh is beautiful in its kind. It is of that mottled, marble character so pleasing to the eye, and to the taste.

As to the value of the Devon cow for the dairy and somewhat conflicting opinions are entertained in England. Mr Youatt says:

"For the dairy, the North Devon must be acknowledged to be inferior to several other breeds. The milk is good, and yields more than an average proportion of cream and butter; but it is deficient in quantity. There are those, however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the North Devons even for the dairy."

Perhaps one of the most valuable crosses that has yet been made, is the one described by the celebrated breeder, Mr Bolton, in a letter to the Farmer's Magazine.

"I have known many excellent beasts bred from improved Short Horn bulls and long horn cows; indeed I never knew one of these bulls put to any cow where the produce was not superior to the dam; but the cross which I advocate, and with which I am best acquainted, is that with the *Devon cow*. I have uniformly remarked that a cross here was attended with a proportionate improvement in size, quality of flesh, and aptitude to fatten. In every instance they have shown themselves superior milkers, and stand to the pail till within six or eight weeks of calving; and several instances have come under my knowledge, where they have never been dry since they first calved. So highly are they prized as milkers, that a friend of mine who hires out dairies, informs me, that the dairymen give him nearly 2*l.* per cow per year more for the half and three-fourth breeds, than they would for cows of any other breed."

Judging from the expressions of opinion given by cattle breeders in England, by the course of the agricultural periodicals of that country, and by the fact, that at the late Smithland cattle show, open to the whole Kingdom, the first prizes were taken by Devon cattle, we should imagine that since the demise of some of the most celebrated Short Horn breeders, such as Collings, Berry, and others, the Devons were treading close on the heels of the Short Horns in public estimation. The first premium was given at the late Smithfield fair, to a pure Devon, the property of Mr Coke of Holkham, and the second to a steer only 19 months old, of the improved Devon, or the Devon crossed with the Somersetshire breed. The ox weighed when dead, 1122 pounds; and the steer when dead, weighed 1332 pounds. The steer was a most remarkable one, and was owned by Mr Giblett.

The Devonshire breed of cattle have been more extensively introduced into the United States than any other breed of foreign cattle, and they form a large portion, in different grades, of the cattle of New England and the middle states. Some fine stock of this breed were sent from Mr Coke to Mr Patterson of Baltimore, and two oxen from this importation, raised and fattened by the Messrs. Hurlbut of Winchester, Connecticut, weighed when killed as follows:

First Ox.	Second Ox.
Carcass 1438	Carcass 1522
Hide 117	Hide 115
Tallow 175	Tallow 213
1730 lbs.	1856 lbs.

Mr Fisher of New York, addressed a letter to Mr Coke giving an account of these cattle, and received the following reply from that veteran agriculturist, which we insert as showing his opinion of the Devons.

HOLKHAM, April 21, 1831.

SIR,—I am this moment favored with your kind letter, and most flattering account of the Devon

oxen. It is a pleasing reflection to me, that I was the first person that introduced them into America, through my friend Mr Patterson. I thought them at that time, and I still more confirmed in my opinion now, that they are the most superior breed of cattle in the Island, if well selected. But I beg to be understood, when I speak of the Devonshire red cattle, it is in praise of the *North Devon cattle*, with yellow noses and indented foreheads, and yellow around their eyes, which mark their character beyond that of the South Devons, which have black noses, or intermixed with black. These I beg to be distinctly understood not to recommend as a superior breed of cattle. Be so kind as to express my acknowledgments to Mr Hurlbut, when you see him, and to assure him that I shall be at all times most happy to show him, or any of his American friends, should they come to England, every attention in my power, in the Agricultural line.

THO. WM. COKE.

PREVENTING CIDER FROM BECOMING SOUR.—There are several modes adopted by farmers, to prevent their cider from becoming sour. One is, the putting in of mustard seed—about a gill to the barrel. For some reason or other, this prevents the acetic fermentation, and the cider remains free from that sourness, or hardness, as it is sometimes called, which it otherwise would have. The different modes of refining cider, adopted by some who follow the business, depends undoubtedly on separating all unnecessary vegetable matter from the liquor, and checking the fermentation at the right time.

Farmers generally, have neither the time nor the skill to follow out all the operations required to do this; and hence the most of their cider becomes hard, by the next summer after it is made.

We have been informed that the addition of *Salt Petre*, in the proportion of one quarter of a pound to a barrel, would not only prevent the cider from becoming hard or sour, but even if added after it had changed, would restore it to a pleasant state again.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this from any experience which we had ourself with it, but can see no good reason why it should not succeed; nor can we discover any harm which it could do by any of the combinations which it would make with the cider, to which it may be added.—*Maine Farmer*.

THE HARVEST.—It is feared the corn crop will not be so good, unless rain should come to its aid in a few days. In this section of country corn is now suffering very much from the long continued dry, hot, weather; and we notice the same is said in other parts.

In Kentucky the crop is said to be very abundant, and it is thought wheat will be down to 50 cents per bushel.

The oats and grass crop will be more abundant than usual.

Our exchange papers from all quarters concur in saying that the harvest which has just been gathered is one of the best that our country has been blessed with for several years. After two weeks arduous toil in the hottest weather we have had for a number of years, the rich and waving mantles that a few days ago covered the fields of our farmers have been taken off by the sinewy arm of the reaper, but not without costing him much "sweat of the brow" and many palpitations of the heart. The prospects every where are of the most cheering kind. In Virginia, where the failures of crops have

been truly discouraging for several seasons in succession, the scene is described as quite *shock-ing*, and the most sanguine hopes of the farmer will be realized in his wheat crop. A contemporary says, "seldom have we seen before, so many showy monuments to the Author of all our "good and perfect gifts." Unlike several previous years, the "shocks" are not now like angels visits, few and far between, but stand in thick and profuse clusters,—blessings scattered all around.—*Zanesville (O.) Gazette*.

INDIAN WHEAT OR TARTARIAN BUCKWHEAT.—This is from Tartary or Siberia, via Germany. It is proposed where our buckwheat is killed by frost or heat, to substitute this. It is cultured in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Western New York. It is heavier in the grain and more palatable than common buckwheat, and if properly milled, will give thirtyfive pounds of flour to the bushel. It does well on the poorest soil, and is not affected by the cold—does not require so much seed per acre, as it branches low and spreads much. It produces 30 or 40 bushels to the acre on ordinary land, and on good land is said to produce from 75 to 100. From 12 to 16 quarts of seed are sown to an acre, though many sow more, and the usual time of sowing is about the middle of June. The land should not be rich, and poor sandy soils that are not worth cultivating for other crops, are said to produce fair crops of this grain. It is used for various kinds of breadstuffs, as well as for feeding hogs, horses, cows, &c. It makes good bread when new, whether eaten warm or cold, having this advantage over common buckwheat, and it mixes well with other grains.—*New York Star*.

No avocation in life is more respectable and useful than that of the farmer. The time has gone by when "contempt is cast upon the husbandman." Agriculture, as a science, is becoming more important, and more honorable. It is the noblest for it is "the natural employment of man." The intelligent and independent farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolve many duties: upon him rest many obligations. In him we look for examples in patriotism, virtue and intelligence. Living, not in the "hum of human cities," where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, religious and political nature, with a cool head, a calm mind, and an unbiassed judgment. To him we look for correct opinion, and in him we should ever find a safe counsellor, and a correct adviser.

Our farmers should cultivate their minds and their hearts, as well as their fields. They can gain as rich rewards in the mental, as they can reap profitable harvests in the natural world. Without learning, a man cannot be a first rate farmer. Without intelligence he cannot discharge in proper manner, the duties of a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as to be lawyers, or doctors. And there are thousands of young men who are in stores and offices, who should go into agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, better for the country. And who would not rather be an independent farmer, than a small shop keeper, or a fourth rate lawyer or doctor? Who would not rather be first in a useful employment, than to be titman in one which the world calls honorable? Let young men seek for land, rather than for situations, "in the cotton trade and sugar-line."—*Buckeye Ploughboy*.

THE STRAWBERRY.

As the present month and the beginning of September, is the best season for making strawberry beds, some remarks as to varieties and the mode of culture may not be unacceptable.

The fruit of the strawberry is almost universally esteemed; and is prized as well for its delicious flavor, as for its tendency to promote health, and for its efficacy in mitigating or curing certain diseases. The berries are almost wholly soluble in the stomach, and neither there or elsewhere do they undergo the acetous fermentation. They dissolve the tartareous incrustations of the teeth. They promote perspiration. When used largely, they have given relief to those afflicted with the gout; and Hoffman states, that he has known consumptive people cured by them. The principal species and varieties are—

1. *Wood*, with oval serrated leaves; the fruit round and small, and white and green. Native of Britain.
2. *Scarlet*, with leaves like the preceding, roundish and scarlet colored. Native of North America. Varieties; early scarlet, Wilmot's late, common late, Wilmot's scarlet.
3. *Roseberry*. A Scotch seedling. The plants have few roundish leaves, larger fruit than the scarlet, and are very prolific. Continues bearing till August.
4. *Downton*. Fruit large, irregular and coxcomb-like; leaves large; plants hardy; and although prolific in England, has not proved so with us.—We have grown a berry that measured 5 3/4 inches.
5. *Carolina*, or *Bostock*.
6. *Musky* or *Hautboy*; with oval, rough, javelin edged leaves, the fruit large, of a pale red.
7. *Chili*; with large oval, thick hairy leaves and large flowers; the fruit large and very firm. A native of Chili.
8. *Keen's Imperial*, or *New Chili*; a large showy fruit, of great repute in England, but not so much esteemed here.
9. *Pine*; the leaves small and delicate. There are two sorts, the red and the white, or greenish-tinted, of the most rich flavored fruit. The Methven Castle belongs to this class. South America.
10. *Alpine*, or *prolific*, or *monthly*; commonly lasts from June to October; two sorts, white and red. The Alps.
11. *One leaved*; the pulp of the fruit pink colored. South America.

We received twelve kinds of select fruit from the London Horticultural Society in 1835; but continue to cultivate in our garden only the Methven and scarlet,—the latter coming in use ten or fourteen days before the former,—both abundantly prolific. Some of our beds are six years old, and they have produced as abundantly this as in any former year. We ascribe this continued productiveness to our pointing in horn shavings annually between the beds, and strewing upon the latter in autumn tan from the morocco leather factory. The Methven is in bearing about two weeks; we have had 47 berries that weighed a pound, many that measured over four, and one that measured five and one-quarter inches in diameter. Our practice is to clean the alleys and beds before the blossoms show, to leave the runners till the fruiting season is over, and after that to take off those that intrude upon the alleys, and to dung and dig these.

The strawberry multiplies rapidly by suckers or stolens, and may be transplanted as soon as the

leaves have grown at the joints, although the roots are but imperfectly formed. If planted out in this month, they will give a partial crop the next season, and will be in high perfection the second year.

Mr Keen, near London, who appropriates acres to the growth of this fruit, recommends that the pine be grown in a light loam, though no kind will grow better in a stiff one. The imperial and scarlets like a similar soil. The hautboys like a light soil. The wood strawberry is generally raised from seed, and the alpine always. The seed is best sown as soon as the fruit ripens; the plants to be set in fruit beds the spring following. Our own experience leads us to recommend, that the pines and scarlets be planted in a loose, rich, and pretty moist soil, our climate being dryer than that of Britain, and the strawberry demanding a great supply of moisture when fruiting.

The mode of planting is generally in beds containing two, three, or four rows, with alleys of two feet between them. The soil should be well dug and pulverized, and the situations open and exposed to the sun. The larger growing kinds may have intervals of two feet between the rows, and of 18 inches between the plants in the rows; the smaller growing kinds may be planted closer. Keen cuts the runners three times in a season—we cut them but once, and leave then the new plants that take root in the beds, mostly to grow. His culture may be the most perfect, but ours is attended with the least labor, the cost of which is there trivial to what it is here. Keen plants the pines and hautboys 2 feet by 18 inches apart, and the scarlets 20 by 18 inches. He found among the many different kinds of hautboys, one which had the male blossom on one plant and the female on another; and experience soon taught him, that to render them fruitful, it was necessary to mix the two kinds in his beds, in the proportion of one male to eight females. Mr Langworthy, of Cincinnati, and Mr Downing, of Newburgh, think that the male and female blossoms grow on different plants, in other kinds of strawberry; but our limited experience has not enabled us yet to confirm their opinions. The duration of most kinds with Mr Keen, is three years,—the wood strawberry and alpine, two years. The latter bears fruit the first year after sowing.

The general dependence, in the country, for the strawberry, has been upon those growing wild in the fields; but independent of the fact, that this fruit cannot grow where the farm is well managed, the extra trouble of gathering them in meadows, is more than equivalent to the labor of taking care of them in the garden.

With regard to manures for strawberry beds, such are to be preferred as are cool, and free from the seeds of weeds. Cow manure is preferable to that of horses. Bone dust and horn shavings are excellent, if not applied in too large quantity. A bushel and a half of either should go as far as a load of long dung. For top-dressing the beds in autumn there is nothing better than tan, that from the morocco leather factory being preferable. The tan smothers weeds, keeps the soil moist, the berries clean, and seems, withal, to afford the specific food of the plant. It is recommended to cover strawberry beds lightly with straw, in the spring, and burn it off, which destroys the seeds of weeds, &c. We have been cruelly censured for this recommendation, by one who unwittingly burnt piles of straw upon his beds, and consequently destroyed his plants.—*Cultivator*.

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISORDERS IN HORSES.

Chiefly taken from Messrs Clarke and White's valuable Treatise on Horses.

STABLES.

Stables should be lofty, light, and airy, and should never contain more than six or eight horses. They are in general kept too close and hot.

Too much clothing also is usually put upon the horses, which thus become so tender, that they catch cold upon every slight exposure to a cool air.

The doors and windows of stables should be thrown open when the horses are out, but care must be taken that a cold current of air does not immediately blow upon them when in the stable, particularly if they are heated.

It is a bad practice to allow horses to stand upon litter in the day time, except they are unwell or fatigued.

FOOD.

The quantity and quality of a horse's food should invariably be regulated by the exercise and fatigue he has to undergo; high feeding, with proportionate work, produces half the disorders to which horses are subject.

Good hay is of much consequence to horses engaged in active exercises; but it should be given in small quantities during the day; and when owing to bad weather, the horses cannot be exercised, they should be stinted both in their hay and corn; and a bundle or two of clean wheat straw may be put before them. All grain given to horses, would be more nutritive if bruised in a mill and mixed occasionally with chopped straw. Carrots are a most wholesome food, and of all roots, rank next to corn in point of nourishment. They are particularly serviceable when a horse's wind is affected.

When horses are first taken from grass they should be gradually brought to a dry diet by giving them carrots, lucerne, bran mashes, &c. with their hay. After a few days a small quantity of oats may be given, and the feed increased by degrees till they come to their full allowance. They should likewise be put into a cool stable, and have plenty of walking exercise. If such precautions were attended to, a great saving might be made, both of physic, and the horse's constitution.

WATER.

Pond water, if it lie on a clay bottom and be sweet, agrees best with horses; hard water may be improved by throwing some chalk or clay into it, and exposing it in cisterns to the open air.

It is proper to let the water, intended for the horses, stand for some hours in pails in the stables before it is used.

Water should be offered to horses frequently; they would then never drink large quantities of it at a time, which is particularly hurtful to them when heated by exercise. It is a good and safe plan when travelling, &c. always to mix hot water enough with their cold to take off the chill.

EXERCISE.

A horse's exercise should be proportioned to his strength, manner of feeding, and the labor required of him. He ought, however, to have at least two hours of daily exercise.

Horses should not be ridden fast after having been newly fed and watered. A fat horse requires a long course of moderate exercise, before he can safely be put to trot, which is violent.

It should be a general rule to ride a horse slowly

at the beginning of a stage; afterwards increase the pace, and slacken it again a mile or two before the end of it, so as to bring him tolerably cool into the stable.

If horses come in very warm, they should be walked about gradually till cool, their feet should then be picked, and all dirt and gravel carefully washed out. In hot weather, washing their legs is proper, but they should always be well rubbed afterwards. In winter, cold water is injurious to the heels, and apt to bring on swelling and the grease.

Horses should on no account be permitted to stand uncovered in the stable, much less at the stable doors after being much heated, except the weather be very warm. Road horses should in the middle of a long stage have half a pail of water mixed with a little oatmeal; and on a journey, if no other corn but what is soft and new can be procured, oatmeal just moistened with water or some coarse bread, should be given in preference to such corn, which is extremely unwholesome. If a horse grow coarse, let him have some mashies of scalded bran or malt. If he have any difficulty in staling only, an ounce of nitre may be given in his food for a few nights.

Should he be seized with a violent fit of the gripes, let him be bled, back-raked, and have a glyster of three or four quarts of water gruel mixed with eight ounces of glauber or common salt.

The best instrument for giving a glyster is an ox bladder, that will hold two or three quarts, tied to the end of a wooden pipe about fourteen inches long, one inch and a half diameter where the bag is tied, and of a gradual taper to the extremity, where the thickness should suddenly increase, and be rounded off at the point, and made as smooth as possible. The hole through the pipe may be made sufficiently large to admit the end of a common funnel for pouring the liquor into the bag; no other force is requisite to throw it up, than the holding the bag a little higher than the level of the pipe. If in consequence of violent inflammation and pain, and opiates should be necessary, a table spoonful of laudanum may be given in a pint of water.

Should a horse be touched in his wind, be very careful that he has only moderate quantities of food and water at a time. Two spoonfuls of tar mixed with the yolk of an egg given in a morning fasting will be of great service to him when travelling. In hot dry weather, it is useful to stop horse's feet at night with a mixture of soft clay and cow dung, and to moisten them frequently with water.

FRUCTION.

The currying, brushing, and rubbing down horses is of great importance, not only to their coats, but also to their general health; when these operations are neglected, or slightly performed, an obstruction takes place in the pores of the skin producing mange, &c. and the hair instead of being smooth and shining, stares, and stands on end. Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hard rubbing and carefully cleaning the heels.

TRIMMING.

The ears of horses are covered with a short down in the inside, mixed with larger hairs, to prevent cold air, rain, dust and flies from hurting the internal ear. The trimming therefore this part, is very prejudicial to the horse.

HINTS ON PRUNING FOREST TREES.

There were five competitors for the Highland Society's ten guinea premium, offered for the best essay on the pruning of forest trees,—a business which, to be sure, is not yet much practised among us; but as many of the principles which govern in the operation, apply in the pruning of fruit and ornamental trees, we shall state some of them. The essays are not published entire, but a digest of them is given by William Scott, one of the directors, who states, that on all the leading points, except as to the time of pruning, there is almost a perfect coincidence of opinion expressed in them all.

Is pruning beneficial? "Although pruning in ordinary cases does not ultimately increase the weight or bulk of wood, yet trees which are early and judiciously pruned, will be improved in quality, increased in their useful dimensions and ultimate value, and a great number can be grown on a given space."

2. *Thinning the plants,* as they advance in growth, is deemed indispensable.

4. *Pruning should be begun early,* and the directions for pruning, coming as they mostly do from professional nurserymen, are worth remembering:—"When trees in the plantation have produced three, or very thriving two years growth, pruning should be commenced. At this period the knife is the most suitable instrument, and the *top* is the principal part of the plant which requires attention. In order that only one shoot may be allowed to remain as a leader, the others next in size, if not very inferior, should be headed down, generally to about one half the length, and all the stout lateral branches of the tree headed in the same manner. No such branches need be cut close to the stem at the first, second, or third pruning." "All suckers or branches that spring from the roots, which tend to make the plant more like a bush than a tree, should be taken away."

4. *Error to be avoided.* The practice of cutting away the side branches to a certain height, at the first pruning, and afterwards to operate only on the under branches of the tree, is reprobated as tending to produce a small trunk, an irregular top, and side branches more vigorous than the leader. Under this management, in "exposed places, not one in a hundred ever becomes a large and valuable tree." "Such an excess of amputation destroys the health of the tree, by depriving it of the organs by which a sufficiency of sap is secured [elaborated] to be afterwards converted into wood."

5. The leading shoot should be preserved, and all others checked which have a tendency to compete with it, so as to divide the stem into forks or clefts.

6. "The writers agree in opinion," says Mr Scott, "that young trees should not be pruned at once close to the stem, but that the larger branches which it may be necessary to cut away, should be shortened first, and cut close afterwards." As deciduous trees give out an irregular tier of branches yearly, any branch should be shortened which is of greater length than the majority of those on the same tier; or, if the whole of them be too long, they must be shortened. By the concentration of the sap, which the shortening effects, a much greater quantity is thrown into the main stem," the leaves are much larger, the foliage healthier, and the tree shoots up much faster, and at the same time maintains a proportional circumference of stem.

The objects of the pruner should be "to give, in trees of advanced size, twice the length of the trunk to that of the top, in good soil; and in poor soil to leave the top as long as the trunk; and 2d. to have one inch in circumference to 15 feet of height; and if the circumference is proportionally greater, so much the better."

With regard to coniferous trees, as the silver fir, spruce, pines, &c. it is objected to their being pruned, *in any soil or situation.*

The opinions of the writers as to the best season of pruning are variant. One recommends April to June; another before the buds swell; another in autumn, &c. and Mr Scott, to reconcile the contradictory opinions, proposes to prune "a little before the buds begin to swell,—or a little after the leaves have expanded." We repeat—late in June.—*Cultivator.*

RECIPE FOR TAKING LIVES WITHOUT DESTROYING THE BEES.—Having always thought that there was great inhumanity in the old plan of *destroying* the bees, in order to take the honey, we determined to try the more humane plan practised by the French of robbing them of their sweets without depriving them of life, and we have put the plan twice into operation the present season with entire success. And as, besides the humanity of the process, it has economy to recommend it, we deem it our duty to lay the method before our readers, in the hope that we may be instrumental in saving many lives of those industrious workmen, and of securing their labors to their owners for numbers of years. The method, which is easy, is as follows:

In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, place a tub near the hive, then turn the hive over with its bottom upwards into the tub, cover the hive with a clean one, which must be previously prepared by washing its inside with salt and water, and rubbing it with hickory leaves, thyme, or some other aromatic leaves or herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and gently beat round the sides of the full hive for about 15 minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken.

This should be done about midsummer, so as to allow the bees time to provide a new stock of honey for winter's use. If care be observed no danger need be apprehended.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

CORN.—The growth of corn for a propitious season has been so rapid, it is to be regretted that our farming friends have not planted larger quantities of this valuable grain. A friend at our elbow informs us that he measured corn, which had been in the ground but six weeks, and it had then grown a fraction over six feet. He also informs us that a gentleman measured a patch of corn, which had been planted fiftyseven days, and found it sixty inches in height. This is tolerably well for Penobscot, it does not come up to some planted by our friend Harlow of the Herald, which grew one foot in 48 hours!—*Bangor Mechanic.*

Sir Humphrey Davy says, that the refuse salt in Cornwall which contains some of the oil and *cruvia* of fish, has long been known as an admirable manure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1838.

THE SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms is often matter of conversation and of considerable diversity of opinion. The subject deserves a good deal of reflection; and the proper answer to the question, what size is to be preferred must depend on such a variety of circumstances that no general rule, applicable to all cases, can be laid down. For example, it is first to be determined what is the object of farming; is it a mere subsistence for yourself and family that you are seeking from the earth, or do you propose to pursue agriculture with a view to pecuniary profit, and accumulation, as any other commercial business or manufacturing or mechanical trade is pursued? Next what kind of farming is proposed to be pursued; is it tillage husbandry; or the keeping of a dairy, or a wool farm, or a grazing farm and the raising of live stock; or is it a sort of mixed husbandry, which comprehends a little of many things, and much of nothing. Or is it a market gardener's farm like those in the neighborhood of a city, where like the shop of a retail trader there must be a variety of little and great matters, suited to the season, the peculiar demand, or the caprice of the community. Then again the capital which can be commanded; and the facilities for procuring labor and manure, must be taken into the account before the size of the farm most eligible can be determined.

The size of farms in Massachusetts varies greatly from ten acres to five hundred; we mean cases where five hundred acres are held in one body, but we know no case in which any number of cases approaching this can be said to be used for agricultural purposes by one individual. In most instances where tracts exceeding one hundred acres are held, a large portion remains in forest; perhaps not even enclosed; and from which merely the fuel for the family is from year to year obtained. We know a few farmers in New England who mow from fifty to seventyfive acres in grass; and we know one extraordinary case, where fifty acres of wheat have been sown in a single season, and two hundred acres in all have been under cultivation at the same time. In general however the farms in New England average from seventy to one hundred acres; and it is not common on any farm to find more than twentyfive acres under tillage. The kind of farming pursued is altogether of a mixed character, combining a variety of crops and productions, with the exception of some few farms where wool or hay are the principal and almost exclusive objects.

If a man chooses to limit his agriculture to the mere supply of the wants of himself and family, with some little gradually accumulating balance in his favor at the close of the year; and will at the same time limit the wants of his family by rules of the strictest frugality, a few acres well managed will afford not only a comfortable subsistence, but ample means of reasonable luxury and kind hospitality. So many examples of this industrious and frugal management and simple independence have come within our own observation, that we have no hesitation in saying that a few acres well occupied and improved will sustain in plenty and comfort even comparatively numerous families. There are beautiful specimens of New England comfort which are scattered over our whole territory. They are cases where there is indeed nothing which may be called wealth and there is no poverty; there is food enough, clothing enough and fuel enough; there is no ambition of display; no harassing and

tormenting desire of accumulation; and no depressing, and allictive dread of want; there is a generous meal for the wandering and friendless beggar; there is a kind shelter for the respectable and way-worn traveller; and there is always a hearty welcome for the honored friend and guest. There is little labor and no anxiety. If one crop is cut off another succeeds. Some little improvement is made on the farm; some little comfort is yearly added in the house; and the stream of life flows calmly on to its close, without any violent agitations and disturbances other than those which are incidental to all human affairs. In such cases one hundred acres are equally sufficient with five hundred. The great object in such cases is to ascertain with how little labor and fatigue the common wants of the year can be supplied; and so long as this is accomplished the number of acres, which compose what is called the farm, is of no consideration, be it more or be it less.

But it is a different use when farming is pursued as matter of pecuniary profit; and here the only proper measure of the size of the farm is in the capacity and means of its owner to manage it to advantage. Farming cannot be pursued to advantage without the requisite skill, a skill founded upon intelligent observation and mature judgment; and that observation and judgment enlightened and improved by inquiry and practical experience. Farming cannot be pursued to advantage without exact, assiduous, and diligent personal superintendence. We know no position better established than the old adage,

"He that by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive."

Human machinery is of all other the most difficult to manage; the most easily disturbed and put out of place, and requiring, in order that it may go right, unremitted care and vigilance. Common laborers are liable to be ignorant, obstinate, conceited, or unfaithful, and think little of their employers' interest compared with their own ease and pleasure. They require constant direction and superintendence, and the master's eye is as important as the laborer's hands. Farming to be prosecuted to advantage requires capital. The farmer in every case must wait a year for his returns. Seed, manure, labor, all in advance, require capital; and then likewise he should not be compelled to sell at once immediately upon gathering the crops, in perhaps an unfavorable condition of the market, and when his necessities and not the value of the article must determine the price. It will be farther necessary to the farmer's success that he should be able to command what labor may be necessary to cultivate or to secure his crops seasonably and perfectly. Now if we suppose a case in which all these advantages are combined, where there is skill, industry, labor, capital in ample abundance, and where the farmer is determined to make agriculture as exclusively his business as the merchant or manufacturer make their trade or manufacture the object of their pursuit, then the size of the farm may be limited only by the capacity of the superintendent to take charge of it, and the amount of attention he is willing to devote to it. It is impossible in this case to say with any precision how many acres can be successfully managed, any more than we can determine, without an exact knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, how many ships a merchant may have under his charge, or how many spindles a manufacturer may superintend; this can only be safely determined by the particular circumstances of each case. We have few examples of such farming in New England. For the most part the small subdivisions of our territory forbid it; add to this the difficulty of procuring and managing labor, the want of capital or the unwillingness to invest capital in agri-

culture, and especially a prevalent opinion that agriculture among us can never be made profitable in a pecuniary view, and the universal disposition to try readier and quicker modes of pecuniary acquisition and gain, rather than wait for what in the best cases are considered its slow returns.

LONG ISLAND AGRICULTURE.

We have just met with an intelligent Long Island farmer, and we choose to fasten while it is fresh upon our minds the information he has given us.

He states that leached ashes are greatly used upon the Island both for wheat and rye; and are as important to the latter crop as to the former; that it is usually spread upon the land at the time of sowing the seed at the rate of 90 to 100 bushels per acre; and usually harrowed in; that their crops of rye vary much; of wheat the average is about 20 bushels; and are seldom subject to blight; that winter wheat succeeds much better with them than spring wheat; and that it is all essential to manure their land the same season when the wheat is sowed; and for this purpose stable manure is considered much the most valuable; and that this is applied as brought directly from the stable. Of lime they have made little or no use; but from experiments within his knowledge they are led to a strong belief of its utility. We are entire believers in its utility and advantages have been; but of its indispensableness in the production of wheat we are not so fully persuaded. He further stated that ashes were by no means sufficient without manure. This accords with the best doctrines of vegetable nutritions. They are not a manure properly so speaking. They are not the food of plants; but like lime in its various forms are a mere condiment or preparer of the vegetable food.

For the New England Farmer.

Newton, July 27, 1838.

MR. EDITOR—I am so much engaged in the various industrious duties that I cannot find time to read your useful journal, and had concluded to stop it; but in the last number I read "Materials for Manure." This single piece, induces me to pursue your very plan of making manure. I have adopted the same plan for more than a year. And yet, I am frequently told that I don't know how to farm it, yet I practise just as you lay it down. The reason is, that those who say I don't know, don't know themselves, and not one of them read your journal. The way I farm it is, I put practice and common sense together, and "go ahead." Please to give me credit for one year's subscription which is enclosed.

Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. I have cut this season, 50 tons of Hay, gathered 25 bushels of Wheat, 100 bushels of Rye; Corn and Potatoes look finely.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 11, 1838.

By Marshall P. Wilder Esq. of Grove Hall, Dorchester, by his gardener Mr J. Donald, two superb specimens of *Hibiscus fulgens*. These flowers were very large. They were much admired for their elegant shaped, pink colored cups. We hope Col. Wilder will favor us with other specimens of his new *Captown beauty*.

Bouquets.—By Messrs Hovey, Winslip, Sweetser, Howard, and Walker.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 13, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 150 Stores, 20 Cows and calves, 2800 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Sales were quick and last weeks prices fully supported. We quote about the same, First quality \$7 50 Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 75

Stores.—A sufficient number have not been sold to establish prices.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$25, \$31, \$35, \$42, \$45 and \$50.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 07, \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 17, \$2 33, \$2 42 and \$2 75

Swine.—One small lot only was sold. Price not public.

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, week ending August 12.

August, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	6	56	75	66	N. E.
Tuesday,	7	56	78	68	W.
Wednesday,	8	58	76	66	N. E.
Thursday,	9	62	82	72	S. E.
Friday,	10	64	82	70	N. E.
Saturday,	11	66	84	70	S. E.
Sunday,	12	66	86	72	E.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dome, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any persons desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. August 15, 1838.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday, the third day of September, next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have been entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
JOHN H. LORING, Groton,
ELI RICE, Marlborough,
WM BUCKMINSTER, Framingham,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord,

} Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said committee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the above time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, Secretary.

Concord, August 13, 1838.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy-five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office. Aug. 15, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse will rake on an acre, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. STEARNS, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m

WINTER WYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Wye.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. MULBERRY TREES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberry, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeyuckles; Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties. Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1834. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany, with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants: with a large number of fine engravings. The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in Families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—Boston Paper.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1/2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for hudding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. August 8, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charleston. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	1 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	12 00
No. 1,	"	11 00	11 50
prime,	"	6	32
BEEFWAX, (American)	ponnd	23	10
CHEESE, new milk,	"	3	30
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod,	quintal	7 00	7 19
FLOUR, Genessee, cash,	barrel	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 75
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 25
Rye,	"	4 00	
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheds,	"		
" " barrels,	"	90	93
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	85	88
" southern flat, yellow,	"		
white,	"		
Rye, northern,	"		
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs. Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	14 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	50	52
LARD, 1st quality,	ponnd	7	8
2d quality,	"	5	6
HOPS, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	11
" southern, 1st sort,	"	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	27
do. do. c. ntry do.	"	20	22
Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	26
do. do. dry hides,	"		
New York red, light,	"	13	19
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	20
Boston dry hides,	"	17	19
LIME, best sort,	cask	80	85
MACCEREL, No. 1,	barrel	11 75	12 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	24 00
clear,	"	21 00	22 00
Mess,	"	22 00	22 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	80	100
" northern,	"		
Hemp,	ponnd	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,	"	13	13
Southern Clover,	"	17	18
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	ponnd	50	53
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	48
do. 3/4ths do.	"	43	45
do. 1/2 do.	"	33	40
do. 1/4 and common,	"	33	37
(Pulled superfine,	"	42	48
No. 1,	"	38	40
No. 2,	"	38	40
No. 3,	"	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	ponnd	15	17
" southern and western,	"	12	15
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
BUTTER, per pair,	"	50	1 25
" tub,	"	16	18
lump,	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	15	20
POTATOES, new,	bushel	67	75
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States. By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

"T was summer's eve—the rosy light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high,
And the western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the weeping dower,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly through the gloom?
'Tis childhood's voice in prayer!
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee—
She who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumbering near,
A babe upon the mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear:
For ev'ry living thing he loves,
His pray'r ascends to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks
Each sin may be forgiven.

And in after years, when grief
Shall bow his spirit down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown—
And when allured from virtue's path
He treads a dangerous way—
Oh! he will turn to the blest hour
When he first knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair—
And the soft voice which taught him first
His simple words of prayer—
Will come again with thrilling power
To still his passions wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour
As sinless as a child.

The prayer is o'er—the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from scene like this?
That childish prayer to heaven?
It does, it does—an angel's wing
Has borne its tone with joy,
And the earnest blessing which it sought
Comes on the sleeping boy.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE.

Bangor, April 30, 1838. }

The twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the selling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H., and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth Range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each. The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4 in the 6th Range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out

and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawamkeag Point to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About \$17,000 will be expended this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole distance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by this State is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the condition of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such township.

The settling duties required by law, are "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr Eckzell Holmes, of Wintthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information, to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctors says, "the average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equaling in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial climate, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

"This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the granary of the north."

In another place Doctor Jackson says—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while open scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Schoons to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temmiscouta lake near the

frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, and innumerable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situate on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region, and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of the road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region, it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys, and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all inquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838.—This bill, having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1838. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 23, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD KENT,
Secretary of Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838. }

A true copy of the original on file.

Attest,
SAML. P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1838.

[NO. 7.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

ESSAYS ON THE GRAIN WORM.

NO. II.

DIXFIELD, DEC. 13, 1837.

Messrs Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society:—The following is submitted to your consideration, more from a hope of benefiting the community, than from any other consideration.

If the history of the insects called Grain Worms, is ever obtained, it will be gathered in detached fragments, as it is probable no one individual has at this time any very extensive knowledge of them. I have taken a great interest in relation to them from the time I first became acquainted with them; and have inquired into their history, as to the place where they were first discovered,—the length of time they have been known,—whether they have been known prior to their present visit, and how extensive a portion of the country they have spread over; but the information obtained, is quite vague and indefinite.

I have, however, a few facts that I might communicate. I have been informed by a gentleman who states that "he has resided in the north-westerly part of New York eight years, that the fly committed some depredations about the Lakes, six years last season; and he has since heard of it in the westerly part of New York, in Vermont, and along the St. Lawrence river, and that they still continue to do more or less injury upon the farms where they were first discovered in those places."

In 1832, they were in towns along the Connecticut river. In 1833, they were in Gilead, Bethel, and towns adjacent to the White Mountains. In 1834, they were very destructive in Bethel and Rumford, and made their appearance in Dixfield, Canton and Livernore, and also in towns along the Saco and Sandy rivers; and have since continued to progress in an easterly direction at about twenty or thirty miles a year.

From what I have learned, I suppose the fly to be a native of our own country, and has existed about the great Lakes, by depositing their eggs in some kind of wild grain that may have grown there; and agriculture has extended in that direction, until it reached them, and they have found in the heads of wheat, good receptacles for the deposit of their eggs; and from the facilities thus afforded for the propagation of their species, have spread till they have assumed their present formidable aspect; or they may be of foreign origin, and have been brought into the Canadas in foreign grain. I believe that this Worm is a native of cold climates. I am informed by an individual who has spent two seasons in the Upper Province, that they are very destructive to the crops; so much so, that the Catholic inhabitants besought their Priests to interpose their petitions in their behalf.

As relates to the history, the origin and spread of the Wheat fly, the few facts above, are all that I have learned.

The first appearance of the fly in the spring, though it may have wintered in the form of a grub, is about the time the wheat heads are making their appearance above the leaves. And here I will state, that there were apparently three kinds of flies upon my grain the last season—which were doubtless the male and female in different states of maturity. The female is larger than the black fly, very well known to those who visit our forests the latter part of June; its belly and exterior parts are of a yellowish color; its wings nearly the length of a musketee's, and nearly of the color. The male is somewhat smaller than the female, (which is the case with all the species of flies), and of a darker color,—feeds upon the grain, and especially upon rye, if there are any scattering heads among the wheat, or near by; and even on fields at a distance from the wheat field. I have never seen their eggs deposited in the ears of rye; but they prefer to feed upon the cleveland while growing—a hundred upon the same head. It requires about the same degree of heat, and length of time, to hatch them from their eggs or grubs, and bring them to a proper state to deposit their eggs, that it requires to vegetate wheat, and grow it to the blossom. The flies commence laying their eggs a short time before the blossoms appear, and the last season were actively engaged in depositing them from ten to twelve days. The egg, when first deposited, is so small as scarcely to be discovered without the aid of a magnifying glass,—is a little elliptical, and nearly of an orange color. It soon increases in length, and shows some signs of life,—and when disturbed, its motions are oscillatory. It is then a smooth grub, about three-sixteenths of an inch in length. I have seen them upon the top of full grown kernels; but they are generally by the side of them, and sometimes several with the same kernel. They either suck the nourishment from the kernel, or are poison to it. I have never discovered the least incision in the kernels. The kernel curves where they lay against it, and does not fill. If the grain stands till fully ripe, and the heads turn down, many of them drop out. After the grain is fully ripe, their ravages are over for that season; and after the grain is harvested, no further injury is sustained—except that the grain that is partially filled, shrinks more than that which is fully grown.

I took about a table spoonful of the grubs, and mixed them with soil from the wheat field, and have kept them there about two months. One half of them have been exposed to the weather the whole time; and upon examination they do not appear to have undergone any visible change. Another part of them was moistened and placed upon the roof of a building, spread thin in a pan, through one of our early cold nights, and frozen. I then mixed some wheat with the soil, and have kept them in the best situation to vegetate the grain. The grain came forward, and has grown finely; the grubs are also doing well. Some of them are 1-4 of an inch in length. Their external covering seems partially transparent. There is a dark spec

near one end; and, if I am not deceived, there is some appearance of wings inside the covering.—These results are very different from my expectations. Two years ago, I harvested my grain very damp, and it was heated in the mow. I thrashed two bushels, and winnowed it in the wind; and after it had lain in the pile an hour, the top of the pile was alive with worms or caterpillars, about 3-8 of an inch in length, with a row of bristles sticking up along their backs and from their sides, which I supposed were the weevils. I now give it as my opinion that their metamorphose is from the grub to a fly. One thing is certain, that they retain the grub form through the winter, and for two months in the spring.

I do not know that the fly deposits any eggs after dark; but from my observation, their most active time is between sun set and dark, and in cloudy weather.

To destroy this insect, or prevent its ravages, is truly of almost vital importance.

The application of lime, if applied at a suitable time, is doubtless of great utility; notwithstanding its general failure the last season. Some have supposed, that, as the grub is of animal substance, the alkali destroys it; but this is a mistake. The lime does not reach the grub, nor does the mixture after it becomes alkaline.

If the heads of wheat are white with lime, it does not prevent the fly from depositing its eggs, or destroy the eggs after they are deposited; and indeed it is impossible to destroy them after they are deposited, without destroying the grain.

The beneficial results from lime are in consequence of the particles of lime falling upon the wings of the flies and corroding their thin and extremely delicate texture, thereby rendering them useless, and the flies fall to the ground and perish.

These being the facts, it is evident that three things are necessary to the beneficial results of sowing lime.

1st. That the flies are present on the grain. 2d. That the lime be sowed before the flies deposit their eggs. 3d. That the air be filled with a fine mist that shall moisten the wings of the flies, so that the particles of lime may adhere to them.—When lime is applied under these circumstances it may be considered a sure remedy. (But this combination of circumstances seldom occurs.)—Hence the different effects of its application, and also the diversity of opinion. I would not, however, discourage its use. Ashes applied under similar circumstances, will be beneficial in proportion to their alkaline properties.

Early sown grain is most liable to be injured by the grain worm, unless it be very forward. The last season, grain sowed the last week or ten days of May, was not injured by them. All sown previous to that, in the vicinity of their ravages, was more or less damaged.

It is certain that their ravages have been greatest upon plains and interval lands; but I presume this difference results more from the forwardness of the grain than from any other cause. I believe

The opinion has been that this resulted from the agitation of the grain by wind. This must be a mistaken notion. My grain that was most injured by them, was almost as airy as the top of Mount Blanc, being situated where the air is in motion when it cannot be perceived on the hills around.

I have here I recommended to burn the chaff and straw of our wheat. This would do, if the fly did not deposit its eggs any where except in wheat, and all of them could be secured with the straw and chaff, and every farmer influenced to come into the measure. Late ploughing the stubble has also been recommended. This will effect nothing; unless the grubs are all shaken from the grain when cut,—and then it would be a doubtful experiment.

I have noticed that the fly when upon the grain will not move until a very near approach to it; and when disturbed, it invariably rises to fly to another head; which induced me to see if they might not be taken in netting. I therefore placed some thin cloth upon some sticks, and passed it over the grain—brushing it as it passed along,—and found it to succeed beyond my expectations; and from the success of this simple experiment, I have thought it important to recommend the following Machine, for the purpose of destroying them and preventing their ravages.

This machine is constructed as follows. 1st. Two wheels, 5 feet diameter, made as light as possible,—the folios 2 inches deep, and one inch thick on the concave; the convex surface reduced nearly to an edge.

2d. An axletree of light wood, 16 1-2 feet long, and two inches square.

3d. Two shives, 10 feet long, and 1 1-2 inch square diameter; tenoned into the axletree, four within each wheel; the opposite ends converging nearly or quite together—these are to guide and propel the car.

4th. Three slats, 2 1-2 feet long, 1-2 inch thick, and 2 inches wide—pass through the axletree at right angles with the shives, or perpendicular; and moveable, fastened with a thumb screw or key—one in the centre and one near each wheel.

5th. A rod, 1 inch square, upon the upper and lower ends of the slats—15 feet 6 inches long.

6th. Place two other rods upon the ends of some arms from the centre of the slats—the lower one above the thills—both equidistant from the two first rods, forming a half circle.

7th. Cover this frame with suitable cloth, so that it shall form something similar to half a bolting cloth, when upon the reel with both ends closed—the upper edge of the cloth ought to pass forward of the upper rod, and elevated a little by the support of wires from the rod—the thills will pass through the cloth.

8th. Place several good brimstone matches along the axletree. Light them up, and the machine is ready for operation.

The machine is to be pushed before the operator at a brisk walk. The lower rod should brush the grain about six inches from the top. As the machine passes over the grain, the breadths should lap a little; and it should be used as soon as the fly makes its appearance, between sunset and dark, for several nights in succession; not, however, till the heads of whe. appear above the leaves. It will be readily perceived that the width of the machine is not material. I have recommended 16 1-2 feet for depth of ch. It is probable that large grown

straw may require larger wheels; but I presume it will operate well if the lower rod is brought close to the axletree, and the axletree brushes the grain one foot from the tops—if the matches are situated a little above the axletree.

After having passed over the grain, the flies will be found, suffocated upon the canvass of the car.

Yours, &c.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

MANURE.

WHAT IS THE GREATEST QUANTITY OF MANURE TO BE OBTAINED FROM GIVEN MEANS?

MR EDITOR—There are in agriculture, as perhaps in every science, some leading propositions, calculated in a particular manner to arrest attention by their prominent importance. Such I hold that of a "Subscriber" in your May number—"What will an acre of land produce?" and also the question which heads this article.

Were it possible at once to afford a complete and palpable solution to these two propositions, what mind can calculate the vast increase of treasures that would instantly become accessible to humanity? As, then, we cannot inquire too strictly, or know too much regarding them, I propose, after recapitulating a few of the principal statements of a "Subscriber" concerning the latter question, to furnish my own experiments upon the former.

He informs us that a single acre of his land,* with abundant manuring and superior cultivation, was made to produce the sum of \$348,40 cents per annum, for five successive years, besides the vegetables used in a small family. He further states, in substance, as his present conviction, that the quantity of soil cultivated has nothing to do with the secret of gathering money out of it; that "this altogether depends on a judicious selection of soil, on the facility of obtaining manure, and on the proper application of it as food for plants," &c.;—that he found, by actual experiment, made upon a large scale, "that the profit of capital laid out in land produced an interest of only five per cent. per annum, the capital laid out in manure upon the same land produced twenty per cent."

Now, my own experience, as I shall presently show, abundantly confirms the probable accuracy of all these statements. Let us distinctly understand, then, that it is not the great quantity of land, but the abundance of manure upon a little, that is alone required to give wealth and independence; that the man who owns five or six acres, may (according to the above data,) with the aid of manure and good management, draw from \$1800 to \$2,000 from them each year, while he of a hundred acres may scarcely obtain half of it upon the common plan.

But where is the requisite manure to be obtained that shall so suddenly and surely enrich the farmer? In reply to this, I will simply give my own experience, and by it endeavor to convince the reflecting farmer what amount can, and in fact has been made from means incomparably more limited than is generally imagined possible.

Previous to 1829, I had followed in Philadelphia a sedentary occupation, which, by excessive application in it, had so enfeebled my constitution, that I was obliged to seek in the country for that measure of health which I might no longer hope for in

the city. So I bought, with my scanty savings, a small place of ten and a half acres, and moved upon it the same fall, of 1829.

Not being acquainted with farming, I hired a man to plough two and a half acres, and sow it in rye. The cost of seed and labor, in putting in, gathering, and threshing the said crop, was \$8 56 cents. The crop yielded five and a half bushels of very poor black rye, fit only for hay feed—say at forty cents per bushel, (as good rye was then selling at fifty and fifty-six cents per bushel,) was worth \$2 20 cents, and the nett loss sustained upon farming the ground was \$6 36 cents. The season was moderately good for grain, and the two and a half acres rather a favorable specimen of the rest of my land! I planted a potato patch the following spring, (1830,) of about the fourth of an acre, which I manured in the hills with one load of manure only, and the crop yielded but three and a half bushels!

Being a total stranger to the nature and character of soils, but having previously, from some cause, entertained the notion that land in general produced about twentyfive bushels of wheat, or forty bushels of corn, or four or five loads of hay to the acre, the conviction I had now received of the absolute worthlessness of my land fell upon me like the shock of a thunder-clap. Discouraged by the greatness of my disappointment, but not quite confounded, I determined that manure, in future, should be every thing to me, and stand in the stead of both land and crop. Being greatly improved in health, by the change of situation and exercise, I plied my avocation with increased diligence for the maintenance of my family, and made it the amusement of my leisure hours and leisure moments to collect from every corner, and pannel of fence, every thing that I imagined could furnish a vegetable nutrient, and placed it in the cow yard, so combined with the litter as to absorb and retain every thing of the putrescent character that might be deposited there. By such means I have gone on, every year increasing the quantity of my manure, to an extent that I believe has astonished most of my neighbors. The following is a sketch of the means I possessed, and the methods I took to obtain manure for the present year.

I commenced last summer by collecting into the outer part of my hog pen every thing of the weed kind I could find about the place, till I had a lay about twelve inches deep, which I covered with a layer of earth about five inches thick, continuing the process till the pen was filled to about two and a half feet deep. In the fall I littered my loose corncobs and the principal part of the buckwheat straw into the pen, interspersed with layers of earth in the same manner. The two stalls of my stables I served also the same, taking care to save therein all the chaff and refuse straw after thrashing. In these stalls I poured weekly, through the fall and winter, (for I had no cattle in them except in bad storms,) the soap-suds and such putrescent fluids that might be obtained, keeping the corners and outsides, and under the mangers carefully saturated.

As soon as my corn was gathered in the fall, I cut the stubs close to the ground, and wheeled them immediately, while yet heavy, into the barn-yard, where I packed them in every part of it, and also under the shed, being an area of ground about forty feet by twenty, and in a few days covered them also with a layer of earth, from a fence-row, close

* See Gen. Farmer, current Vol. p. 181.

by, to the depth of about eight or ten inches. Upon this earth I foddered my three cattle during the winter, occasionally depositing more earth upon the litter as it collected there.

Your readers will readily judge, that the object of all this preparation was not so much for the sake of saving the materials collected there as to obtain a manure, or rather *sponge*, if I may so call it, calculated to absorb and retain all the urine deposited in the yard during the winter. The compost masses, however, or layers, thus collected together, are not to be considered as manure prepared for the soil, but only as *materials* that require to be thoroughly *mixed*, in order to reduce them to a state fitted for a rapid and complete incorporation with the soil. Accordingly, with this view, I commenced late in April the operation of turning it, which, from its having become closely packed to the depth of twenty inches, with the stalks at the bottom, could only be done with the aid of a grubbing hoe, turning it in strips about a foot wide, reaching across the yard, and throwing the loosened manure back a sufficient space to allow a trench between, wide enough to work in. After removing the whole cover from the stalks, along a strip, as before mentioned, they were easily grubbed up, by first cutting them through all along the solid edge of the strip with the hoe, it being made pretty sharp for the purpose. In addition to this pile of yard manure, I have also emptied the contents of my hog pen and stables, extending the pile several feet, and lying upon the ground, when first loosened, more than two and a half feet deep. Of this manure I have used sixteen loads this spring, for truck and garden, and, judging from the size of the pile yet remaining, there cannot be less than sixty loads, which, being turned once more, I intend, to use for wheat next fall.

In this manner, from only three head of cattle, and the fattening of four hogs, I have made from seventy to eighty-two horse loads of manure, the highly fertilizing properties of which are abundantly attested by my own former experience. I will not say that it is stronger than the best barn-yard manure, but from its closer affinity to the nature of the soil, and its greater facility for being rapidly combined and incorporated, without loss by evaporation, I have no doubt it will be frequently found, upon trial, more effective and more durable.

In the process of turning manure, thus prepared, I hold it of the highest importance to mix well the earthy and vegetable parts together. Few persons are perhaps aware how rapidly the earth facilitates vegetable decomposition, and to what a surprising degree it absorbs the excess of fertilizing effluvia, which must otherwise be evaporated during the process of decomposition. This circumstance, I believe, taken in connexion with the careful economising of all animal excretions, constitutes chiefly the great secret (I might, perhaps, add *alleged* necromancy,) that has added already so much verdure to my previously exhausted soil, and been so profitable to me, and so surprising to my neighbors.

No farmer can imagine, that has not tried the experiment, what a prodigious quantity of rich, vegetable, and fibrous earth may be collected from corners and bye-places which lie out of the way of cultivation, and which, from their retired position, have perhaps, never so much as attracted his notice. All such refuse trash, and fibrous earths and weeds, by being conveyed to his barn-yard, at intervals, during the fall and winter, and judiciously combined

with its contents, will be converted into a rich, fertilizing, and durable manure, merely by absorbing and retaining that excess of putrescent fluids and effluvia, which is otherwise lost by filtration and evaporation; that is, by soaking away and drying up.

Pittstown, Salem Co. N. J., May 20th, 1838.

From Smith's Essay on the Honey-Bee.

LONGEVITY OF BEES.

"The several members of a hive have very different periods of existence. The general law among insects is, that both male and female shall perish soon after sexual union; a few days or weeks at furthest, according to the time, probably, that the female occupies in maturing and depositing her eggs. By retarding sexual union, the lives of some insects may be very much prolonged;—even ephemera have been kept alive by this means for seven or eight days. Annual plants, if prevented from seeding, may be rendered biennial. The ancients were very deficient in knowledge upon this subject. Virgil fixes the term of a bee's existence at seven years, having probably copied from Aristotle; though Aristotle says that bees who live to extreme old age, may reach to nine or ten years. Columella and Pliny have been supposed to regard their existence as extending to ten years; though the language of the former applies to the existence of the community, and not to individual bees; and provided the hive be never changed, nor the combs renewed, it is not likely that any one family should have its existence prolonged beyond that period; as the accumulation of silken pellicles with which the breeding cells are successively lined, would render them unfit for use in a very few years. In addition to the diminution of the cells by this succession of silken linings, they are also diminished further by the excrement of the larvæ, which is never cleaned out, but confined behind each lining; both together, therefore, soon render the cell unfit for use as brood cells. Mr Hunter found three of these layers deposited in a single season, and counted upwards in the cells of the old comb; which, upon an average of three a year, would correspond with the period fixed by the ancients; though this observation by no means proves that the hive upon which it was made, or any other, might not have had a much more protracted existence. Mr Espinasse tells us that he once took a hive which had stood fourteen years, having found it had become weak; it had, nevertheless, sent off a swarm the year previous. There is an instance or two on record, of one family having continued in the same hive for thirty years.

"One of these is mentioned by Reaumur, another by Moutet. Thorley speaks of a colony having occupied the same domicile for one hundred and ten years. The spot chosen was under the leads of the study of Ludovick Vives, in Oxford: the original swarm settled there in 1520, and kept possession till 1630. Query:—may not the bees, when the combs become very old, and the cells much diminished in size, remove them and construct fresh ones? To those who may wish for their own satisfaction to examine the linings of a brood cell, I would observe, that Mr Hunter's mode of proceeding was, to soak the cell in water, till the linings were swelled, when he had no difficulty in separating and counting them; he found them separate most readily at the bottom, on account of the inclosed excrement.

"To common observers it might appear, that the lives of the bees were coveal with the foundation of the colony, presuming upon all the young bees leaving the parent stock in swarms. But I have already stated that all swarms consist of a mixture of young and old bees; the difference between them is very distinguishable; those of the present year being brown, plump, and clothed with light hairs, whilst the old ones have red hairs, notched and ragged wings, and are paler and more shrunk in their bodies. The cases which I have related, and others of a similar kind, have led to the erroneous opinion that bees are a long lived race. But this, as Dr Evans has observed, is just as wise as if a stranger, contemplating a populous city, and personally unacquainted with its inhabitants, should, on paying it a second visit, many years afterwards, and finding it equally populous, imagine that it was peopled by the same individuals, not one of whom might then be alive. Such strangers are we to the honeyed hive; where, however quickly its generations may have passed away, the same face is presented to the beholder."

"The race and realm from age to age remain,
And time but lengthens, with new links, the chain."

"The usual term of the male's existence, is two or three months only: I say the usual term, for his life is always cut off by violence, when no peculiar circumstances arise to render his existence any longer useful. Such circumstances having arisen, (as has heretofore been observed,) he may be kept alive a much longer period, for a year at least, but how much longer has not as yet been ascertained. Messrs Kirby and Spence, in like manner, seem to think it not improbable, that when the workers (*females*) become too old to be useful to the community, they are either killed or expelled the society. Reaumur also throws out a hint to the same purpose. The length of a working bee's life has not yet been ascertained; but the general opinion is that it is short lived. Butler says that 'the bee is but little more than a year's bird'; and some think the period of their existence shorter still. 'The bees of the present year,' says Butler, 'will retain their vigor and youthful appearance till (Gemini) about the 21st of May in the following year, when they begin to decline, and from (Cancer to Leo) June 21st to August 21st, the ground in front of the apiary may be seen strewed with them, some dead, some dying, and a few alive, but incapable of rising again, and by (Libra) 23d September, scarcely an old bee will be left.'"

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP OR BEE.—A Liverpool paper states as follows:

A few days ago happening to be in the country, I witnessed the efficacy of the remedy for the sting of a wasp mentioned in one of our late papers. A little boy was stung severely and was in great torture, until an onion was applied to the part affected; when the cure was instantaneous. This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the facts above stated.

SPRING WHEAT.—So far as we have heard at home and abroad, the experiments made with the spring wheat have proved successful, notwithstanding the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of sowing. In the neighborhood of this town as many bushels have been raised to the acre, as could reasonably have been expected on the same ground from the winter wheat.—Win. Repub.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Farmer.

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HOGS.

To CHILTON ALLAN, President of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

I have seen in a late number of the Franklin Farmer, your circular address, calling upon the friends of improvement for essays upon a number of important subjects relating to the agricultural interests and pursuits of our state. Approving heartily the noble objects of the State Society, I read your address with great satisfaction; and I cannot but believe, that the action of the Society will bring about the most gratifying results in improving the science of agriculture, and hence the condition of the husbandmen; for I cannot doubt, that every one who desires improvement himself and who would derive useful information from others, will hold himself bound to contribute something to the general stock of knowledge. There are few intelligent farmers who do not know something unknown to others, and it is by an interchange of sentiment and opinion as well as of experience and practice, that the farmers of the country will be able to see and reject the errors of their husbandry and adopt those modes instead, which lead to improvement and success. In this view, I offer an humble tribute, which at least has the merit of a well meant design of benefitting others in some respects.

The commencement of our prosperity may be dated from the period when our agriculturists turned their attention to the raising of stock for export; and as the consumption and demand have increased in a ratio with the increase of population and wants of the people of the United States, the business has become a source of wealth to Kentucky. And no where has the improvement of stock been so great and so general, nor more zeal and perseverance manifested to procure the breeds of horses, asses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In enumerating these descriptions of stock, the last is not the least important in bringing wealth to the State, and should be looked to with a fostering care and attention.

Under this belief, I humbly submit to the public through you, the following observation on the management of hogs, with some remarks on some of their diseases.

In giving my views on these subjects, I deem it important to state some of the various ways of raising, feeding and fattening hogs in different sections of the country, which, according to circumstances, soil and climate will differ; and conclude with my views as to the best mode to be adopted by the farmers of Kentucky under her peculiar circumstances. In Europe and many parts of the United States, hogs are indispensably kept in pens or styes, and as the numbers raised are comparatively small, there is no great expense attending the manner of feeding them; indeed, this is the most economical, cheap and convenient method of fattening that could be adopted in any country where the number fed is small. In some of the New England States large buildings have been erected for raising and fattening hogs on an extensive scale, fed almost exclusively on vegetables produced on a few acres of land, which gives a profit of 50 per cent. more than any other way in which the products of the land could be disposed of. On this extensive scale, the business is unconnected with any other, having for its object, the raising and fattening of hogs alone, for it requires the most strict attention which daily habit and the

most scrutinizing observation, in time reduced to a perfect system, can give. It was ascertained to a fraction, what each hog would eat at a meal, which was measured out to him three times a day, the quantity according to age, allowing six of the same age to occupy a sty, which was regularly littered and cleaned out once a day. The amount of vegetables required per day, and the necessity of the different varieties coming on in due season, would require great attention. At the first view of the subject, we would conclude that a piggery conducted in like manner in Kentucky, would be equally profitable. But not so—there would be this difference:—The price of pork and lard in Boston is more than 50 per cent. higher than in Louisville; and the profit accruing from the superabundance of manure, which is worth from two to three dollars a load in the New England States, will amount to a large sum, which with us would be excluded from the estimate, as it will bring nothing here on sale, though useful to the land on which the hogs are fattened. In 200 hogs annually sold, these causes would produce a difference of perhaps three thousand dollars in favor of the New England piggery.

Say 200 hogs at 200 lbs. each, 40,000 lbs.	
pork at 10 cents in Boston,	\$4,000
For their manure,	1,000

	\$5,000
40,000 lbs. pork at Louisville at 5 cents,	2,000

Leaving a difference in favor of the New England piggery, \$3,000

In no way could an extensive piggery be made profitable to us but by being connected with a distillery. The expenses would then be much lessened; for it would require but a few vegetables or a little meal added to the slop of the distillery to make the swill highly nutritive. They might be put to graze in the summer and swill given them occasionally, and again put in the fall.

The manner of feeding and fattening hogs now generally adopted in this State, seems to me to be well calculated for our method of cultivation.—Taking into consideration the products and the great number of hogs fatted for other markets, together with the great number of beef cattle annually grazed and fed, the system is complete. In winter, they are amply supplied with food from the refused corn and pudding of the cattle—two or three hogs to each head of cattle finding thus abundant sustenance. In the spring, when the cattle are no longer fed, the hogs are put on the exuberant clover field, which was sown for the double purpose of enriching the land and supplying rich food for their cattle and hogs. In due time, when the clover becomes hard, and unfit for the hogs, it is given up to the earth, and they are removed to the rye fields there to fatten and complete another system of manuring, so admirably adapted to our lands and our wants. So soon as the rye field is consumed, the corn field is ready to receive them,* and in due time they are ready

* We presume our writer does not intend to be understood that the hogs are turned into the corn field; for though this practice may be adopted by some, the more general custom is to put them in a large pen adjoining, into which the corn is thrown. If the corn is not sufficiently ripe when the rye is consumed, old corn is fed to the hogs; and indeed, the feeders generally, we believe, prefer beginning to feed them on old corn after they are put up—introducing the new rather cautiously and gradually.—Ed. Franklin Farmer.

for market, leaving the fields and pastures richer than they were.

Although this arrangement is good for feeding and fattening, yet there are other important matters in relation to their raising and health, which in no wise should be neglected. Experience has taught me, that no matter how many pigs a sow has over six, they should be reduced to that number always retaining the large and healthy ones; for I can and will demonstrate that six pigs will make more pork at 12 or 18 months old, than eight would of the same litter—and eight will make more than ten. Give to the six the food which you would give the eight or ten, and you will find in the result, the truth of my statement proven. It is essential that pigs be kept fat a while sucking, and to have them so, six is a better number than eight or ten. At weaning time or when sixty days old, the time when the sows decline in milk, particular attention should be paid to the pigs, having them regularly fed either with corn or swill, for at this juncture, they are unaccustomed to root for themselves and will rapidly lose their flesh and their health, and their growth will be retarded, if left to shift for themselves. If they are kept fat during the fall, when provisions are plenty and cheap, they will keep thrifty and well through the winter, on very moderate feeding; but I prefer liberal feeding throughout. The food is by no means thrown away as you will have more pork and not any more corn consumed in the end.

Hogs should be kept free from diseases; particularly the disease of worms, which is very pernicious and a constant attendant on poor hogs. Liberal feeding at all times, is the best preventive; but when it is not in the crib, brimstone, spirits of turpentine, or tar mixed with their food will remedy the evil. All hogs are more or less subject to worms; but some are so overcharged, that their intestines are literally filled with them, and unless they are extirpated, it is throwing away corn to feed them, for in this condition it is almost impossible to fatten them; they will consume twice as much, as a hog will not troubled with them, as the nutritious juices are taken up by the worms, and their fetid excrement is all that is left as a miserable substitute for sustenance.

The most fatal disease of hogs is the swelled throat or quinsy. This too, is easily prevented. I have long been of the opinion that it proceeds from indigestion, caused by feeding on hard grasses or clover in their declining state; and my successful practice as a preventive for the last eight years is a strong confirmation. Yet it matters not concerning the cause, provided there is a remedy. The disease in the last stage, is highly inflammatory, but at no time infectious. It is an accumulation of matter formed between the glands of the jaw, which continues to inflame till the hog dies of suffocation. The disease may be cured before and after the matter begins to form; but as it may be more satisfactory to state my experience and knowledge on the subject, I will give an instance as coming under my observation, and conclude with my practice as a cure and preventive. In 1830, I discovered the disease among my hogs by the death of one of my fattest. As soon as possible, I had them removed from the clover field, and put in a spacious pen, where they were fed with as much corn as they would eat after it was glazed with tar and as much ashes put on as would adhere to the grains. They still continued to die till I lost to

the number of fifteen. This great number dying out of eighty, caused me to doubt the efficacy of the remedy or that the disease was too rapid for its effect. Shortly after, they were put up to fatten, which they did very readily, and I was left in doubts as to the effects of the medicine, until the day I butchered, when I found lumps of coagulated matter, in the jowls of many, about the size of a hazel nut or larger, without any signs of inflammation around them. I then came to the conclusion that they would have died had it not been for the remedy applied, and that the disease of those that died had advanced too far to be cured by any remedy. Observing that hogs kept in styres never had the quinsy, I attributed it to the wholesome quality of food they ate, and on the contrary, the cause of their having it out of styres, to the pernicious qualities of hard dry grasses. Since 1830, I have invariably given my hogs during the spring and summer months when grazing, slop or will once a week or oftener, consisting of kitchen slop with cooked vegetables of various kinds, apples, &c., with bran or a little meal, mashed to a paste, salted and cooled off by adding a quantity of water, and occasionally brimstone or saltpetre. Since the above date, my attention has been directed to the raising and fattening of hogs on the products of a small farm, and have never yet lost a hog by this disease nor in my recollection by any other. My opinion is still further supported as to the cause of the swelled throat, by its being less frequent since the practice lately adopted in putting the hogs to graze when the clover is young and tender, and taking them off when it is old and tough.

Every body knows that the young and old hogs should be kept apart in winter; and yet how shamefully this important matter is neglected by many. Young and old, great and small are crowded together, day and night, mashing and smothering; and yet many will look on with heedless regard at the great destruction of their young stock, without separating them. When young and old are fed together, the old will always get more than their share, thereby the young become poor and diseased, making little or no progress in growth.

The breed of hogs best calculated for our general purpose is yet to be ascertained. Within a few years, great exertions have been made, at considerable expense, to procure the best breeds, but whether any of them answer our expectations, I think very doubtful. The breeds imported here, were improvements made to suit the purposes of others under different circumstances, different soil and climate, different food and management, and under a different method of disposing of the pork; and according to our present mode of farming; thus differing from the methods abroad, whence these hogs have been brought, and our surplus pork being chiefly driven to the south, I think ultimately they will not do except in the event of the successful completion of the railroad from Lexington to Charleston. Then the smaller and earlier matured hogs, the Byfields, the Berkshires, the Bedford's, &c. will be more profitable than the larger breeds. But should this all-important improvement to the West, prove abortive, the hog that will be best calculated for our interests, is yet to be improved by some judicious cross from our present great variety of breeds. The fat varieties, as the Bedford, Berkshire, &c., from their early propensity to fatten, are best for family use and home consumption; but owing to their incapability to travel,

they must measurably give way to the longer legged hog, until the railroad from Lexington to Charleston is complete. **BIRD SMITH,**
Member Nj. State Ag. Society.

For the New England Farmer.

SOWING CORN BROADCAST—SUMMER SOILING, &c.

Ma Editor—By *summer soiling* European writers mean the cutting of green food for cattle and feeding it out without curing. And European writers frequently enlarge upon the advantages of this practice.

Some of the advantages of summer soiling are said to be the following:—The same ground will furnish food for cattle, in the proportion of from 3 to 5 by summer soiling; where but one would be kept without it.

The cattle kept in well shaded yards, or well ventilated stables will be guarded from the biting flies, and the scorching sun, and will feed in comparative comfort, and of course will thrive on a smaller amount of food. By summer soiling also the quantity of manure may be greatly increased, and may be used at any time and place which is desired. The keeper will find however, that it is somewhat more laborious to cut green food, and to place it in the mangers before the cattle, than it is to turn the cattle into the field and let them select and trample down for themselves. But in this country there seemed to be a difficulty in finding a succession of green crops for summer soiling through the season, particularly in the latter part of summer. To obviate this difficulty a gentleman of New London, Conn. sowed southern, long kernelled, or horse tooth corn. This corn come on after the first crops of grass were gone, and it come on too at a time when pastures were frequently dead or dried up. I have now been a number of years in the practice of sowing horse tooth corn, broadcast, for summer soiling, and the following experiment made two years ago, was attended with results very similar to the common results of experiments made in other years:—

EXPERIMENT.—On the 15th June 1836, about 16 square rods of ground which had been well manured, and well ploughed, were sown broadcast with horse tooth corn, at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre. The seed was then lightly ploughed in with a small horse plough, after which the ground was harrowed and rolled.

On the 19th of August following we began to cut upon the crop of corn stalks which grew on the above described ground. The crop which grew from the 16 rods of ground before mentioned afforded forage for a horse from the 19th of August to the 8th of October, and also afforded the principal part of the food for a cow from the 5th September to the 8th of October. Making 50 days keeping for the horse and 33 days for the cow.

On the 5th of September when this corn was from 5 to 8 feet high, but had not eared or tasselled out, the produce of one square rod was cut up, and while green it weighed 375 lbs. This was at the rate 30 tons to the acre. This 375 lbs. which was cut from one square rod of grain was dried and on the 27th October 1836 it weighed 86 1-4 lbs. which is at the rate of 13,800 lbs. or 6 9-10 tons to the acre.

An acre of horse tooth corn, sowed in this way on good ground, would probably afford green forage for 30 cows a month, or for 8 horses the same length

of time. And we think such a crop of corn stalks, is far superior to any crop of guinea grass, or cow cabbage, which we could reasonably expect to grow in this country. It is proper to remark here however, that in order to make the horse active and strong for business a little provender is very useful.

While the horse was eating the corn stalks as before mentioned, he was allowed two quarts of shelled corn per day, and with this allowance he was more active and strong for business than when he had his two quarts of shelled corn, and as much good dry hay as he would eat. I may add, that though cows eat the green corn stalks voraciously for the first two or three days. If kept wholly on the green stalks they are apt to get cloyed, and afterwards not to eat as well. The stalks are not easily cured into good dry fodder.

The advantages of sowing the horse tooth corn, instead of some of the smaller sorts, are, the horse tooth corn being a taller kind makes a much greater amount of fodder.

It is a later kind, and therefore keeps green, and in a fit condition to be foddered out much larger, than the earlier sorts.

There is considerable difference in the sweetness of the stalks of different kinds of corn. And it might be worth the attention of Agricultural philosophers, to make experiments to decide, not only which kind of corn stalks, yields the greatest number of pounds to the acre, but also which yields the greatest amount of nourishment to the acre.

For those who are apt to be short for summer pasture, particularly in August and September, will not the cultivation of a patch of horse tooth corn, sown broadcast be found to be a matter of considerable practical importance?

Yours, respectfully,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Huddam, 15th August, 1836.

TUCK IN YOUR RUFFLE.—“We have a few nails to make,” said a blacksmith to his son as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he earned his dinner, and eat it with a good relish. “Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school-time now,” said the father. This is the picture of the day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and was as happy with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, “in these hard times” for many a young man to *tuck in his ruffles*, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better—some humble occupation, which while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment; and then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! this is not the way.—But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.—*Franklin Farmer.*

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1838.

THE SEASON.

In looking back upon the season thus far it would be difficult to say, how the weather could have been made better for the general productions of the earth. In some cases the drought has been severe; and farmers have begun to complain, for when was ever a time that some of them did not complain, that the corn ears would have no grain upon them, and the potato tops no bottoms. There are many persons, belonging to the family of the grumblers, a family which no man can number, who never were and never can be suited; who are always seeing spots upon the sun, which to their perverted vision are continually growing larger; and who are sure even in the clearest sky to predict a storm. We pity these people on their own account, because they never enjoy any thing; and they see poison at the bottom of the fullest and most sparkling cup; and we pity the community in which they are found, because to such a community they are always a miserable nuisance. Dr Franklin, in his ingenious and striking style, wrote an essay upon what he called, as well as we can remember, the Philosophical Leg, which illustrates some of the leading characteristics of different classes of mankind. He speaks of a man, who was unfortunate enough, or perhaps we should say fortunate enough, to have a lame or deformed leg, which he used to say always afforded him an infallible index to the characters of the persons with whom he associated. If meeting with an individual, he observed that the first thing which caught the attention of this individual was his deformity, and he perceived him in conversation frequently glancing at his lame leg, he thought him at least unkind and quite disposed to be censorious. If he met with another man, who immediately upon coming into his presence asked him what was the occasion of this deformity or injury; and if it did not inconvenience or pain him, he took him for a downright savage, whose temper inclined him to look only at the evils in the world, and to make others more unhappy by reminding them of their misfortunes. If next he met with another man who not only took no notice of his deformity, but was evidently at some pains to make it understood that he did not consider it, or that he was anxious that the sufferer himself should not be sensible to it or mortified or embarrassed by it, to such a man he at once gave his heart, as to a man of true benevolence and sound philosophy.

We hope this story so full of useful instruction will not be deemed unseasonable or misplaced; because it perfectly illustrates the dispositions and character of some persons in regard to the weather, the season, and every thing else. Nothing with them is just right; and defects or faults are the thing, which always first arrest their attention. The season is never as they would have it. As we have heard this very week, "the wheat looks well, but then it has some blighted ears;" or "I have observed that though the ear is long, and the straw large, yet it has not so many kernels in it as it sometimes has," or "the wheat is heavy and I shall get a good crop, but then I have observed it does not look of so dark a color as I like to see it." Now there is no suiting such people; and we almost believe, if an angel from Heaven should visit them in robes of light and glory, they would at once set about trying to find some shades upon them or some rent in them; or if they could not succeed in this, they would pretend that the fashion of these celestial garments was "not exactly" what they would have had them.

So it is with the beautiful, productive, and enchanting season, which is just passing over us. The drought has been in some places very severe, but it has not been universal, and there has been no where any suffering. If frequent rains had been intermixed with our hot suns, then rust and mildew would have blasted our wheat, which has now almost every where been gathered in excellent condition. As to our potato vines, which almost every where exhibit an extraordinary luxuriance of growth, having no bottoms to them, it will be time enough to make that discovery, when we come to dig them; and then again if our oat crop is small, as perhaps in many cases it seems to be, though by no means universally so, the corn crop promises every where to be extraordinarily abundant. The season as a whole, for general health and abundance of production, and the favorable opportunity of the early harvests, and the comfort of the weather, and the beauty and glory of the skies by night and by day, has never been surpassed; within the memory of few of us has it rarely been equalled. Two seasons of scarcity, and of the most unpropitious weather have just passed by; and yet throughout our whole land there has been no suffering for bread; if now then, in the midst of this abundance any man presumes to complain, what does he deserve but perpetual exile from a christian community; for "even the ass knoweth his owner, and the ox his master's crib."

TRIAL OF PLOUGHS AT HOBOKEN, N. Y.

The American Institute gave notice of their intention to have a trial of ploughs at Hoboken on the first day of August, with a view to test the advantages of their construction, their durability, their comparative cost, their comparative ease of draft, the manner in which their work is performed; and any other circumstances connected with them, which might be deemed important.

The competition was open to ploughs from all parts of the country, and the trial was had under the inspection of experienced and practical farmers. Eight ploughs only were entered, and the experiment was made under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances. The ground was fast locked by a severe drought. The time of year, the first of August, could hardly have been worse chosen; and the weather was intensely hot. Only two teams (one yoke of oxen and one pair of horses) were furnished for the occasion, which were to be used in succession, whereas each plough should have been separately furnished with team and ploughman, and the necessary preliminary arrangements for starting could not be made until some time after the hour appointed for the trial. For want of a suitable instrument likewise, the comparative power of draft required for each plough was matter not of certain test but of mere judgment. The committee under these circumstances felt great diffidence in coming to a decision; and having made it according to their best judgment could hardly repose in it with the confidence desired. Their report we shall publish after it is obtained from the Institute. We have pleasure in stating that the Howard plough from the N. E. Farmer office though tried under several disadvantages was much admired for the excellence of its construction and workmanship.—The plough of Mizer and Horton of Peckskill, N. Y. obtained the medal; and is an admirable instrument. We hope such a trial will be held another year and under circumstances more favorable. If made at a proper time of year and after reasonable and careful arrangements, it must be of great public utility; and the mechanical and agricultural community are already much in debt to the American Institute for their public spirited exertions.

The Virginia millers are buying up wheat at \$1 a bushel.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 18, 1838.

Dr J. C. Howard of Woodland, Brookline, exhibited several fine specimens of the Dahlia; among them we noticed Queen Adelaide, Brown's Desdemona, Royal William, Beauty of Cambridge, Ophelia, Cedo Nulli, and some other good varieties. Dr Howard also decorated our tables with one of his extra fine Bouquets.

There were other Flowers and Bouquets from Messrs Newhall, Hovey, Winship, and Walker, containing some choice flowers and as a whole, making a pretty good display for the season.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Pears—From Mr Aaron D. Weld, of West Roxbury, English Catharine, handsome specimens of the kind.

From Mr Downer, specimens of Dearborn's Seedling, Washington, and Queen Catharine.

Apples—From Mr Simon H. Mason of East Medway, Pond Apples, large, handsome variety of greening, not yet quite in eating; in flavor resembling R. I. greening so far as could be judged at this time.

From Mr Downer, Sopsavine, William's Favorite, very beautiful.

Mr Richards presented for exhibition the following kinds, comprising several of the finest varieties of Early Apples:—Early Harvest, Early Bow, Early Red Juncating, and Williams Early, also Sugar Loaf, Calville, and Spice Apples.

From Mr James Munroe of Cambridge, River Apple large, red, and now ripe, fine flavored and handsome.

Apricots—Handsome specimens from Mr Ezra Dyer. *Plums*—From Mr Downer, the Bingham, and Royal de Tours, both specimens large and very fine; also Damask or Danson.

From Mr Samuel Pond from his garden in Cambridgeport, Apricot Plum, fine specimens; Blue Mogul, so called, a large, oblong, blue Plum of fine appearance; Pond's seedling a noble fruit, large, blue and of delicious flavor. The tree is raised from offsets: Mr Pond has been eminently successful in the cultivation of the Plum, his trees produce this year by estimation from 25 to 30 bushels, the trees of several varieties being literally loaded with this valuable fruit.

Grapes—From Dr J. C. Howard, from his garden in the Woodlands, beautiful specimens of the White Chasselas, Black Hamburg, and the Meunier or Millers' Burgundy. With ordinary cultivation the berries of this last named variety are small, the clusters compact but of inferior size; but these specimens were of uncommon size, the berries large, the clusters of ample dimensions with large projecting shoulders.

Shepardia elagnoides—From Messrs Winship, some branches of the Shepardia or Buffalo berry, covered profusely with large and compact clusters of beautiful scarlet fruit. The fruit the size of the currant, is very grateful to the taste after being ameliorated by the frost. It is sometimes though improperly called the *American Olive*, but only from the resemblance of the leaf which is small, narrow, and woolly, having a silvery appearance. The tree is from the Rocky Mountains, therefore perfectly hardy. It is armed with strong thorns, hence it is believed it will become a most desirable plant for hedges. At Messrs Winship's it is cultivated along the highway, where innumerable droves of cattle pass, but no animal it is said has ever been known to browse it.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NOTICE.

The General Committee of Arrangements, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, 1st September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The Special Committee are requested to meet as above, on Saturday, 1st September, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Per order,
SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 20, 1838.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market about 375 Beef Cattle, 300 Stores, 3,000 Sheep, and 725 Swine.

Prices—**Beef Cattle.**—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality \$7 50 Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 75

Stores—Less than half the number at market were sold. We quote the following prices, viz: Yearlings @ a 12. Two Year Old \$15 a 20. Three Year Old \$20 a 25.

Sheep.—Sales quick, lots were sold at \$1 75, 1 88, 2 10, 2 25, 2 42, 2 62, and 2 75.

Swine.—Several lots were sold to peddle at 7 1/4 a 7 1/2, more than half of which were Barrows— at retail from 8 to 10.

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, week ending August 19.

August, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	13 56	84	72	E.
Tuesday,	14 60	88	76	S.
Wednesday,	15 58	82	72	S. W.
Thursday,	16 56	78	70	W.
Friday,	17 52	76	68	E.
Saturday,	18 56	82	72	S. E.
Sunday,	19 60	80	70	N.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS.

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his circular metallic trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers his services to apply the same to any extent that may be wanted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis in Portsmouth, R. I., in the autumn of 1837, and exterminated the canker worms so completely that some of the trees hung so full of apples as to render it necessary to prop them, although they have been eaten by the worms for a number of years previous, notwithstanding the application of tar. The public are invited to examine the orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is made of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, and the ends soldered together and made enough larger than the tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will fill the space. The space between the trough and the tree is filled with hay, straw, seaweed, or any substance that is easily compressed by the growth of the tree; the trough is kept in its place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when the tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may be enlarged by putting in a short piece of lead to fill the troughs and more. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and fill them three times has been found to answer for one filling them; by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees fitted, would do well to make early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For sale, State, Town and County rights by
JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee,
Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837. 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mallery, Forest Trees and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have been entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
JOHN H. LORING, Groton,
ELI RICE, Marlborough,
WM BUCKWINSTER, Framingham,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord,
Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said committee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the above time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, Secretary.

Concord, August 13, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRY, &c.



Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Strawberries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Cherries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Spikes; Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 More **MULBERRIES** are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to E. D. BACCK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H., six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to **JOSEPH BRECK & Co.**, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 16, 1838.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants: with a large number of fine engravings. The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.
Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs. These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index. Thus the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—
Boston Paper.
For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1/2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer's Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
Aug. 13, 1838. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Tea Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. **ISAAC PARKER.**

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A S. situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 25	1 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	"	2 25	2 50
" " Domestic,	barrel	15 00	15 50
BEEF, HESS,	"	13 50	No. 1
" prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEFSWAX, (American)	ponnd	28	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod,	barrel	7 00	7 12
FLOUR, (Geno-see, cash,	"	7 00	7 12
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	"
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 75
" Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 25
" lye,	"	"	"
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,	" barrels,	3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	hoshel	"	"
" southern flat, yellow,	"	1 10	"
" white,	"	1 05	"
" Rye, northern,	"	"	"
" Barley,	"	60	"
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00	"
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	12 00	14 00	"
" Eastern screwed,	gallen	50	52
HONEY, Cuba,	ponnd	7	8
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	6	6
" 2d quality,	"	12	13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	"
" Philadelphia, 1st sort,	"	26	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	22
" do, c. mtry do,	"	25	26
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	"	"
" do, dry hides,	"	13	19
" New York red, light,	"	19	20
" Boston, do, slaughter,	"	17	19
" Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	cask	11 75	12 00
MACBEEBELL, No. 1,	cask	2 50	2 62
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	26 00	"
PORE, extra clear,	"	24 00	25 00
" clear,	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	2 63	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	hoshel	80	1 00
" Red Top, southern,	"	"	"
" northern,	ponnd	2 62	3 00
" Hemp,	"	17	13
" Red Clover, northern,	"	5	7
" Southern Clover,	"	5	6
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	6
" No. 2,	"	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	ponnd	50	53
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleece, washed,	"	45	48
" American, full blood, washed,	"	42	45
" do. 3-4ths do.	"	38	40
" do. 1-2 do.	"	35	37
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	43
" Northern pulled superfine,	"	33	40
" No. 1,	"	28	30
" No. 2,	"	"	"
" No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

		15	17
HAMS, northern,	ponnd	12	15
" southern and western,	"	9	10
PORE, whole hogs,	"	50	1 25
POULTRY, per pair,	"	19	20
BUTTER, tub,	"	26	23
" lump,	"	17	19
Eggs,	dozen	60	65
POTATOES, new,	bushel	2 75	3 00
CIDES,	barrel	"	"

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Run Cherries, at No. 58 Broad Street, Boston.
4w

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.
Aug. 15, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CONFESSION.

There's somewhat on my breast father,

There's somewhat on my breast!

The lovely day I sigh for, father,

At night I cannot rest;

I cannot take my rest, father,

Though I would fain do so.

A weary weight oppresseth me—

This weary weight of wo!

'Tis not the lack of gold, father,

Nor lack of worldly gear;

My lands are broad and fair to see,

My friends are kind and dear;

My kin are real and true, father,

They mourn to see my grief.

But oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand

Can give my heart relief!

'Tis not that Janet's false, father,

'Tis not that she's unkind;

Though busy flatterers swarm around

I know her constant mind.

'Tis not her coldness, father,

That chills my laboring breast—

It's that confounded cucumber

I've ate, and can't digest.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,

Bangor, April 30, 1838. }

The twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the settling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H. and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each. The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4 in the 6th Range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No. 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawakeag Point to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About \$17,000 will be expended this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole distance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by this State is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the condition of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to

their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such township.

The settling duties required by law, are "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needed information, to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "the average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equalling in fertility the favored regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial climate, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elm, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the granary of the north."

In another place Doctor Jackson says—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while oak scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr. Jackson says: "the researchers of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Schoodic to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the "Peninsular" lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, and interminable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situated on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region, and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of the road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region, it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys, and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all inquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled.* That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted.* That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limit, and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such mill; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted.* That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838—
This bill, having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.
In Senate, March 23, 1838. This bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.
March 23, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD KENT,
Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838. }

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest, SAM'L P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.
June 27

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1838.

[NO. 8.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

THE QUEEN BEE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Having read some of the various theories on the Honey Bee, and compared what I read with my own observation on the bees themselves, I have become satisfied, that notwithstanding so much has been written, very little is known of the government, police, or interior arrangements of the inmates of a bee hive.

Writers inform us that a "swarm of bees contains One Queen, Five Hundred drones and Nineteen Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-nine neuters." Who knows any thing about this? Could we at pleasure examine the inside of an inhabited hive and closely watch the movements therein, we might form some opinions as to this army of neuters marshalled by a queen and drones, but human ingenuity can devise no way in which this can be done with any degree of exactness; we can only look around us and see how it is with other insects and animals who can be examined with impunity. Where throughout animated nature can we find a parallel? Does nature usually form neuters or are bees an exception?

But neuters are not my object in this communication. I am even so much of an infidel as to doubt the existence of a Queen Bee. My doubts are caused in part by the following circumstances. I have carefully examined several swarms of bees after suffocating them with fire and brimstone, without being able to find *her majesty* of "about eight lines and one half in length, her wings so short as scarcely to reach past the third ring and her color a deep yellow." The present season one of my hives swarmed and settled on the limb of a young apple tree near the ground. In a few minutes after, another hive swarmed and collected on the same limb nearer its end, leaving a space of about two inches between the swarms. The additional weight of the last swarm brought the limb so near that the wind swung it against the ground so as to accommodate the last comers. They began to gather up the limb nearer the first swarm and finally formed one cluster of bees, which I put into a flour barrel. They commenced working, and have now every appearance of prosperity. In this case where were the two queens who "are infused with the most deadly hatred and the most insatiable thirst for each other's life, which nothing but actual death can appease?" About sun set on the sixth of the present month I accidentally noticed a great stir amongst my bees, and on examination found a constant passing and repassing between an old hive and a late swarm from the same old hive, standing some eight or ten rods apart. The following morning at daylight the same intercourse was continued. The bees passed by thousands and both hives appeared alive with bees. Although very anxious to find out what they were about, yet as there was every appearance of perfect harmony in their proceedings, be they what they might, I left them to settle

their own business in their own way, and on my return after an absence of two days found that the old swarm had abandoned their hive to the bee moth and gone to reside with their children, having removed every particle of honey to their new habitation, leaving comb, bee bread, and moths in the old hive. Where were "the rival queens, who always lead the swarms, and cannot dwell in the same hive?"

In what age of the world the discovery was made, that a hive of bees contained but one female and that one *the ruler of the swarm*, is unknown, probably when a great taste for the marvellous was in fashion, and Huber and subsequent writers could adopt a plausible theory with much greater safety than to thrust their heads into a bee-hive and watch the bees for some days. J. B. T.

August 18, 1838.

NEW VARIETIES OF MULBERRY.

Extract from a letter from Wm. Prince and Sons of Flushing to C. S. Pool, Esq. relative to some new varieties of the Mulberry, dated August 8, 1838.

DEAR SIR—We now answer your queries relative to the new Hybrid varieties produced by an intermixture of the Multicaulis and Dandolo Mulberries. The leaves of the Hybrid Multicaulis, of which as we stated we have several varieties, are nearly as large as those of the original Multicaulis and some are quite so, and the worms feed on them with equal partiality. They are perfectly smooth and glossy and remarkably tender, being similar in this respect to their Chinese parent, and they are rather thicker and heavier. The joints are closer, the trees are profusely clad with foliage as that species and many consider them more so, and our opinion is that the weight of foliage is rather greater.

The silk is very beautiful and strong, assimilating in this respect to that from the Multicaulis. But the great advantage they possess is that of being far more hardy. We left above ten thousand young trees entirely exposed the last winter in a very bleak northern aspect, all of which were grown from layers the last summer and on which all the wood was formed after the 10th of June, which rendered it much less mature than is usual, but the result proved most propitious, as not one of the trees was injured. It may be also interesting to state that these varieties, almost incredible as it may seem, form roots from cuttings and layers with even greater rapidity than the Multicaulis itself. It will be highly gratifying to us, to have you and all other silk culturists call upon us and take a view of these trees, as you will then perceive at a single glance that their value is beyond all price, and that the great desideratum of variety of the Mulberry with an enormous burden of foliage, and possessing all the most desirable requisites for the silk culture is at length fully attained. The whole number we now have does not exceed 25 or 30,000 and there are none others in the Union as we have not up to the present period offered any for sale.

The *Morus expansa* has very large leaves next in size to the Multicaulis and its new seedling varieties. The leaves are much thicker and seem more succulent and nutritious than any other variety we have yet seen. They are perfectly smooth, and remarkably glossy, and greatly beloved by the worm. The silk is of superior strength and of the choicest quality. There is no variety that produces a greater weight of foliage than this, unless it be the new hybrid varieties of the Multicaulis, which in connexion with this will be sure to command the precedence wherever cultivated. This tree may be deemed the very hardiest of all the superior varieties of the Mulberry,—and in a nursery of about 17,000 trees which we left standing the last winter in an extremely cold and bleak location, not the smallest end of any shoot was injured.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, }
Flushing, near New York. }

From the Maine Farmer.

CURING GRAIN.

The following letter was for my publication, by CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. of this town. It contains valuable information on the subject of curing grain, which we would commend to the attentive perusal of our readers.

North Dixmont, July 31, 1838.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th inst. I have duly received, and shall with pleasure comply with your request, to give some account of my method of curing wheat.

And first—I will state that I cut my wheat when it is so green that the kernel can be easily nashed with the fingers—for these reasons: The grain can be bound and stooked much better, than when the straw is dry,—the straw is worth twice as much for fodder,—there is less waste in carting,—the flour is whiter—and there is no diminution of the crop, when managed in the following way.

Bind on the same day that you reap, as the straw should not dry in the "gavel." Bind with single bands, and those not full if the grain be tall. Bind sheaves for the caps, as you proceed in binding, out of the longest and straightest of the grain; bind them near the "butt," and very tight,—and if they are considerably larger than the others they will cover the stock better.

Set four pairs of sheaves firmly on the ground, bottoms apart, tops together, and one at each end—place your arms at one end of the row, extend the arms to the other, and gently press the tops of the whole towards the centre. Put on three caps—the middle one first,—in putting on the outside caps, drop them as low as the band of the end sheaf—then with a gentle pressure slide them up into their place, and tie them together. By this means the grain is covered deeper than by saddling them on at once.

The advantages of this mode of securing grain will be seen at once. It admits a free circulation of air among the sheaves. The caps are so near a perpendicular direction, that the water easily runs

off—and as the tops of the sheaves incline to the centre, they support each other, and will stand till the grain is thoroughly cured.

I am well satisfied with the ram. He has grown well, and is fat; his fleece weighed 5 1-4 lbs.

I have raised 26 lambs, of good quality for size and wool. At shearing time I weighed two of the best of them; one was just two months old and weighed 44 lbs.—the other was five days older, and weighed 46 lbs.

Just a month from that date my steelyards, which draw 60 lbs., would not swing him. By housing time he will probably be as large as the ram was when I bought him.

Yours truly,
HORACE WILDER.

(Published by Request.)

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

In the last message from De Witt (Clinton to the Legislature of New York, he remarked, that with a proper system of education, and correct modes of teaching, all our children might become familiar with the physical sciences, botany, mineralogy, the various classes of animals, chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, the fundamental principles of agricultural and political economy, and with much in history and biography, without any additional expense of time or money for their instruction.—The soundness and truth of this remark has since been fully proved by the system of education in Prussia and other German States: as it has by schools for deaf mutes and the blind in this country.

The following facts also show that the same remark may be fully sustained as a plain deduction of reasoning:

1. Spelling books, in common use, contain from ten to fifteen thousand words. To learn the orthography of each word by the dint of memory, founded on the arrangement or relative position of the letters, must require as much time and effort as to learn the names, properties, and uses of ten plants, minerals, animals, or shells; or ten principles in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, agriculture, or political economy; or the same number of facts in history or biography. Consequently while a child is committing to memory the words in a spelling book, he might learn a hundred thousand of the objects, principles, or facts above referred to.

2. The time, paper, ink and quills, ordinarily used by children in school, in *copy writing*, would be sufficient for writing the names, with brief descriptions of the same objects, principles, and facts.

3. The time spent in repeating lessons from reading books, if devoted to the reading and study of the Bible, works on science, history, &c. would be sufficient for examining with some care, and for some *critical reading*, of at least one author, on each of the subjects above mentioned.

4. The time usually spent in *memorizing* grammar lessons, would be sufficient for practical and critical exercises in descriptions and narrations, relating to the objects of nature and art, with scenery, operations, and events, witnessed by children during the period of their school days and years.

5. By this practical, rational, and consequently interesting course of exercises in spelling, writing, reading and grammar, it must be evident to every one, that children would become more familiarly

and thoroughly acquainted with these mechanical parts of education, than they could possibly be by a mere repetition of them for days, months and years, like so many parrots, without any knowledge of their meaning, sense, or use.

In proof of the correctness of the above statements, I beg leave to mention that I have had occasion to know many thousand children who have learnt the names, and something of the properties, of from twenty to thirty objects in one hour, many of whom had probably spent, not only days and weeks, but months, if not years, in learning the twentysix letters of the alphabet; and after all they probably did not obtain *one* distinct rational idea, from what was considered their instruction, though, it is true, they must have received many from their sports, and from their walks to and from school.

To secure the important objects specified by the distinguished statesman and philosopher above named, and now realized by the subjects of some absolute monarchs, the following provisions are desirable, perhaps essential:

1. Encouragement and aid to children in studying the volume of nature, with which all are delighted, and which they commence reading when they first open their eyes upon the light of heaven.

2. Assistance in collecting, arranging, and exchanging with others, specimens of minerals, plants, shells, drawings, mechanism, needlework, &c. &c. for the contents of FAMILY CABINETS.

3. The formation of "SCHOOL CABINETS" in all the seventy thousand schools in our country, and exchanges with each other in works of Nature and Art.

4. The early and daily use of slates for drawing objects of Nature and Art, such as the simple figures of geometry, viz: triangles, squares, hexagons, and circles; horses, dogs, birds, fishes, and insects; hatchets, knives, pitchers, shovels, ploughs, &c.

5. Writing words, or names of things, as dog, cat, hat, oak, rose, mica, lime, slate, &c., in connection with the things themselves, or pictures of them drawn by the children.

Following the pictures and names of objects, brief and familiar descriptions of them, first on slates, and then on paper, by lead pencils, followed by pens.

6. Simple instruments for visible illustrations, both in families and schools, viz: a globe, geometrical solids, levers, pulleys, screws, maps and other drawings or prints, &c. &c.

7. Frequent walks in the fields and gardens, over ledges or mountains, by rivulets or brooks, through markets, on wharves, in mechanics' shops, marble and granite yards, aided and encouraged by the presence and instruction of a teacher, parent, older brother or sister, or some other protector.

8. Small, simple and familiar books, describing the objects, principles or operations they have witnessed by their lessons in the book of Nature. With these some of the beautiful and interesting passages from the Bible, selected from the Gospels, the Psalms, Proverbs, or the historical sketches of the Old Testament, are peculiarly appropriate and delightful to children.

9. Larger and more systematic works on the sciences, arts, history, biography, and the Bible more fully, with abstracts, reflections, or drawings, of things and incidents, learnt from first elements of nature study.

10. Releasing children, principally or entirely, from the incongruous, unmeaning and irksome mas-

ses, found in spelling books, reading books and grammars, now consuming the greatest part of the precious time of children allotted to their education.

As a course of juvenile instruction, similar to that here pointed out, must commend itself to the common sense of every one, and as it is fully tried and corroborated by experiments, both in Europe and America, it is, at least, worthy of trial by every parent and teacher in our Republican nation.

I remain, as ever, sincerely yours,
J. HOLBROOK.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We have made a few extracts from Professor Hitchcock's Geological Report, which will undoubtedly be read with much interest. We think this report is of much importance to the agriculturalist, as well as to the geologist, and shall from time to time give some extracts from it. J. B.

EXAMINATION FOR CALCAREOUS MATTER IN OUR SOILS.—A preliminary step of great importance in this analysis, consisted in an examination of the soils to ascertain whether they contain lime in the state of a carbonate;—that is, common limestone. And I conducted the process in the following manner. A small quantity of the soil was introduced into a watch glass, so placed that the light from a window would fall upon it. This soil was covered with water to a considerable depth. The soil was then stirred until all the light matter and every bubble of air had risen to the top. The impurity that floated on the surface was then removed by drawing over it a piece of bibulous paper, so that the water stood perfectly clear above the soil. Then a few drops of muriatic acid were added by a dropping tube, and the water was carefully watched to see if any bubbles rose through it, as they would have done if any carbonate were present. The minutest quantity of gas escaping, could in this manner be perceived. The result disclosed the remarkable fact, that *out of one hundred and twenty-five specimens of soils from all parts of the State, and several of them from limestone tracts, only seven of them exhibited any effervescence*; and even these, when analysed, yielded but a very small per cent of carbonate of lime, viz:

No. 31. Graywacke soil Watertown,	1.3 per cent.
— 51. Limestone soil, Sheffield,	0.8 "
— 52. Do. West Stockbridge,	3.2 "
— 78. Gneiss soil, Westminster,	3.0 "
— 80. Do. Fitchburg,	2.1 "
— 113. Sienite soil, Wrentham,	0.4 "
— 125. Greenstone soil, Deerfield,	2.0 "

Even in three of the above cases, Nos. 78, 80 and 125, I am strongly suspicious, that the calcareous matter might not have been natural to the soils. For, contrary to my usual custom, in these cases I took the specimens from small patches of cultivated ground near villages; and very likely these spots might have been manured with sea shells, or lime in some other form. Setting these aside, *only one in thirty of our soils contains any calcareous matter*. This is so different from the account given in the books of European soils, that it will doubtless be very surprising. For some of these contain more than 50 per cent of this substance; and nearly all of them a large per cent. But in our country the lack of calcareous matter is not confined to Massachusetts. In the able work of Edmund Ruffin, Esq. of Virginia, on calcareous manures, a similar statement is made respecting the

soils of that State, and of some of the Western States, even in limestone regions. I have, also, recently examined five of some of the richest soils of Ohio and Illinois, and although I find calcareous matter in all but one, yet the average quantity is not over two per cent. Hence I apprehend that we shall find a deficiency of carbonate of lime to be quite characteristic of a large part of the soils of this country. This could not always have been the case, especially in limestone regions, and hence we learn—that indeed agricultural chemists now generally admit—that in cultivated fields, calcareous matter is gradually changed or consumed: and hence too we learn, what is one of the great desiderata of the soils of Massachusetts.

NEW METHOD OF ANALYSING SOILS.—Without stopping to suggest any means for supplying the deficiencies which the preceding analyses have shown in our soils, I proceed to the development of a new method of analysis, which I very unexpectedly received from a distinguished chemical friend, and which he has allowed me to present in this Report, with its application to our soils. It is the invention of Dr Samuel L. Dana of Lowell; to whom, as will appear in the sequel, I am indebted for other important assistance in the way of analysis. In order to its being fully understood and appreciated, a few preliminary statements from myself, in addition to those by Mr Dana, will be necessary.

Till within a few years past, the state in which vegetable and animal matter exists in the soil, and the changes through which it passes, before being taken up by the roots of the plant, were almost entirely unknown to chemists. Long ago, however, Klaproth had discovered a peculiar substance in the elm tree, which he denominated *ulmin*. More recently it was found by Braconnet in starch, saw-dust, and sugar; and by the distinguished Swedish chemist, Berzelius, in all kinds of barks. Sprengel, and Polydore Boullay have ascertained, also, that it constitutes a leading principle in manures and soils. Hence they call it *Humine*; but Berzelius adopts the name of *Geine*. When wet, it is a gelatinous mass, which, on drying, becomes of a deep brown or almost black color, without taste or smell, and insoluble in water; and, therefore, in this state of being absorbed by the roots of plants. Yet after the action of alkalis upon it, it assumes the character of an acid, and unites with ammonia, potassa, lime, alumina, &c., and forms a class of bodies called *Geates*, most of which are soluble in water, and therefore capable of being taken up by plants. And it is in the state of *geates*, that this substance for the most part exists in the soil. I have thought it might at least gratify curiosity and perhaps be of some practical use, to add specimens of these forms of *geine* to the collection of soils. No. 227 is pure *geine*: No. 226 *geate* of potassa: No. 525 *geate* of lime: No. 225 *geate* of alumina.

It is but justice to say, that Dr Dana derived his knowledge of *geine* chiefly from his own researches, made with a view to improve the coloring processes in the Calico Printing Establishment, at Lowell: and his method of analysing soils is altogether original. The statements of Berzelius, indeed, though interesting in a theoretical point of view, afford a very little light to the practical agriculturist. Those of Mr Dana appear to me to be far more important in a scientific as well as practical point of view; although essentially coinciding with those European chemists, so far as they have

gone. His method of analysis, derived from his researches, I must say, after having made extensive application of it to our soils, is simple and elegant, and taken in connection with his preliminary remarks, it appears to me to be a most important contribution to agricultural chemistry, and promises much for the advancement of practical agriculture. I trust it will be favorably received by the government, and by all intelligent men, who take an interest in the subject. His preliminary remarks and rules I shall now present in his own language.

“By *geine*,” says he, “I mean all the decomposed organic matter of the soil. It results chiefly from vegetable decomposition: animal substances produce a similar compound containing azote. There may be undecomposed vegetable fibre so minutely divided as to pass through the sieve: (see first step in the rules for analysis) but as one object of this operation is to free the soil from vegetable fibre, the portion will be quite insoluble. It can effect only the amount of insoluble *geine*. When so minutely divided, it will probably pass into *geine* in a season's cultivation. *Geine* exists in two states: soluble and insoluble: soluble both in water and in alkali, in alcohol and acids. The immediate result of recent decomposition of vegetable fibre is abundantly soluble in water. It is what is called, Solution of Vegetable Extract. Air converts this soluble into *solid geine*, still partially soluble in water, wholly soluble in alkali. Insoluble *geine* is the result of the decomposition of solid *geine*; but this insoluble *geine*, by the long continued action of air and moisture, is again so altered as to become soluble. It is speedily converted by the action of lime into soluble *geine*. Soluble *geine* acts neither as acid nor alkali. It is converted into a substance having acid properties by the action of alkali, and in this state combines with earths, alkalies, and oxides, forming neutral salts, which may be termed *geates*. These all are more soluble in water than solid *geine*; especially when they are first formed. Their solubility in cold water is as follows: beginning with the easiest, magnesia—lime—manganese—peroxide of iron—(it does not unite with the protoxide of iron) alumina—baryta. The *geates* of the alkaline earths are decomposed by carbonated alkali. The *geates* of alumina and of metallic oxides are soluble in caustic or carbonated alkali without decomposition. The *geates* of the alkaline earths, by the action of the carbonic acid of the air, become *super-geates*, always more soluble than neutral salts. Soluble *geine*, therefore includes the watery solution—the solid extract caused by the action of air on the solution, and the combinations of this with alkalies, earths, and oxides. Insoluble *geine* includes all the other forms of this substance.”

“Soluble *geine* is the food of plants. Insoluble *geine* becomes food by air and moisture. Hence the reason and result of tillage. Hence the reason of employing pearlash to separate soluble and insoluble *geine* in analysis.”

“These are the facts. Will they not lead us to a rational account of the use of lime, clay, ashes and spent ley? Will they not account for the superiority of unfermented over fermented dung in some cases?”

To be continued.

One of the best forms of exercise for adults is gardening and light farming. Boys and girls require sports which are more active.—*Library of Health.*

LOCUSTS.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, from the southern part of the Commonwealth, says this is the year for the re-appearance of the seventeen year locusts, their last visitation in that quarter having been in 1821. These insects have a distinctly marked W on their backs. Shortly before their disappearance, many of the small twigs of the young oak appeared to be girdled and cut off, and hung suspended from the extremities; the leaves turn red, as when touched by the frost in autumn. On examination, these twigs appear to be sawed about two thirds off, and girdled, so that the circulation of sap being cut off, it soon dies, and probably falls to the ground in the course of the ensuing winter, by the action of wind, rain, and snow. The general belief is, that by a curious and remarkable instinct, the insect is led to deposit its eggs in some node upon these small twigs, and there thus partially to save them from the parent stalk, so that by their fall the eggs shall be borne gently and safely to the ground, into whose bosom they are in some form to be received and cherished, to re-appear in the form of the full grown locusts, after the lapse of seventeen years. The emblems presented by this beautiful and brilliant insect, rising from the earth, after being so long buried, full of life and activity, making the woods vocal with its shrill and animated song, is a beautiful one.—*Salem Gazette.*

SILK WORMS.—Before the worms are hatched, the eggs should be weighed, and the weight written on the back of the paper to which they are attached. When the silk worms are hatched, take care not to separate them from the paper. There are many persons who as soon as they see the worms hatch, detach them from the paper, with a small broom or quill; but these little beings, as delicate and slender as a hair, or a bit of silk, cannot support the wounds given them with the broom or quill. The Mulberry leaves must be cut into extremely fine shreds, and spread in an equal manner, upon a large sheet of paper. The side of the paper on which the worms are hatching, must be applied to that which is covered with bits of the mulberry leaves. The worms liking the smell of the mulberry leaves, descend themselves on the paper, destined to receive them.

Then the paper, on which the eggs were, must be newly weighed; the quantity of hatched worms will be known, and it can be calculated how many worms will be required to feed them. It is much better to have more leaves than are wanted for the number of silk worms to be raised. Then abundant nourishment will be had for the silk worms, and one will not be exposed to the misfortune caused by a scarcity of leaves.

There are many persons who do not make this calculation beforehand: but when the leaves are about failing, they find themselves reduced to the most painful extremities; they pawn or sell their effects to procure them. They have the grief of seeing their silk worms tormented by hunger; the hurdles are strewn with worms that languish and die. Thus by their want of forecast, they uselessly sacrifice the lives of a great number of these precious insects.—*Translated from the Chinese.*

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The King of Oahu has suppressed all the grog shops except two, and placed them under severe restrictions.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WOODLANDS.

That the woodlands of our country have decreased, and are decreasing to a most alarming extent, no one can doubt; and when we remember the great quantity of wood annually required for fuel, fencing, and building, and see little or no effort made to supply the loss, we feel that the subject of planting trees for timber as well as for ornament, cannot be too earnestly pressed on the attention of the owner or cultivator of the soil. The great difficulty in any undertaking of this kind appears to lie in the time that will be required before any actual return can be realized from the capital required to be invested. Men should, however, remember that all their thoughts and their labors should not be for to-day, but that true greatness of mind takes in the future as well as the present; contemplates the wants of posterity as well our own; and if *money alone* is the object of exertion, finds by matter of fact calculation, that lands planted with timber will in thirty years pay a better interest, than the same amount expended in state stocks.

In any arrangements respecting woodlands, the first care of the farmer or land owner should be to save what he has, and place it in the best condition for increase. No matter what the kind of timber may be; experience shows that where woodlands are protected, young trees will rapidly spring up to supply the place of those taken away, and that either from seeds, or from suckers springing from the stump or the roots, the drain will be more than supplied so far as number is concerned.—Where lands left for wood are allowed to be a thoroughfare for cattle and sheep, the growth of young timber is impossible. The shoots are destroyed as soon as produced, and all the efforts of nature to supply the waste must be in vain.—When it is desirable to produce a thick growth of young timber in a grove or wood lot, let it be thoroughly enclosed, and there can be no doubt as to the result; in a few years thinning will be required instead of planting, and it should too be remembered that in this case, the timber grown is of the kinds adapted to the soil, stands where it is wanted, and can be multiplied to any desirable extent.

But in many cases it is requisite to plant new varieties, and where new woodlands are to be commenced, a knowledge of the kinds best adapted to the soil, or the purposes intended, whether fuel, or timber, should be obtained. In such cases recourse must be had to seeds, unless nurseries of forest trees are at hand, which can hardly be expected where planting to any considerable extent is to be performed. The seeds of forest trees have been divided into five varieties, the most of which require different soils, and different treatment in preparing and planting. 1st. *The farinaceous or nut seeds*; such as the oak, chestnut, beech, walnut, elm, maple, and basswood, sycamore and ash; with many shrubs, such as hazel, alder, &c. 2d. *Hard seeds*, or stones enclosed in pulpy fruit. Of this class are the cherry tree, pear, crab, thorn, mountain ash, and others. 3d. *Leguminous* or bean seeds, of which the Locust (yellow and honey) and the laburnum, are the only varieties of forest trees or shrubs. 4th. *Light seeds*, under which may be enumerated the poplar, smooth elm, and the tree willows. 5th. *The resinous seeds*, or those belonging to the spruce, pine, and fir trees.

In England, where for hundreds of years great attention has been paid to planting and growing timber, and where there are probably more artificial woodlands than in any other country of the same extent, it has been found by experiment that the fir, the beech and the birch, succeed best on sandy moor soils, incumbent on shale, or siliceous sand of great depth. The pine, larch, spruce and sycamore will succeed on an inferior sandy soil, incumbent on shale or coarse gravel. The sycamore will, however, flourish in almost any place not too cold, for its presence on our richest intervals proves that richness of soil is no obstruction to its growth. The oak, chestnut, whitewood, &c. grow rapidly on a soil light siliceous, if incumbent on a damp, clayey subsoil; but the soil that brings these trees to the highest state of perfection, is a clayey loam, incumbent on a clay subsoil. Some of the finest oaks and chestnuts in England are growing on a soil of which the analysis is as follows:—

Coarse gravel, partly calcareous,	40
Pine Sand,	190
Carbonate of lime,	16
Decomposing vegetable fibre,	14
Silex,	90
Alumina, or pure clay,	30
Vegetable extracts, oxides of iron, salts, &c.	20

400

The soil best adapted to the elm, maple, ash and horn-beam, is one damp, clayey, and incumbent on clay, or composed mostly of coarse siliceous gravel, silica, and alumine. The maple accommodates itself to a greater variety of soils than most other trees, and is found in western New York, on almost all kinds, excepting the most light and sandy, or those based on shallow covered calcareous rock.

By paying a little attention to the soils on which any kinds of timber are growing naturally the quality of the soil on which the planting of any desired variety of tree intended may be known at once; and if a soil is found on which most of our forest trees, such as the oak, chestnut, whitewood, basswood, white maple, walnut, black walnut, &c. are growing or have grown together, it will be found the best for almost any new variety of forest tree, as such soils are usually deep, and made up of ingredients suitable, in the main, for all. In general it may be remarked that where the soil is good for wheat, there the oak, chestnut, and tulip tree will flourish; where the soil is adapted to corn, there the sycamore, locust, the walnuts, and some of the elms will succeed; and that on all soils where spring grains are found the most profitable, the white elm, ash, maples, and the hardier evergreens will be the best. The pine, the locust, the maple, and the oak, require different soils, as the slightest observation of their natural growth will show; and though trees will make great efforts to accommodate themselves to any soil, yet where planting is to be performed, those the most suitable to the soil, and which will be of the most value in the particular location should always be preferred. The surest guide in such matters is to follow nature. Where it is desired to timber low lands, the cypress, black ash, swamp pines, and trees of this class, will be always available, according to circumstances.

In selecting as trees for cultivation in woodlands, a few which are valuable for fuel, timber, or mechanical purposes, our directions for the time of sowing seed must be mostly derived from Euro-

pean publications, as little attention has, as yet, been paid to this method of propagation in this country.

BASSWOOD, *Tilia Americana*. Seed to be sown in Autumn, in moist, light soil; but the usual mode of propagation is by layers. Basswood, like the chestnut, throws up abundance of suckers from the stump, and where woodlands are protected no other means of increase are required.

WALNUT, *Juglans*; including the common walnut, hickories, black walnut, butternut, and pignut. Preserve the nuts till the latter part of winter in their outer covering after which they may be sown. Slightly covered in the ground, and left to freeze through the winter, these nuts usually vegetate without difficulty. We have raised several hundred plants of the *Juglans cathartica* simply by allowing the nuts to lie in the grass where they fell from the tree, and transplanted them after one year's growth.

MAPLE, *Acer*.—The seeds should be preserved in dry sand till spring, and then sowed early; but should the soil be dry and free from the attacks of vermin, it is advantageous to sow as soon as the seeds are ripe. In this country transplanting from the forest will most probably be the easiest method of obtaining this beautiful and valuable tree, which deserves cultivation to a great extent.

LOCUST, *Glutischia* and *Robinia*.—The seeds of the locust were formerly among the most difficult and uncertain of vegetation, sometimes lying in the ground two years. But by gathering the seeds when ripe, preserving them till the spring, and then pouring boiling water upon them, and allowing them to remain till swelled, they will grow with certainty. The soil for a locust nursery should be warm and deep; and the tree itself will flourish best in a gravelly and moderately rich soil—cold, wet, clayey grounds are unfit for the locust. It is a tree of rapid growth, and the excellence of its timber is well known.

ASH, *Fraxinus*.—The time of sowing the seeds of the white or black ash, is in autumn, or as soon as ripe, and the plants will frequently appear the same season. If the seeds are kept over the winter, it should be in dry sand; and they should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared for their reception.

WHITEWOOD, *Liriodendron*, or tulip tree.—The seed must be sown in the spring, in a light soil. This tree grows quickly, has beautiful foliage, and fine flowers, and its wood for many purposes is ranked next to pine.

POPULAR, *Populus*.—All the varieties of poplar may be propagated by cuttings, suckers, or layers; the first mode is generally preferred. The poplars are of rapid growth but are unfit for fuel. Were it not for this fact, some of the varieties of the poplar would be the most valuable trees for woodlands that could be selected.

BIRCH, *Betula*.—The seed may be sown in autumn or spring, but must be kept in dry cool sand from the time it is ripe till sown. The black birch is the most valuable of our varieties, being of quick growth, excellent for fuel, and a valuable timber tree. Russian leather owes its durability, and its freedom from the attacks of insects, to an empyreumatic oil obtained by burning the bark of the birch tree in kilns constructed for that purpose.

OAK, *Quercus*.—Sow the acorns in November, or if kept till spring, lay them on a cool dry floor. We have this season seen hundreds of young oaks sprung from acorns that lay where they fell last

autumn. But two kinds of oaks are of much consequence as timber trees in our latitude, the white and the black, *quercus alba* und *quercus tinctoria*, and these may be grown in almost any soil, though they prefer a rich clay loam, with a clay subsoil.

BEECH Tree, *Fagus*.—Seeds to be sown in the fall; the only danger is to be apprehended from mice, as they sprout and grow with much certainty. The beech is good for fuel; and is highly prized where weight and solidity are required, particularly the wood of young and thrifty trees.

CHESTNUT, *Castanea*.—Seed to be sown early in the spring, in a rich, sandy loam; and it is in such a soil that this valuable tree attains its greatest perfection. It may, however, be grown in any soil where the roots can spread freely and are not subjected to stagnant moisture. Lands covered with chestnut timber, are very valuable, as they can be cut every twenty-five years for posts, rails, &c. and require no replanting, or care to secure a continued growth, except protection from cattle for a few of the first years of their growth.

PLANE Tree, *Platanus*. Sycamore or Buton Wood.—Seeds to be sown as soon as ripe in a moist shady situation; and the tree prefers moist loam, free from stagnant water. It is a tree of large growth, makes a fine ornamental tree, and is good for fuel.

ELM, *Ulmus*.—Seeds to be sown as soon as ripe, on a bed of fresh loamy earth, to be shaded from the midday sun until the plants appear to be well rooted. There are a number of varieties of elms growing in our forests, but the two most deserving of notice are the white elm, and the red elm. The red elm is the most valuable for timber of any of our varieties, but the white elm exceeds it in beauty and rapidity of growth. Michaux has pronounced the elm the most magnificent vegetable of the temperate zone; and the size they attain in our forests is astonishing.

CYPRRESS, *Cypressus*.—Seed to be sown in spring, in a warm situation, or in pots in light dry earth, to be kept in the cones till the period of sowing. The wood of the cyprress is very durable. Prof. Martin says 'the doors of St. Peters church, at Rome, were made of this wood, and lasted eleven hundred years? Worms rarely attack it. The common American cyprress attains the largest size in low, damp soil, though it will grow in those that are loose and sandy loam. In the swamps on the Mississippi below latitude 31 deg. it grows to the height of 120 feet, and is sometimes 40 feet in circumference near the ground.

Pine trees, are generally transplanted, or are allowed to spring up spontaneously; but where seeds are used, they should be sown immediately after being gathered as their vegetative power cannot be preserved for any considerable length of time after being taken from the cones. The seeds must be planted in fine light earth, and covered very lightly. The spruce, balsam fir, stone pine, and indeed all the resinous trees, or coniferous ones, require a similar treatment to succeed in the vegetation.

We have thus noticed a few only of the many trees that might be beneficially planted for the formation of woodlands; and the cultivation of some or all of them should be entered upon by the most of our farmers without delay, the selection being made with reference to the wants of the individual, whether for fuel, fencing, or timber, or all combined. Our roads, our avenues, the borders of our fields, should be planted with trees; every opening in our existing woodlands should be filled up with

one or more of the trees best adapted to the soil and the location; young trees where they spring up should be carefully preserved; and every reasonable exertion made to increase the quantity of our woodlands, and add to their value. Where beauty and utility are so closely combined as in the planting of trees, the farmer should engage in their propagation with alacrity; remembering that besides adding to the beauty of his farm, every tree he plants, and every acre of woodland he cultivates, is money at compound interest, a permanent income, the benefit of which will be realized by his children as well as by himself.

From the Village Record.

MARKS OF GOOD CATTLE.

MR SNYDER—As there is a disposition manifested by many persons to improve their stock of cattle, I have thought that a few observations upon the subject might be acceptable to some of your readers. In Indiana, the two principal objects in breeding cattle appear to be beef and milk. And as certain forms are found to possess particular qualities, I shall proceed to describe what are the proper forms, and what the desirable qualities generally connected with these forms; and in doing this, I shall avail myself of the experience and observations of others.

The head ought to be small and the muzzle fine, the countenance calm, the horns fine; the neck light, particularly where it joins the head; the breast wide, and projecting well before the legs; the shoulders moderately broad at top, and the points well in, so as to leave no hollows behind them when the animal is moderately fat; the girth behind the shoulders should be deep, so that if the carcass was cut across here, it would be an oval, blunt at both ends; the back straight, wide and flat; the ribs broad, and the space between them and the hips small, the flank full and heavy; the belly well kept in and not sinking much in the middle, the ribs globular, wide across, and on a level with the back; the twist should be wide, and the seam in the middle of it well filled; the thigh should be straight, tapering well down to the hock; the legs straight, short-jointed, clean, fine bowed, and standing wide apart; the tail broad towards the top, tapering down, and the smaller towards the bottom the better; the body long, and jointed well to the quarters before and behind; not barrel-shaped, for this does not allow sufficient depth, but a section of the body should be an oval blunt at both ends. Where the body is barrel-shaped, there will be a deficiency both before and behind where it joins the quarters.

I shall now proceed to state the particular advantages of the above described form. The reason why the head should be small and the muzzle fine, is that it facilitates birth; and as the head is composed mostly of bone, it shows fineness of bone, the advantages of which are that the animal possessing them will fatten upon half the food that coarse, big-boned, long jointed ones will require. Calmness of countenance, also, indicates a disposition to get fat—the restless and vicious never fatten kindly. The lightness of the neck is advantageous to the butcher, who will get less coarse meat in such. The wideness of the breast and deep girth give greater room for the lungs. A straight back shows strength, a weak animal being generally sway of hump-backed. Poor keeping will produce those deficiencies in a calf that was at first well formed. The straight back also denotes an apti-

tude to fatten kindly. Much depends upon the room the lungs have; no animal can be good whose lungs occupy a small space; and the lungs occupy all the space within the ribs, so it is of great importance that the space inside of them should be large—for this reason the ribs should be spread wide, and extend well back towards the hips. The full heavy flank in the cow is a most certain indication of a good milker, and the bull thus formed generally produces cows that milk well. The belly being nearly straight shows strength in the flates. Globular ribs hold much flesh, and it is much easier put on such than upon those that are sharp. Wide ribs give a broader loin and more capacity to the pelvis. From the hips to the rump long and straight with the back, the hind quarter that is thus formed will weigh very heavy, the wideness of the twist, and the filling up of the seam, gives the greater weight to the upper part of the thigh. Straight legs are stronger than crooked ones. Clean legs and small tail show fine bones. Shorts joints in the legs is also an excellent mark of an animal fattening easily, for every animal requires food to fatten it in proportion to the length of the leg. A short-legged animal with a large body will fatten upon less food than a long-legged one with a small body. When the brisket and twist are large, the legs will be wide apart, and it is important that both these be large.

I have said above that the head should be small; but I did not mean that a bull's head should look like any thing but a bull's head, for if it looks like a steer's or cow's, he will be uncertain in propagating his species. If the neck should be disproportionately long and slender, it denotes a weakly constitution. The body cannot well be too long whilst the legs keep wide apart, as a long body throws much weight in the carcass; but in very long bodies there is a tendency in the legs to get too close together, leaving the breast thin and reducing the twist. This I consider a serious misfortune.

In breeding it is of importance that where there is a deficiency in one, the other should be particularly good in that part, and the best should always be selected for breeders; rejecting every thing that is common. By always selecting the best and breeding from them alone, any stock may be very much improved, so that in a few generations they will hardly look as if they had sprung from such a stock.

I have frequently heard it asked what makes such cattle as I have described worth more than others equally large. There are many reasons; but I will confine myself to three. And first they come earlier to maturity, thus saving in those that are intended for beef two or three years' keeping. They carry more fat and flesh upon the most valuable parts. It is known to persons who are in the habit of buying beef of a butcher, that he makes a difference of four or five cents in a pound of meat taken from different parts of the same animal. Now it must be plain to every one, that those animals which carry their principal weight in those parts that command the highest price, must be worth the most, and of course he will give more for them. They fatten upon half the food that others require; of course they are worth more to the man who fattens them.

Wm. TRENOR.

Mrs Wirt, widow of the late Wm. Wirt, is about to publish a floral dictionary, with 58 engravings.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1838.

DAIRY STOCK.

We are daily more and more convinced of the mistakes and folly of our farmers in regard to the management of our dairy and milking stock. If we are thought to recur too frequently to this topic, its great importance must be our apology. We can find cows in numbers of our own native stock which have produced for weeks in the best of the season twelve, and in some cases fifteen pounds of butter per week without being forced by extraordinary feed; and we have known of a dairy of twenty-nine cows having averaged in a season six hundred and thirty pounds of new milk cheese; and these too all of native stock. Now what stock will do better than this? and why need we look for any other if we will but do ourselves, and these beneficent animals even half justice?

We are perfectly convinced that for milking and dairy purposes we need not go out of the country to find as valuable a stock as can be brought into it. We have heretofore asked the owners of the Improved Durham Short Horn Stock to let us know by actual measurement for a length of time, a week, a month, a season, what their cows will produce. We now go further. Without the slightest prejudice against their stock, and with a grateful sense of the patriotism and public spirit, which has induced them to bring this stock at great expense into the country, we now challenge them to show the well authenticated and exact results of the trials of these improved animals. We, on our part, promise to meet them with time, place and person, with examples of the produce of our own native stock, and then we will compare them together; and we engage to go heartily for the best. The distinguished editor of the Cultivator considers the list of remarkable cows of native stock given in our Report on Essex as hardly deserving of notice, because they were only examples of individuals under a state of high feeding. Now we say with perfect respect to our distinguished friend, produce if you can from all the Improved Short Horns in the country as many and equal examples of productiveness; under any feeding you please to adopt; and then we are prepared with a longer and a brighter list than we have yet given. But until this is done, let us not be in a hurry to change what we have for a race, whose claims to superiority for dairy purposes yet remain to be established; which can only be procured at a considerable expense, and whose condition can be maintained only by extravagant keeping. For the luxuriant prairies and alluvions of Ohio, Kentucky, and the rich Western States, where size and early maturity are matters of the first importance, we are disposed to believe that this beautiful race of animals, the Improved Durham Short Horns, will prove an invaluable acquisition; but it is not so we believe, at least we want further light to be convinced that it is so, for the hard hills, the short pastures, and the long winters of New England, where butter and cheese are the great objects of the farmer. We do most earnestly wish that the owners of good cows of any breed would be more particular in ascertaining the products of their cows, that we may not be continually met with guesses, which are altogether capricious; and which take their complexion too often wholly from the private interest, or prejudice, or self-conceit, or vanity of the owner. Get a lactometer and measure your cream. Weigh your milk and observe the pounds and ounces. Measure your milk and let us know whether the vessel you use for this purpose be a beer or a wine quart. Try the whole milk of your cow for a

week, a fortnight, or a month, and see how much butter, how many pounds and how many ounces she will yield. This is the proper and the only proper trial and test of her merit.

USEFUL INVENTION.

We were much gratified a few days since in passing through Lee with the ingenious arrangement for obtaining or rather conveying water, adopted on the farm of Mr Cornelius Basset. His house and barn stand on a side hill, and it was not easy to procure water for his cattle. He has a small stream of a permanent character and of excellent water flowing at the bottom of the hill, 20 or it may be 30 rods from his barn yard. He has here placed a small water wheel in a cistern filled by the brook, which is constantly turned by the stream; and, through logs laid to the yard, by means of a forcing pump operated by this wheel the water is sent up to his barn yard and there flows in a constant supply. The whole is a miniature example of the Fairmount Water Works in Philadelphia; and the experiment succeeds to admiration. The expense is trifling as the diameter of the wheel is not more than four feet. The whole is enclosed in a wooden box, so as to be easily covered in winter, and secured from frost. The arrangement reflects honor upon his ingenuity, and his whole farming is a beautiful example of neat, industrious, and highly intelligent cultivation.

BUFFALO BERRY—OR SILVER LEAF SHEPARDIA.—In the planting of trees, has it never occurred to our friends who have small or large gardens in the rear of their houses, that a tree bearing fruit in the winter would be an acquisition? Such a tree can be had. Nature has placed ruminating animals in high latitudes, where for a large portion of the year vegetation generally is sealed to them. To remedy this deficiency, there are trees and plants which are accessible and nutritious in the winter season. Among these, one of the most beautiful and useful is the silver leaf Shepardia, which is indigenous to our Rocky Mountains. When in foliage, the tree is beautiful indeed. Its leaves on the upper side are of a deep green, and beneath are silver. As the winds lift them a beautiful effect is produced by the shifting colors; the light silver green glancing in relief against the darker olive. Something similar may be noticed in one of the trees in the Park, between the site of the old Bridewell and the Sessions Court. In the winter the fruit of the Shepardia comes to maturity. It is a red berry, growing in thick clusters. Slightly acid, it is very agreeable in taste, and capable of sustaining life, as many explorers and trappers have proved. It makes too, most capital conserves and jellies. The tree may be obtained of the Messrs Winship in Brighton, Mass. Now, or soon is the season for setting out, and transplanting trees, and whoever orders this, or any other, of the Messrs Winship, will be promptly answered, and faithfully.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Saturday, August 18, 1838.

Mr Dana Parks of Roxbury, exhibited a fine large Autumnal Marrow Squash of the true sort weighing 37 1/2 lbs.

Mr Rogers of Watertown a basket of large late Lima Beans, extra fine. Also, without name, a basket of Tomatoes of unusually large size.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL POND, *Chairman.*

FLOWERS.

Saturday August 25, 1838.

By Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline, Hibiscus, Manihot, Portulaca pilosa, Gerardia flava, do. purpurea, a variety of Altheas, (one of which was new to us) and many other specimens of choice flowers.

By Dr J. C. Howard of Woodland, Brookline, a very fine Bouquet, and some specimens of the following varieties of the Dahlia, viz: Countess of Liverpool, Royal William, Beauty of Cambridge, Ophelia, &c.

Bouquets.—By Messrs Winship, Walker, Hovey & Co. and Jno. Hovey.

Dahlias.—By S. Walker, viz: Jackson's Rival Yellow King of Dahlias, Picta formosissima, Duchess of Buccleugh, and Belledonna.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

FRUITS.

There was quite a display of Plums, and the exhibition was greatly indebted to Messrs Pond and Johnson for its attractions.

By Mr Pond, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Pond's Seedling, Green Gage or Reine Claude, Washington, White Gage, and Corse's Nota Bene *Plums*. William's Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Andrews, Juliette and Cushing *Pears*.

By Mr Johnson, Washington, Green Gage, and White Gage *Plums*.

By Thomas Lee, Esq., Early Ann *Peaches*; this variety has proved with him, hardy and productive for a number of years past.

Melons.—The Napoleon Melon—very fine appearance and most delicious flavor.

By Dr J. C. Howard, from his garden Woodland, Brookline, Nettle Cantaloupe, Melon de Roche de Carreir, or Queen's pocket, and Napoleon *Musk Melons*, the two latter new kinds, and Red Siberian *Crab Apples*.

By M. P. Sawyer, Esq. from his garden at Portland, two varieties of *Peaches* (grown under glass) of extraordinary size and beauty.

By S. Walker, Esq., *Plums*, and Green Chissel *Pears*.

By S. Downer, Esq., Washington, Frederic of Wurttemberg, (Capeumont) and Juliette *Pears*. William's Favorite *Apples*, very handsome.

From Mrs C. H. Jones garden, Friend street, Smith's Orleans *Plums*, very large and fine.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHIARDS, *Chairman.*

VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes, or love apple, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

A vegetable curiosity brought from Asia, by the Rev. Mr Malcolm, exhibited for a name by C. W. Green, Esq.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL POND, *Chairman.*

Mr Luman Bartlett of this town has reaped *sixty-nine* shocks of Flint Wheat from one acre and five rods of upland. The farm on which this was raised was formerly owned by Mr H. G. Bowers of this town, who, by intelligent and scientific experiments, put the soil in the best order. Mr B. is now cultivating one of the best farms in Illinois, and doubtless his taste and fondness for the pursuit will do much there to elevate and improve the noble calling of Agriculture.—*Northampton Cour.*

Connecticut River is lower than it was ever known to be before. The small factory streams that flow into it are nearly dried up.

NOTICE.

The General Committee of Arrangements, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, 1st September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Special Committee are requested to meet as above, on Saturday, 1st September, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Per order,
SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

VOL. XVII. NO. 8.

MARKET.—MONDAY, August 27, 1838.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market about 475 Beef Cattle, 500 Stores, 5,000 eep, and 500 Swine.
A large number of Beef Cattle, several lots of Stores, eep and Swine unsold.

PRICE—Beef Cattle.—Several lots of cattle were ehashed on Saturday, at a higher price probably than as to day for a like quality. We reduce our quotations a trifle. First quality \$7 37 1-2 Second quality, 1 75 \$ 87 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 50

Stores.—Yearlings, \$9 a \$12. Two Year Old, \$15 a 00. Three Year Old, \$20 a \$25.

Sheep.—"Dull." Lots were sold at \$1 42, \$1 62, 88, \$2 00, \$2 25, and \$2 75.

Swine.—A lot of selected Old Barrows at 7, and a lot selected Barrow Shoats at a trifle over 8. A lot to ddle at 6 1-2 for Sows and 7 1-2 for Barrows: At re l from 7 to 9.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as he wanted, of the best kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding rms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a e opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, in the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever n in any village within the United States.

Autumn orders, the best approved for removal, and orders for seeds, I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut k Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, he office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Fibert street, Philadela, Pa.; Luther L. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Savanah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James man, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. hard and Parley, N. Y.; and the publishers of this ad ments, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass. Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly at tended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the age.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulry Plantations.
D. STEBBINS.
Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS.

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his cir ar metallic trough and roof for preventing canker worms n insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers ervices to apply the same to any extent that may be nted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to rathan Dennis in Portsmouth, R. I., in the autumn of 7, and exterminated the canker worms so completely t some of the trees hang so full of apples as to render it easary to prop them, although they have been eaten by e canker worms, or any substance that is readily ap plication of tar. The public are invited to examine orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is ead of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, the ends soldered together and made enough larger than e tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will e space. The space between the trough and the tree is ead with hay, straw, sawed, or any substance that is easily epressed by the growth of the tree; the trough is kept i place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when e tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may e argued by putting in a short piece so as to answer ten years e. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and ing them three times has been found to answer for one r, by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees treated, will be glad to eke early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For e, State, Town and County rights by
JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee,
Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837. 4w

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees d Silks, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, on onday the third day of September next, at nine o'clock, M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have e entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
JOHN H. LORING, Grotton,
ELI RICE, Marlborough,
WM BUCKMINSTER, Framingham,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord,
} Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said com ittee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the e next time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, Secretary.
Concord, August 13, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRYES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 MORBS DORTHEALIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. B. BANGS, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings. The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 800 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
August 13, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream top breed; from Mr Jaquette's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most luttler of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	
prime,	"	12 00	
BEES, (American)	pound	23	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod,	quintal	7 75	5 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel		
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Baltimore wharf,	"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"		
MEAL, Indian,	" barrels,	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 00	
southern flat, yellow,	"	95	
white,	"		
Rye, northern,	"		
Barley,	"	47	50
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	12 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs,			
Eastern screwed,		50	52
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	7	8
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	5	6
2d quality,	"	12	13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	12
southern, 1st sort,	"	26	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	20	22
do. country do.	"	25	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"		
do. dry hides,	"	13	19
Boston, do, slaughter,	"	17	19
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	cask	12 00	12 25
MACEREL, No. 1,	barrel	2 50	2 62
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	cask	26 00	
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	24 00	25 00
clear,	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	2 63	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	50	100
Red Top, southern,	"		
northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	17	18
Red Clover, northern,	pound	6	7
Southern Clover,	"	5	6
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	10	11
No. 2,	"	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	"	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	50	53
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	"	42	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	33	40
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	37
do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	45
Northern pulled,	"	38	40
{ Pulled superfine,	"	25	30
{ No. 1,	"		
{ No. 2,	"		
{ No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.
HAMS, northern,	pound	15 17
southern and western,	"	15 18
POAK, whole hogs,	"	9 10
POLTRY, per pair,	"	50 1 25
BUTTER, tub,	"	20 22
lump,	"	25 27
EGGS,	dozen	16 18
POTATOES, new,	bushel	60 65
CIDER,	barrel	2 75 3 00

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 53 Broad Street, Boston.
4w

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.
August 15, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BIBLE.

Lamp of our feet! whereby we trace,
Our path when went to stray;
Stream from the fount of heavenly grace
Brook by the traveller's way!

Bread of our souls! whereon we feed,
True manna from on high!
Our ruddy and chart! wherein we read
Of realms beyond the sky!

Pillar of fire—through watches dark!
Or radiant cloud by day!
When waves would whelm our tossing bark—
Our anchor and our stay!

Pole-star of life's tempestuous deep!
Beacon! when doubts surround.
Compass! by which our course we keep!
Our deep-sea lead—to sound.

Riches in poverty! Our aid
In every needful hour!
Unshaken rock! the pilgrim's shade,
The soldier's fortress tower!

Our shield and buckler in the fight!
Victory's trump—our fan!
Comfort in grief! in weakness, might!
In sickness—Glead's lamb!

Childhood's preceptor! manhood's trust!
Old age's firm ally!
Our hope—when we go down to dust—
Of immortality!

Pure oracle of Truth Divine!
Unlike each fabled dream,
Given forth from Dolphin's mystic shrine,
Or grove of Academe!

Word of the ever-living God!
Will of His Glorious Son!
Without thee how could earth be trod,
Or heaven itself be won?

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, April 30, 1838. }

The twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the settling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H. and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each. The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4 in the 6th Range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawaukeag Point to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About \$17,000 will be expended this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole dis-

tance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by this State is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the condition of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such township.

The settling duties required by law, are "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook county in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information, to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "the average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equalling in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial climate, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records."

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould."

This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the granary of the north."

In another place Doctor Jackson says—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominant growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while oak scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Schoons to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Tennessee lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward

to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone valuable both for building materials and for agriculture and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, amid terminable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situated on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Passoboscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of a road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into that region, it is believed that an uncommon opportunity now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here from time to time, from the progress of surveys, and reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all inquirers, and every facility granted within the means of that office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, to actual settlers under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those who only will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than five cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.*

SEC 2. *Be it further enacted, That whenever two or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of said lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.*

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same be hereby repealed.*

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838. This bill, having had three several readings passed and enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker. In Senate, March 23, 1838. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.
March 23, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD KENT,
Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838. }

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest, SAM'L P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

AGRICULTURE IN MAINE.

The capabilities and resources of Maine as an agricultural country have been much underrated, not only by strangers but by a great majority of its own inhabitants. It has been looked upon as a place fit only for lumbering, fishing and speculation, and it was supposed, generally, that she must be dependent upon the fertile fields and prairies of the West for a supply of bread stuffs to support her population while engaged in these vocations. Maine has been thrown upon her true resources of wealth in consequence of the great depression in the commercial world, the failure in part of its trade, and the reaction of the speculations, which so intoxicated many of her own citizens as well as of the neighboring States. Aided by the liberal patronage of the State, and encouraged by the splendid success of two successive seasons, it remains no longer a matter of doubt, but a certainty, that Maine can, not only raise her own bread stuffs, but soon have a surplus for exportation. We have recently returned from an excursion in Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, of four weeks, having travelled five hundred miles in the former place in various directions, giving us an opportunity to visit many farms and to fall in company with many intelligent men, who are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and from what we have seen and heard, have come to the conclusion that we were possessed of the spirit of emigration, we would look eastward, rather than turn our faces to the "far West." Some portions of the State are equal in fertility to any part of our country which will be seen by the facts which are given below. There are large tracts of it for sale, yet untouched by the woodman's axe, which may be purchased for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, a short distance from navigable streams, and in one of the most healthy climates in the world.

It appears that the grain worm, so injurious to the wheat crop has not crossed the Penobscot; but between that river and the Kennebec we found it had been somewhat injurious in many places. Immense quantities of wheat are raised this year, exceeding by far the amount raised last season, although it is said not to be quite so plump and heavy; but the quantity sowed was much larger.

Mr S. C. Clark, of Springfield, gave us the following statement of the quantity of produce raised upon his farm last season, viz:

1100 bushels of wheat on 31 1-2 acres from 31 1-2 bushels sown.

589 bushels of wheat and oats mixed; two fifths of which was wheat on about 13 acres, from 13 1-2 bushels sown.

86 1-2 bushels of rye from 2 bushels sown on short of two acres of land.

1500 bushels of potatoes on six acres.

160 " ruta baga on one fourth an acre.

7 " white beans.

50 tons hay on forty acres.

400 lbs. maple sugar.

12 bushels beets and carrots beside what were used in the family.

The land was taken from the stump, or was in a wilderness state eight years since. Mr Clark also stated that the poorest man in the town, who by the way, is deaf and dumb, raised eighty bushels of wheat. This town is about sixty miles from Bangor, near the military road from that place to Houlton, and was "from the stump," about the same time Mr Clark commenced his operations.

The Hon. Ira Fisk, of Lincoln, informed us that he raised last year in township No. 4, adjoining Springfield, 1200 bushels of wheat, at the rate of 30 to 35 bushels per acre: 500 bushels of oats, 60 bushels to the acre: 1900 bushels potatoes, 700 of which were raised on 1 3-4 acres without manure: 1100 bushels ruta baga, at the rate of 400 bushels per acre, and 85 tons of hay at the rate of 1 1-4 tons per acre. The produce of his farm was sold on the place to timber-men at the following prices. Wheat \$1.50 per bushel: oats 42 to 50 cents per bushel: hay \$15 per ton: potatoes, 33 cents per bushel. The price this year will probably be somewhat reduced. The cost of clearing wild land, viz. cutting, burning, rolling the logs and sowing the seed, is estimated from 12 to \$15 per acre: at these prices it is generally taken on contract. The average crop is estimated from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre in this section of the country; and crops of 35 bushels and even more not unfrequently, which will pay the cost of the land, clearing and harvesting, and leave a handsome profit. The land on the seacoast is generally much inferior to many tracts back in the country; but the advantages that are, or may be derived from the muscle beds and other maritime manure will make up the deficiency so far as the raising of potatoes, hay, oats and barley are concerned. As to wheat, the seacoast is not so favorable for its production.

A farm in Ellsworth, on which are 90 acres of mowing, produced this season by estimation 140 tons of hay. It has been mowed fifteen years in succession, and the hay sold, no stock of any consequence having been kept upon it, and has not deteriorated. Its productiveness has been retained by suffering the after crop to remain on the ground, and by an annual dressing of muscle manure. It was remarked that the shells were somewhat in the way of the scythe, but a heavy roller passed over it in the spring would remedy that evil. A muscle bed attached to a farm is a valuable appendage not often appreciated as it should be.

Indian corn is not much cultivated east of the Penobscot, and in comparison with other grain, very little between that river and the Kennebec. This species of grain is an uncertain crop, and even where favored with the best season, does not give so profitable a return as wheat. We noticed many fields which looked well and to all appearances out of the way of frost, the last week in August. Hay has come in bountifully throughout the State, and the prospect for potatoes is generally good, and we see no reason why Maine should not thank God and take courage.

J. B.

GREEN'S STRAW CUTTER.

Our ingenious countryman, Mr Green, has received a high compliment, in the encomium which has been passed upon his machine by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. A description of this machine was sent from Canada to the secretary, by Mr Ferguson, who pronounced it "the easiest and the most effective cutter he ever met with—a real first rate machine." The communication was laid before the committee on machinery, who, after making a machine according to the description, and sufficiently testing it, reported that they found it "to bear out all that was reported of it by Mr Ferguson;" that "it is now ascertained, that it will cut *three times more* than the best of the common sort, and with *less force*;" and that "one person driving the machine will cut with ease five hundred weight of hay or straw in an hour." This is a high, but deserved commendation. The notice, with a cut of this machine, is published in the society's papers for June.—*Cultivator*.

Green's Straw Cutter, may be had at the office of the New England Farmer. In the next number we shall have an engraving of the machine. How-ever high the commendation of the H. A. S. of Scotland may, it is not overrated.—*Pub. N. E. Farmer*.

STEEPING SEED WHEAT.

We have two communications from Mr J. Hathaway, persisting in his notion, that the germinating power of Italian wheat is destroyed by steeping it a few hours in brine; though Mr H. admits, that his results might in some measure have been produced by the grain having been passed through a smut machine. On the other hand, Mr Hathaway's neighbor, B. P. Johnson writes us, that he soaked the seed for six acres, in a pickle as strong as he could make it, to which he added saltpetre, for fourteen hours, and that he never has known wheat come finer and better. In another case his wheat was soaked twentyfour hours, in brine that would bear an egg—and afterwards remained in a barrel ten or twelve days, was then sown, and gave a product of twentyfour bushels to the acre. We have other notices to the same effect, which it is hardly necessary to detail, as we feel a perfect confidence, from the ten, nay, hundreds of thousands of trials that have successfully been made, that steeping seed grain in brine, and liming it, does not destroy its vegetating principle. Yet there is one other case we may quote, which, if there were doubts remaining, would seem to set the matter at rest. Mr Medary, editor of the Ohio Farmer, steeped the Italian wheat *eightyfour hours*, in a warm temperature, in a pickle so strongly saturated with salt as to coat the grain—and yet *every seed grew*. In another instance, the seed remained in the liquid, or brine, *three weeks*; and of this, too, every seed appeared to grow.

While on this subject of steeps, we will detail a fact communicated to us by Mr. B. V. French, of Brintree, Mass. He steeped seed corn in a solu-

tion of saltpetre, and planted some of it upon dry, and some upon wet ground; not more than a tenth of the latter grew, while seed not soaked, planted upon wet ground, came well. The steeped seed planted upon dry ground, came up almost without a failure. We leave to naturalists the solution of the questions, why Mr French's soaked corn, planted in wet ground, and Mr Hathaway's brined wheat, did not grow. They seem both to be exceptions to a general law.—*Cultivator*.

THE REVOLVING HORSE RAKE IN ENGLAND.

Newly Introduced American Hay Rake.—A new hay rake of American invention has been introduced into this country, and promises to be of material benefit to the farmer during the hay-making season. The implement has a light beam or stock, nine feet in length, to which are attached rows of teeth, both before and behind. It is drawn over the sward by a horse; and as soon as the interstices between the teeth are filled, the workman in attendance moves a handle, which turns the rake right over, and presents the side which has hitherto been empty. In this manner the hay is deposited in little heaps throughout the field, and the principle advantages of the implement are, that it vastly economizes labor in a very busy season, and at the same time sweeps the field with the greatest nicety.

Thus it is that the inventions of civilized countries may benefit each other; and though occasional importations are made, still they are not to the extent that is desirable. Prejudice may have something to do with this. We may fancy that we have arrived at the highest point of perfection in the invention and manufacture of all sorts of tools and implements: if so, the sooner such notions are discarded the better it will be for ourselves. 'Tis true that America is only a newly civilized country, but for all that she can boast of her intelligent farmers. The able papers of Mr Ruffin, which appeared some time ago in the *British Farmer's Magazine*, and the address of Dr Beekman, in our present number, need no comment. Our farmers will perceive that the sound sentiments embodied therein are worthy of the oldest of civilized nations: they show an intimate acquaintance with the subjects of which they treat, and their writers will be regarded with the veneration that ever follows the memories of talented men. If, however we would have agriculture advance in the same ratio as manufactures, we must take similar measures to effect it. We must banish prejudice, and avail ourselves of the foreign aid that may be had for seeking, and by thus increasing our resources, we shall simplify the operations on the farm, and secure increased produce.—*British Farmer's Magazine*.

(Selected for the New England Farmer.)

HOGS.

SECTION 1. "Hogs are most extraordinary animals; but, though in many respects rather disagreeable, they are of very considerable importance to the community at large, and to the farmers in particular. There is no animal affords so much human sustenance in flesh, in proportion to the time in which it is raised: and in no instance has Nature shown her economy more than in this race, the stomachs seeming to be intended as a receptacle for many things that other creatures refuse, and

which, but for them, would be entirely wasted; for they industriously gather up, and greedily devour, what would otherwise be trodden under foot—the refuse of the fields, the gardens, the barns, and the scullery."

THE BOAR.—"In describing the boar, I mean to give the form, and every good property a hog ought to possess. Beginning at the head—the mouth should be small; the snout, or nose end, fine; the fore part of the face, from the nose to the crown, rather short, thin, and straight; the eyes quick, and shining like that of a ferret; the ears short and thin, sharp at the end, turning up, standing near together, and put forwards so as nearly to meet at the ends; the crown, or forehead, should be narrow and the cheeks full; the upper part of the neck very full, so as when fat, to be nearly as broad at the top as the shoulders and back, viz. from the ears to the shoulders, that part where the head is cut off, being nearly as round as the body; the shoulders should be very broad above, and continue of that regular breadth all along the back to the tail; the tail should stand low down; the back from the neck to the top above where the tail is set on should be straight, and the tail fixed in such a manner as for the upper part of it to be invisible when fat; the ribs well extended, and rather rounding, but not required to be so much so as some other animals; from the part where the tail stands, down to the carmel, between the thighs, what is called the twist, should be very much cloven; the thighs very thick, both inside and out; the belly part, when fat, should nearly touch the ground, from the hind legs to the fore, and continuing to the chops; the shoulders should be well extended, so as to form a complete, deep, round side, from head to tail; the tail small and short, with little hair; the bone of the legs rather small in proportion to the size; the leg, from the carmel to the ground, short; the fore legs the same; the hoofs short and round, to tread very straight on all the legs; the hair long, fine, and thin, having few bristles, or if none the better; if the hair shed along the back, like a long-wooled sheep, it is a recommendation; and the skin, or rind, should be thin, without any being loose or superfluous."

SECTION 2. "The mouth being small, will prevent its taking in much food at once, and the animal is therefore more likely to masticate it properly; a fine snout indicates fine symmetry in other parts; the crown being formed narrow, with a quick eye, looking smart, is almost a certain indication of quick aptitude to fatten; the ears short, and sharp, hair long and thin, without bristles—if a pig have these properties, let the other shape be what they may, he is sure to be a good feeder. A hog that has short, mossy hair, thickly set, generally has a thick, coarse skin, loose and wrinkled, which is one of the worst faults a pig can possess. There is little waste or offal about hogs; therefore, a large long ear, hanging down on each side of the head, with long, large legs, &c., would not be so great a fault in them as in other animals, if they were not a certain indication of hard thrivers, and that they will on a certainty cost more feeding than they are worth. I have remarked that the upper part of the neck should be thick, which is one of the very best properties in regard to being well covered with flesh, and that of a good quality; for when a hog in a store state is thick on the upper part of the neck, that sort of flesh, which is lean, or rather in a fattening state, is sure to continue all along the back, on both sides the chine, inside and out, ma-

king very heavy griskins, and prime roasting parts when killed as pork pigs; and if kept to the age of bacon hogs, (which ought not to be less than two years, as there is not the requisite solidity in the fat or flesh of young pigs,) that sort of flesh naturally descends to the shoulders, and along the fat parts of the sides, producing the bacon flitches agreeable layers of lean in every part, and by being so mixed or layered, the fat will be rendered more firm, not so soft and greasy. Hogs that are not so properly made are, some of them, all fat, and in every stage, either as pork or bacon, they have no more flavor than hogs-lard."

SECTION 3. Hogs are of various kinds, therefore the choice of the sort should be regulated by the treatment they are to receive. I shall describe the several species that have fallen under my observation."

"The *Berkshire* pigs are distinguishable by their color and shape. Their color is a spotted white, and some are sandy, with small black spots regularly all over them; a few are entirely sandy. The hair is long, and thinly set, but much curled, looking very rough, and the real true breed feathered, having long hair growing round the outward edge, which looks rather unseemly, but is found not to be an imperfection. The hair indicates a coarseness, as if the skins were thick, but they are quite the reverse; the best sort, although very large, being remarkably thin in the rind, and equally fine in the flesh; they are, with very few, if any exception, better known by their hair than any other appearance, and the best of these pigs have no bristles; indeed, so remarkable are they in that respect, that those I took into America received the name of Parkinson's no bristle pigs. The Americans were so partial to this breed that I sold sucking pigs weighing 20 to 32 lbs. each, at 20 dollars a sow, and 25 dollars a boar. I knew a pig, of this breed, killed at the age of 15 months, which weighed 574 lbs.* When choice is made of even the best kinds, they require very attentive nursing, and good support when sucking the sow. The sow should be well kept, in a clean warm dry sty, well littered with clean dry straw, changed once a week at least; every place should be made thoroughly clean, even the bottom must be swept, and the trough they are fed in washed daily. The young pigs should be learnt to eat as soon as possible,

* Along with the sheep, Mr Barney brought a hog, two years old last fall, of General Ridgely's Parkinson stock, which weighed:

Nett weight,	751
Leaf fat,	88

American Farmer Vol. 5th p. 40.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. Oliver Fisk (see *New England Farmer Vol. 3, page 222*.) He says—"I have obtained the following account of the introduction of this breed of swine from the Hon. T. Pickering. He saw them first on a farm of General Ridgely, at Hampton, 14 miles from Philadelphia. General Ridgely, informed him that they were brought to this country, as a present to General Washington, from the Duke of Bedford, (hence, the name, by which they are now known,) who committed them to the care of an English farmer by the name of Parkinson. This man took a farm in the neighborhood of Baltimore; but instead of sending the swine to Gen. Washington, Parkinson sold them. General Ridgely esteemed them very highly, and sent Col. Pickering a pair of them, in a vessel bound to Salem. Mr John Reed of Roxbury obtained the breed from Col. Pickering's stock; from Mr Reed I obtained the offspring from separate litters, and transferred them to Worcester, where by avoiding the breeding directly in and in, I have preserved them without their degenerating."

and never suffered to remain with the sow longer than from seven to eight weeks."

"The *Susser* pig is another very good kind, distinguished by being black and white but not spotted; frequently black at both ends, and white in the middle. These pigs are of smaller size, but very handsome in their form: the skin, or rind, is superior to that of most other kinds; the hair very thinly set, fine and long; their general size, when full grown, is about 280 lbs. They are quick growers, and with proper care attain perfection more early than any other breed."

"The *Suffolk* white pig stands high, is narrow in the back, and the forehead is rather broad; the ears stand pretty well; the hair is short with many bristles. The weight when full grown is about 260 lbs."

"The *Lincolnshire* white pigs are distinguished as being of superior form to all others, except the Berkshire. Their ears are neither long nor short, stand rather near together, pointing forwards; are sharp at the extremity, rather flat, and turn up a little at the ends. They are of very fair size and can be made to weigh over 400 lbs. when full grown."

"*Cheshire* pigs are distinguishable by their gigantic size: in color they are black and white, blue and white, and some all white. Their heads are large, with very long ears hanging down on both sides of the face, so that they can scarcely see their way; they are from head to tail remarkably long, as is the tail likewise; very narrow according to their size, and many have an elevated or curved back; they are very flat on the sides and deep, with large bones, long legs and much loose skin."—*Parkinson on Live Stock.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1838.

From Hon. E. Vose of Dorchester, Melons of the Greenflesh variety, viz. Persian, Minorea and Cantaloupe. (The contributor very politely placed this fruit upon the Committee's table for the proof of its quality: upon dissection it was found to be of very delicious flavor, finely ripened and of the genuine varieties.)

From Joshua Gardner, Esq. of Dorchester. Fine River Apples.

From Mr J. Wiggins of Portsmouth, a beautiful summer apple (name unknown.)

A fine Apple from Manchester, Virginia, gathered by a traveller.

From Capt. John De Wolf, Brighton, a basket of Julian Pears, very fine.

From Mr John B. Barstow, Hanover. A basket of Summer Pippin, apparently a fine fruit, but having been too long kept the flavor was lost.

From Sam'l Walker, Esq. Roxbury, a dish of fine Plums, variety, Bolmar's Washington, Princes White Gage and Italian Damask.

From Sam'l R. Johnson, Esq. Charlestown. Three baskets magnificent Plums, two of Bolmar's Washington and one of Green Gage; also, a branch from the tree very full and of large size fruit.

From Robert Manning, Esq. Salem, was received a large basket containing the following Pears. Variety, Summer Frankreal, Red Juneating, Harel or Hessel, and Dearborn's Seedling. Apples, variety, White Astracan, Nonsuch, (English,) and Putnam's Harvey. Plums, variety, Dana, Byfield, and Red Canada, (the latter planted for stock) it

was unfortunate that the liberal contribution was not received till at the close of the exhibition, as it contained many very valuable and handsome specimens.

From Mr Pond of Cambridgeport. His usual large and handsome display of *Plums* for which he is so much distinguished; his varieties were, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Bingham, Green Gage, White Gage, Corses Field Marshal and Bolmar's Washington.

From Hon. John Lowell, a specimen of Cuba Tomato, very beautiful, they were distributed for the seed, agreeable to the wish of the contributor, as expressed in the following letter received by the Committee.

For the Committee of Fruits and Vegetables.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1838.

To the Committee of the H. Society for Vegetables.

GENTS.—I send you the Tomatoes of Cuba, which are much preferred by the Spaniards to those we raise. Indeed, for a preserve for the desert, they are much more beautiful. I was fearful, they would not ripen in our climate; but I found they were eight days earlier than our own raised near them in the open ground.

I thought some cultivators might like to try them, and therefore send some ripe ones. They are abundant bearers.

I am very respectfully, your ob't servant.

JOHN LOWELL.

FLOWERS.

Dahlias.—By Messrs Hovey & Co., a fine specimen of variety, Mrs Rushton. The form, color and size of this variety are good; it will rank among the *number ones*.

By S. Walker, varieties, Jackson's Rival Yellow, King of Dahlias, Dutchess of Buccleugh, Dennisii, Widnall's Perfection and Lady Ann.

Bouquets.—By Dr J. C. Howard, Woodlands, Brookline; Messrs Winship, Brighton; Messrs Hovey & Co., of Cambridgeport; Mr John Hovey, and S. Walker of Roxbury. For the Committee S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

The Committee of Arrangements at their meeting this day, voted that the annual exhibition shall take place on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday*, 19th, 20th and 21st days of the present month.

The *Special Committee to decorate the Hall and to take care of the fruits and flowers*, viz.: Messrs L. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschemacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, J. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. H. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheafe, Alexander McLennan, J. Breck and J. L. L. F. Warren, will meet at the room of the Society on Saturday morning 8th and 15th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Per order,

J. WALKER, *Chairman*.

From the Albany Cultivator.

INDUSTRY vs. INDOLENCE.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Sir—Industry produces a stream that flows slowly on to elevate the inquiring mind, which forms a sure foundation and great barrier against every vice. It is a granary to the mind, where every virtue will be stored: it lends a sweet tincture to every action, which is gratefully cherished.

The man who has no occupation must be quite unhappy; toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of

health and enjoyment. How nobly every order is displayed! The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. Every briar and thorn which is strewn in our path; every annoying insect which appears to surround us, by divine mercy, could not have been spared.

We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome, by our united exertion, than we could have been by spontaneous bounty, and unbounded profusion.

No way can the body and mind be so morally and effectually improved, as by the toil that fatigues them. That toil receives its manifold rewards daily, by the pleasure it bestows. The enjoyments are so varied and peculiar, that no wealth can purchase them, no honor can win them, no indolence can taste them.

Many people imagine themselves in pleasures, provided they are neither in business nor study. Nothing like it; they leave not one trace of their laborious and intellectual exertion behind them, no more than if they were asleep.

By contracting habits from laziness they frequent only those places where they are free from all those restraints, attractions and demands, which do justly surround them.

This sinks the indolent into contemptible obscurity all the days of his life. He only lives to die in a thousand errors, and rather adopt the prejudices of others than give himself the trouble of acquiring true knowledge, which tends to form correct opinions of his own.

Idleness leaves a man in the lowest state; his pleasures are all sensual, no wants are sought after but those of appetite. The man of industrious habits is looking forward, with a degree of superiority, to more noble and higher attainments in intellectual enterprise. He discovers that the happiness of individuals and security of society are formed by the industrious habits which elevate the mind, and is carried forward in search of something more excellent, and obtains a proper degree of superiority over the common senses of life by learning to feel himself capable of higher aims and nobler enjoyments. That which abstracts the thoughts from sensual gratifications, and exerts us to look for happiness within ourselves, will surely advance, in a measure, the dignity of our nature: therefore all good pursuits reward themselves; one truth constantly presents another to view, and while our store of knowledge and enjoyments are constantly increasing, kind nature can never be exhausted.

Industry, properly applied, will most assuredly advance our prosperity: the advantages of which are two-fold; it will, in a measure, be estimated by the pecuniary profit produced, but more by the superior tone of industry and economy which the possessor unconsciously acquires.

That which the industrious has obtained by his own proper and well directed exertion at once causes him to feel raised in the scale of being, and endows him with the capacity of enlarging the stock of his possessions.

When property is accumulated by the industrious peasantry, it never fails to produce impressions on their minds, very lasting and unavoided. In such instances it renders them more industrious. They also strive to better educate their children, that they may be better fitted for some good and useful attainment and station in life.

S. W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, N. Aug. 8, 1838.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WEEDS.

The astonishing increase of weeds,—and by this name we mean all noxious plants that infest soils, especially cultivated ones,—such as the thistle, redroot, charlic, Johnswort, daisy, and a multitude of others with which our farmers are but too well acquainted, would seem to demand that more attention should be paid to the best methods of exterminating them, or at least preventing their increase, before the cultivation of our richest fields becomes impossible or unprofitable.

Many weeds spread rapidly by the root, as the thistle, Johnswort, &c.; others are propagated only by seeds, as the redroot and charlic: but, as there is scarce a plant that cannot be propagated by the seeds, and those first named it is evident spread extensively that way as well as by the roots, it is clear the preventing the formation and ripening of seed should be the first object with the farmer, to prevent their being scattered by sowing, or by the spreading of manures, the second thing to be aimed at.

Farmers who allow the weeds named, or indeed any others, to ripen and distribute their seed unmolested, are preparing a rich harvest of losses in the actual value of their farms, and of toil and trouble in their management; and those who sow, or allow to be sown on their farms, seed of any kind containing these pestiferous germs—we say nothing here of those who knowingly dispose of them, as the conscience of a man who would spread his neighbor's fields with the thistle, steincroot, or charlic must be proof against all ordinary appeals to a moral sense—must we think entirely overlook the fearful consequences, if not to themselves, to their posterity. There are many farms within our knowledge the profits of which are already most materially lessened from the operation of these causes, and the evil instead of diminishing is yearly increasing.

In the cultivation of grain, to which so much of our country is, and must be devoted, the farmer is exposed to this increasing evil in at least three different ways to which the owner of a grazing farm is not liable; first from ploughing in seed scattered by the winds or the birds; second, from that mixed with the grain or grass seeds sown by him; and thirdly, from that carried from the yard in manures and spread upon the soil; and it is unquestionably owing to this last cause that we witness such a rapid spread of some of these weeds on cultivated land. The foul stuff grown with the hay or grain, principally the latter, ripens its seeds in the field, is carted to the stack or the barn, fed out or threshed out and thrown into the yard, the seeds lie unhurt in the manure preparing for vegetation until carted upon the ploughed fields for fallow or spring crops, and ready to spring with vigor the moment they come in contact with the earth. The weeds may in a great measure be prevented by proper precautions from ripening their seeds in the fields; the grain or grass seeds sown may be, and should be, thoroughly cleaned or never put into the earth; but if the bad seeds get into the manure, there is scarcely a possibility that they will not spread as far, and into as many fields, as the manure is carried.

We are the advocates of the application of long manure, unless some pressing reason forbids. It clearly affords greater nourishment to crops than if allowed to ferment and rot above the surface, and,

therefore, where circumstances admit should always be ploughed under, to undergo the process of decomposition. But we are also prepared to forego part of these advantages, if they cannot be secured, (and where foul stuff has been grown in the hay or straw that constitutes the principal part of long manure, we are confident they cannot,) without running the great risk, or encountering the absolute certainty of stocking our fields with the justly dreaded weeds. In this case the gain from the unrotted manure, is far more than counterbalanced by the loss on the crop occasioned by the presence of the weeds; to say nothing of the more serious injury resulting from their, obtaining a foothold in our fields yet free from them, an injury which half a dozen ordinary crops would hardly compensate. It, therefore, seems plain that a method that shall destroy the seeds in the dung, before it shall be applied to the soil must eventually be preferable to one that leaves them free to vegetate, even should some part of its efficiency be lost in the process.

This destruction of all seeds in manure can be effected by the great heat produced in dung by fermentation, when that process is conducted under circumstances favorable to its development; and to do this it is only necessary that the decomposition of the manure should be carried on in the piles. It is well known that the degree of heat produced in an ordinary hot bed, in which the manure is not disturbed, would become destructive to all vegetation were the seeds planted upon it while the fermentation was most active, or the heat not mitigated, and that it actually is so to all seeds that are in the manure when placed in the bed. So certain is this effect, that some have deemed it cheaper in the end, to be at the expense of constructing hot beds, for the sake of the manure, rather than to use common barnyard manure with its infinity of seeds on the garden. All manure ferments in decomposition, and consequently heats more or less; but it is only when made into piles, that the heat is sufficient to destroy the vitality of the seeds it may contain. If, therefore, farmers would adopt the practice generally of heaping their manure either in the yard, or the field, and allowing the heat to rise and remain sufficiently long to destroy the seeds of weeds, &c., that might be in it, they would be certain of being freed from one of the most prominent causes of the propagation of worthless plants. If the heaps were formed of alternate layers of vegetable mould, or swamp mud, and manure, the mould or mud would absorb much of the fertilizing gases that without such precautions will escape during the fermentation, and the whole mass be rendered more valuable than without such mixture.

It is true the system here recommended would add something at first to the labor necessary on the farm; but when the work required for keeping down weeds in the field, or the garden, or separating foul seeds from grain, is taken into consideration, a very great saving in labor would undoubtedly be effected, independent of the pleasure in working a farm, and the additional value given to a farm, free from the nuisances to which we have alluded. The only precaution that would seem necessary in this preparation of manure would be to occasionally examine the heap of dung or compost, and if the heat was like to be so great as to injure the mass to open it to the air a little; and if on the contrary the fermentation should not be brisk enough to add a little water to the pile, or what

would be still better, from the yard as that always contains a large quantity of salts in solution, and would prove an effective as well as valuable agent in the process. Our farms are too valuable to be surrendered to the dominion of these weeds without an effort to check or destroy them. The weeding system as practised in England to keep their grain and farms clean cannot be adopted here where labor is so high; but we can endeavor to prevent these weeds going to seed, and we can prevent their extension in the manure by destroying their germination; and there is no one who knows the loss they would occasion, but will admit the object is at least worth an effort.

TO DESTROY THE GRAIN FLY.

A gentleman has just communicated to us a method of destroying the grain fly which will cost but a very little, and which he thinks will not only be effectual in saving a crop of grain, but if generally practised by farmers, will rid the country, in a great measure, of this enemy. He observes that he was lately examining a piece of wheat and was surprised in finding only now and then a grain worm in the hull, as they were generally very plenty; he inquired of the farmer the cause, who told him that he had destroyed the flies by carrying pitchwood torches through his grain, commencing in the evening as soon as it began to grow dark, and as early in the season as the flies made their appearance, and continuing the operation till the flies were all destroyed or had fled, which was about six or seven nights. As he passed through the grain, he carried a pole that struck against the tops of the grain, which caused them to fly up into the fire, as is the general practice, with insects, when they were either destroyed, or disabled by having their wings burnt off so as to prevent their doing mischief. This farmer said he was induced to try this method as his neighbor last year saved his grain in this manner, while others in the vicinity had theirs greatly injured by the grain worm.

A cheap apparatus can be made for destroying flies in this manner, by which the business can be done with great expedition. Take two long, light poles, and commencing two or three feet from the butt ends, cut them away so as to bring the butt nearly to a point, then splice them together, lapping about as far as they are cut away, and fasten them with nails. In this manner a great length of pole may be had with but little weight, as it is to be carried by the middle. One pole may be used, but it will not be on so good a principle for lightness. We will give another method of making this part of the apparatus, as it may be more convenient for fixing the fires. Take a very long piece of board, straight on one edge, four or five inches wide in the middle, with the other edge cut away straight from the centre to about one inch in width at the ends; let the straight edge of this board be up, and nail on to it another piece, lying flat wise, of the same length, three or four inches wide in the middle, and about one and a half inch wide at the ends. This will be light and strong.

These boards or poles are to be carried so as to strike the tops of the grain and start the flies, and the fires should be a little above the boards so as not to burn the grain. When pitchwood can be had it will be good for fires; pieces can be fitted to small holes bored into the poles or boards; they should be of sufficient length to bring the fire above the wheat. Where pitchwood cannot conveniently

be obtained, tar, which is very cheap, may be fixed with tow so as to burn long, and if the light be not bright enough, spirits of turpentine may be added. The lights should be within two or three feet of each other. A thin piece of board might be elevated ten or twelve inches above the flat piece, before named, and on this might be fastened light vessels for the tar. By proper care in fixing poles or boards, a breadth could be taken through a piece of grain of twenty or thirty feet.

These suggestions as to an apparatus for destroying this great pest of the farmer may be of advantage to some; others may fix a better contrivance. We regret that we did not hear of this method earlier, that it might have been tried when the flies first made their appearance. Though the season in which the flies usually do mischief may be passed, yet farmers may judge, in a measure, of the utility of this method by carrying lights through their wheat as soon as it is dark, as there may be some flies remaining. We think that it appears reasonable that the grain fly may be destroyed as here recommended, and the experiments that have been made, so far as we have heard, have been successful. The vast amount of grain destroyed by these insects, should induce every farmer in the country to exert himself to discover a remedy against their ravages, and every method recommended that has any reason to support it, should be fairly tested; and those who make experiments should communicate the result to the public that others may benefit from their experience.—*lb.*

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

NEW METHOD OF ANALYSING SOILS.—Continued.

Dr Dana's remarks in answer to these inquiries I shall omit for the present, and quote the remainder of his remarks preliminary to his rules for analysis. If any sentences seem to be somewhat repetitions of those already quoted, it is sufficient to say, that they were communicated at different times, in private letters in answer to inquiries which I had made, that I might be sure not to mistake his meaning. On a subject so new, some repetitions are not undesirable.

"Geine forms the basis of all the nourishing parts of all vegetable manures. The relations of soils to heat and moisture depend chiefly on geine. It is in fact, under its three states of 'vegetable extract, geine, and carbonaceous mould,' the principle which gives fertility to soils long after the action of common manures has ceased. In these three states it is essentially the same. The experiments of Saussure have long ago proved that air and moisture convert insoluble into soluble geine. Of all the problems to be solved by agricultural chemistry, none is of so great practical importance as the determination of the quantity of soluble and insoluble geine in soils. This is a question of much higher importance than the nature and proportions of the earthy constituents and soluble salts of soils. It lies at the foundation of all successful cultivation. Its importance has been not so much overlooked as undervalued. Hence, on this point the least light has been collected from the labors of Davy and Chaptal. It needs but a glance at any analysis of soils, published in the books, to see that fertility depends not on the proportion of the earthy ingredients. Among the few facts, best established in chemical agriculture, are these: that a soil, whose earthy part is composed

wholly, or chiefly, of one earth; or any soil, with excess of salts, is always barren: and that plants grow equally well in all soils, destitute of geine, up to the period of fructification,—failing of geine, the fruit fails, the plants die. Earths, and salts, and geine, constitute, then, all that is essential; and soils will be fertile, in proportion as the last is mixed with the first. The earths are the plates, the salts the seasoning, the geine the food of plants. The salts can be varied but very little in their proportions, without injury. The earths admit of wide variety in their nature and proportions. I would resolve all into '*granitic sand*;' by which I mean the finely divided, almost impalpable mixture of the detritus of granite, gneiss, mica slate, sienite, and argillite; the last, giving by analysis, a compound very similar to the former. When we look at the analysis of vegetables, we find these inorganic principles constant constituents—silica, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, potash, soda, and sulphuric and phosphoric acids. Hence these will be found constituents of all soils. The phosphats have been overlooked from the known difficulty of detecting phosphoric acid. Phosphate of lime is so easily soluble when combined with mucilage or gelatine, that it is among the first principles of soils exhausted. Doubtless the good effects, the lasting effects, of bone manure, depend more on the phosphat of lime, than on its animal portion. Though the same plants growing in different soils are found to yield variable quantities of the *salts* and earthy compounds; yet I believe that accurate analysis will show, that similar parts of the same species, at the same age, always contain the inorganic principles above named, when grown in soils arising from the natural decomposition of granite rocks. These inorganic substances will be found not only in constant quantity, but always in definite proportion to the vegetable portion of each plant. The effect of cultivation may depend, therefore, much more on the introduction of *salts* than has been generally supposed. The *salts* introduce new breeds. So long as the salts and earths exist in the soil, so long will they form voltaic batteries with the roots of growing plants; by which, the '*granitic sand*' is decomposed and the nascent earths, in this state readily soluble, are taken up by the absorbents of the roots, always a living, never a mechanical operation. Hence so long as the soil is *granitic*, using the term as above defined, so long is it as good as on the day of its deposition; *salts* and *geine* may vary, and must be modified by cultivation. The universal diffusion of granitic diluvium will always afford enough of the earthy ingredients. The fertile character of soils, I presume, will not be found dependent on any particular rock formation on which it reposes. Modified they may be, to a certain extent, by peculiar formations; but all our granitic rocks afford, when decomposed, all those inorganic principles which plants demand. This is so true, that on this point the farmer already knows all that chemistry can teach him. Clay and sand, every one knows: a soil too sandy, too clayey, may be modified by mixture, but the best possible mixture does not give fertility. That depends on salts and geine. If these views are correct, the few properties of geine which I have mentioned, will lead us at once to a simple and accurate mode of analysing soils,—a mode, which determines at once the value of a soil, from its quantity of soluble and insoluble vegetable nutriment,—a mode, requiring no array of apparatus, nor delicate experimental tact,—one, which the country gentleman

may apply with very great accuracy; and, with a little modification, perfectly within the reach of any man who can drive a team or hold a plough."

To be continued.

THE CROPS.—GRASSHOPPERS.—THE DROUTH.

Columbus, August 1, 1838.

We are cheered from every quarter with information of the abundant harvests which have been made this year in all parts of the country. The wheat harvest has been particularly fine and abundant; and husbandmen in all the wheat growing states, have been blessed with unusual plenty.—The hay harvests have also been good, and if the yield of clover and timothy and other grasses has not been as great this season as has been known, the weather has been of the finest for making and scouring the crops. The oat crop where it has been gathered is of excellent quality and yield, but we have noticed many fields of late and unripe oats much damaged by grasshoppers. Corn, which in the early part of the season, was backward and unpromising, is now looking unusually fine, and gives promise of great plenty.

The heat and dryness of June and July, seem to have been peculiarly favorable to all the insect tribes. We find our meadows and fields swarming with innumerable hosts of grasshoppers and other insects, which are doing much damage. Oats, as before observed, are suffering much from this cause, and even corn has been attacked by them. We are beginning too to feel the want of rain very much, it being now several weeks since we have had even a shower. We trust, however, that these causes will operate only as slight drawbacks to a season of unusual plenty and rejoicing.—*Ohio Farmer.*

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

RESPECTED SIR—Enclosed in a package is a sample of seed corn taken from the field on the 18th inst. to all appearance fully ripe, being just ninety days from the time it was planted, which was 14th to 22d May. The original seed was what is generally termed the small size Canada corn which I began to plant about four years ago, occasionally mixing some of a little different and larger sort in some part of the field, and selecting the earliest and largest for planting the ensuing year, a bushel was gathered and ground at the mill 22d of this month, being 25 days earlier than I was able to obtain any from the same field fit for grinding the last year. The land on which it grew is rather high, inclining to a sandy appearance, formerly used for a pasture. Should the above be worth accepting you will please distribute to any who may wish to try the same, or more if wanted.

Yours, most respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. CHAMPNEY.

Abington, August 24, 1838.

GREAT CROP OF OATS.—It will be seen by a communication in this paper, that our correspondent, *A Livingston Co. Farmer*, raised the last year nine hundred bushels of oats on nine acres of land. The land had been many years under the plough, and without manure. The Genesee Flatts have, we believe, produced the largest wheat crop on record, (68 43-60ths bushels per acre), and we shall be glad to hear where a greater crop of oats than the one here recorded has been raised.—*Gen. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1838.

ON EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

What is called experimental farming has been always matter of derision and ridicule with a certain portion of the community, who have not sense enough to form a just judgment on any important subject; nor public spirit enough to conceive of any effort or enterprise the sole object of which is general utility; nor industry enough to attempt any good themselves; nor honor enough to do justice to any man's intelligence, patriotism, or disinterestedness. Whenever therefore any individual steps out of the beaten track with a view to render a public service or make a useful discovery, if he indulges, in their view, the idle and vain conception that any thing more is to be learnt than what is already known, or that he can penetrate further into the mysterious depths of knowledge than their short line has reached, he is at once assailed with opprobrium and sneers; if he succeeds they will immediately attempt to rob him of the honor of the discovery or in some way to tarnish its lustre; and if he fails, as in most cases from the very nature of things a failure is to be expected, they will then sing songs of triumph over him; and inflated with their own self-complacency they will wrap themselves the more closely in their own ignorance and pride.

It is painful and vexatious to encounter these sharp points in human nature; but the mind, which is conscious of right purposes, and bent upon the pursuit and diffusion of truth, should regard such meanness only with the indifference and contempt, which it deserves. Philo-sophy in its literal signification means the love of wisdom; the knowledge of truth is the only foundation of wisdom; and the first and great dictate of all philosophy to every man is, seek the truth; in relation to every thing make it your great aim and study to find out what is true.

All the practical and useful arts are founded upon facts. Agriculture is pre-eminently so. All true science in agriculture is the process of induction; consists in inferences drawn from well ascertained and established facts. Theories in this case, however elaborate and fine spun, are of little, or of no value excepting as the application or proof of them may lead to the eliciting and multiplying of facts, which themselves will lead to important practical rules. As the great orator of antiquity said in regard to the importance of action to the public speaker, so we say of the importance of facts to the farmer. If he would excel in his art, if he would extend the knowledge of his art, if he would advance its power and productions, let him remember that *facts, facts, facts*, must be the great object of his inquiry.

To a gentleman then who has the means and the opportunity of pursuing a course of experimental agriculture, and who at the same time has the carefulness and the intelligence and the disposition to make these experiments fairly and fully, and patience and acuteness and impartiality to note the results; and at the same time the courage and manliness to publish them whether successful or unsuccessful, whether they make for or against himself, the highest meed of praise is due; and he is every where to be recognised as the benefactor of the community and as the true friend of humanity. We have known several such men. They are among us. We are justly proud of them. A fear of wounding their delicate sense of propriety and that modesty which has induced them to keep themselves out of sight in all their attempts to serve the public welfare and the great cause of agricultural improvement, prevents the communication of their names

They are well known however and justly appreciated. They have been blessed with ample fortunes; and they cheerfully give their money, their time, and their talents to the improvement of agricultural skill and knowledge; to the advancement of this great art, which lies at the foundation of national wealth, and of social comfort and improvement.

Now experiments are so valuable in agriculture that we do not fear to be thought by the intelligent too inopportune in continually urging them upon the farmers. It does not require a large farm or a great capital to make experiments which might prove highly instructive and useful. The smallest farmer may make on his premises experiments from which the greatest benefits may flow to the whole community; and in respect to some of the most important experiments yet to be made in agriculture, on which the solution of great questions in relation to crops, seeds, manures, modes of planting and cultivation, modes of harvesting, saving, and use, a farm of ten acres or even less may be as sufficient as a farm of a hundred or a thousand acres. Indeed an intelligent farmer upon reflection will perceive at once that every agricultural operation, which he performs, is in itself an experiment. In preparing, manuring, and sowing his fields with any crop and in any season he is making an agricultural experiment; and if he will carefully observe and note every step in the process of cultivation, and the progress of vegetable growth, the facts which he observes may prove highly useful and may elicit some most valuable truths. The discovery of the sublime and universal law of gravitation, on which all astronomical calculations are founded; and which regulates and binds together the infinite universe, is said to have sprung from observing an apple falling from a tree.

But experiments to be useful and instructive, require peculiar habits of observation and inquiry, in which many men, otherwise intelligent, are deficient. A large part of mankind seem to be travelling through the world with their eyes shut; and may almost be said to see nothing, while others see so imperfectly, that little or no reliance is to be placed upon their observations; while others from a difficulty of conveying their ideas, or a vivid imagination, which leads to too much embellishment, are incapable of making a just representation of any thing, which comes under their notice.

Much discredit has been brought upon what is called experimental agriculture from circumstances, which ought to be avoided, or should be more considered. In making an experiment, the first point of importance is to attend to all the circumstances, in the case by which the result can possibly be affected. In the application of plaster for example, we want to know the quantity, the condition of the plaster, the mode of its application; for example, whether applied on the surface, under the surface, or top of the plant, at the roots of the plant, alone, or mixed; with ashes, if so, crude or spent ashes; or with manure, and if so what kind of manure; what the kind of soil; what the condition of the soil, wet or dry; what the season of the year; what the state of the weather; what the condition of the plant to which applied; what the kind of plant; what the effects observed; much or little; immediate or late; what the character of the effect; increasing the growth of stalk; increasing the amount of grain; forwarding or delaying the ripening; cost of plaster; quantity used; expense of its application; and other inquiries which will at once suggest themselves. Then again we wish to know whether the experiment has or has not been repeated; and if so, whether the same or different effects have resulted; and we wish to know, whether the effects represented to have resulted from its application have been tested by leaving a part of the field and crop in the same circumstances, to

which plaster was not applied, and with which the plaster part might be directly and fairly compared.

An enterprising farmer took us into his wheat field this season to show the powerful and beneficial effects of lime, which he had spread upon it, and wished us to compare his wheat with a neighbor's field near at hand. But now what were the circumstances of the experiment, and how far were they conclusive? Here was a magnificent growth of Italian Wheat; this could not be denied; and the field of his neighbor was clearly much inferior to it; but this did not decide the efficacy of the lime. Was his field manured the previous year; yes, abundantly with barn manure; was the lime applied alone? no, mixed well with wood ashes; was there any part of the field, which was not so dressed? no, it was all served alike; was his neighbor's field manured for the present or the preceding crop? not known; was the same quantity and the same kind of wheat sowed by his neighbor as himself? the same kind, but judged only half the quantity to the acre. We pursued the inquiry no farther. The experiment though deemed so decisive in fact proved nothing; and the important questions whether the superiority of the product to that of his neighbor was owing to the manuring of the previous crop, or to the lime, or to the ashes with which the lime was mixed, or to the greater quantity of seed, were entirely unsettled. We give this example by way of illustrating the subject.

Another matter which has brought much discredit upon what is called experimental agriculture is in the suddenness and rapidity and confidence, with which persons come to their conclusions. They make a trial, with a view perhaps to decide a point, which has puzzled experienced cultivators for years, and a single experiment decides them. The result is immediately and confidently given to the public and a general rule of practice deduced. Under such circumstances intelligent minds often become disgusted; modest minds are deterred from presenting the results of their experiments either from a fear of ridicule or of being brow beaten by the more confident; and the credulous and inexperienced are led to practices, which result in disappointment; and too often bring the whole matter of agricultural experiments into discredit and disgrace. It should not be so.

A CURIOSITY.—We have been shown a cucumber which is really a great curiosity. It is a complete and excellent representation of a Parrot with the exception of the legs and tail. The head is perfect—the back, the eyes, the ears, being minutely preserved. The head too is thrown to one side in the somewhat 'quizzical' manner in which that bird is wont to observe you while speaking to you. The color of the vegetable very nearly resembles the plumage of the bird; and, indeed so nearly does it appear like it that many persons have really taken it for the carcass of the true bird, when seen at a short distance. This vegetable is now hanging up in the bar-room of the Franklin House.—*Columbia Pa. Spy.*

POWER OF ELECTRICITY.—A salad of mustard or water cress may be produced in a few minutes by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seed for a few days previously, in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and then bring it in contact with an electrical machine. By the agent employed in this process, eggs, which require from nineteen to twenty days application of animal heat to hatch them—may be hatched in a few hours. Rain water, apparently free from any noxious animalcula, in an hour may be rendered full of living insects!—*Mer. Journal.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept 3, 1838.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.
 At Market 525 Beef Cattle, 480 Stores, 3,300 Sheep, and 750 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality \$7 37 1-2 Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 50
Stores—Yearlings, \$5 50 a \$6 50. Two Year Old, \$16 a \$24. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$30.
Sheep—Lots were sold at \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 37, and \$2 35.
Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6, 6 1-4 and 6 1-2 for sows, and 7, 7 1-4 and 7 1-2 for barrows. One entire lot to close, at 6 1-4. At retail, 7 1-2 and 8 a 8 1-2.

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 September 2.

August, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	55	78	E.
Tuesday,	28	54	80	S. E.
Wednesday,	29	50	78	E.
Thursday,	30	52	70	N. E.
Friday,	31	56	78	N. W.
Saturday, SEPT. 1	62	76	70	W.
Sunday,	2	58	70	N. E.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders will be received of B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James G. Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; C. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.
 Apply at the office of
 Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

D. STEBBINS.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS.

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his circular metallic trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers his services to apply the same to any extent that may be wanted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis in Portsmouth, R. I., in the autumn of 1837, and exterminated the canker worms so completely that some of the trees hang so full of apples as to render it necessary to prop them, although they have been eaten by the worms for a number of years previous, notwithstanding the application of tar. The public are invited to examine the orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is made of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, and the ends soldered together and made enough larger than the tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will fill the space. The space between the trough and the tree is filled with hay, straw, seaweed, or any substance that can easily be compressed by the growth of the tree, the trough is kept in place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when the tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may be enlarged by putting in a short piece so as to answer ten years more. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and filling them three times has been found to answer for one year, by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees fitted, would do well to make early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For sale, State, Town and County rights by
 JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee,
 Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have been entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
 JOHN H. LORING, Groton,
 ELLI RICE, Marlborough,
 WM BUCKMINSTER, Framingham,
 CYRUS WARREN, Concord, } Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said committee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the above time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, Secretary.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Goosecherries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grapes, Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS is now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.
 Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
 August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barn and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quantities of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
 August 15, 1838.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings. The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—
 Boston Paper.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of Prime Winter Rye.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking care of a small Farm. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Sept. 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white, Foreign, bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic, "	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess, barrel	15 00	16 00
" No. 1, "	12 50	"
" prime, "	12 00	"
BEEF, (American), pound	24	32
CHEESE, new milk, "	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese, "	37	45
" southern, geese, "	9	12
FLAX, (America), quinnal	3 37	3 50
FISH, Cod, barrel	7 50	7 62
FLOUR, Pennssee, cash, "	"	"
" Baltimore, Howard street, "	"	"
" Baltimore, wharf, "	6 87	7 00
" Alexandria, "	5 00	5 50
" India, "	"	"
MEAL, Ryce, " barrels,	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow, bushel	"	"
" southern flat, yellow, "	90	92
" white, "	"	85
" Ryce, southern, "	95	96
" Barley, "	75	80
" Oats, northern, (prime) "	40	42
" Best English, per ton of 2000 lbs. "	12 00	14 00
" Eastern screwed, gallon	50	52
HONEY, Cuckoo, "	7	8
HOPS, 1st quality, pound	5	6
" 2d quality, "	12	13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, "	26	23
" southern, 1st sort, "	20	23
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, do. country do. "	25	27
" Baltimore city tannage, do. dry hides, "	"	"
" New York red, light, "	15	19
" Boston, do. slaughter, "	19	20
" Boston dry hides, "	17	19
" " " " " "	20	25
LIME, best sort, cask	11 00	11 50
MACKEREL, No. 1, barrel	2 50	2 62
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs. barrel	26 00	25 00
PORK, extra clear, "	24 00	23 00
" Mess, "	22 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass, bushel	2 63	2 75
" Red Top, southern, "	30	1 00
" northern, "	2 62	3 00
" Hemp, pound	22	25
" Red Clover, northern, "	20	22
" Southern Clover, "	6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1, "	5	6
" No. 2, "	"	"
TALLOW, tried, pr M.	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort, "	50	53
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, pound	45	43
" American, full blood, washed, do. 3-4lbs do. "	42	45
" do. 1-2 do. "	38	40
" do. 1-4 and common, do. "	35	37
" (Pulled superfine, do. "	42	48
" No. 1, do. "	38	40
" No. 2, do. "	28	30
" No. 3, do. "	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern, pound	17	19
" southern and western, "	16	17
" 9	10	"
PORK, whole hogs, "	60	125
POULTRY, per pair, "	20	22
BUTTER, tub, "	25	27
" lamp, "	16	18
EGGS, dozen	60	75
POTATOES, new, bushel	3 00	3 50
CIDEA, barrel	"	"

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for fall ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 53 Broad Street, Boston.
 4w

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.
 Aug. 15, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

In Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery, part V. lately published in London, are the following amusing anecdotes of the celebrated Surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper:

"He received, perhaps, the largest fee ever given at one time for an operation. It was upon an old gentleman named Hyatt, who was a resident in the West Indies, and, when arrived at the age of seventy, being afflicted with stone in the bladder, determined on going to England, to undergo an operation for its removal. He selected Sir Astley for the occasion. It was performed with his accustomed ability: and upon visiting him one day when able to quit his bed, he observed to his surgeon that he had *fe'd* his physician, but that he had not yet remunerated his surgeon. He desired to know the amount of his debt; and Sir Astley stated "two hundred guineas!" "Pooh, pooh!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "I shan't give you two hundred guineas—there—that is what I shall give you," taking off his night cap and tossing it to Sir Astley. "Thank you, sir," said Sir Astley, "any thing from you is acceptable," and he put the cap into his pocket. Upon examination it was found to contain a check for one thousand guineas!"

"One other anecdote must be related as singularly illustrative of character. Mr Steer consulted Sir Astley at his own residence, and having received his advice, departed without giving the usual fee, Sir A. took no notice of this, but gave his assistance to him cheerfully, under a feeling, that he was a gentleman who had seen better days, and was now in indifferent circumstances. Shortly after, however, Sir A. received a note, acquainting him that in going into the Stock Exchange, he found he had some omnium, which he had not disposed of, and that he had taken the liberty to put £3000 of it in his name; and finding that it had soon after risen he took the further liberty of selling it for him, and now sent the difference, which was £63,10.

Sir Astley's annual amount of fees, far exceeds that of any member of the profession. In one year he received no less a sum than £21,000, and for many years from 15,000 upwards. His patients have comprised all classes of society, and his attention was equally bestowed on the wealthy and the indigent.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

The following is from a new work on Natural History, published in England:

A lady residing in Glasgow, had a handsome cat sent to her from Edinburgh; it was conveyed to her in a close basket, and in a carriage. She was carefully watched for two months, but having produced a pair of young ones at the end of that time, she was left at her own discretion, which she very soon employed in disappearing with both kittens. The lady at Glasgow wrote to her friend in Edinburgh, deploring her loss, and the cat was supposed to have formed some new attachment, with as little reflection as men and women sometimes do. About a fortnight, however, after her disappearance at Glasgow, her well known *meow*, was heard at the street door of her old mistress, and there she was, with both her kittens; they in the best state, but she very thin. It is clear that she could carry only

one kitten a time. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh is forty miles, so that if she brought one kitten part of the way, and then went back for the other, and thus conveyed them alternately, she must have travelled one hundred and twenty miles at least. Her prudence must likewise have suggested the necessity of journeying in the night, with many other precautions for the safety of her young.

We extract the following very excellent article from the Peoria (Illinois) Register.

'*Croix vs. Alcohol.*—Col. B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn.—When it first came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral. And though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo.

The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn and scattered it over his field. The *black-legs* came and partook with their usual relish: and as usual they were pretty well *corned*; and such a cooing and cackling—such a strutting and staggering! The scene was like—but I will make no invidious comparison—yet it was very much like—

When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and their zigzag course through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in haw, law, hawing and shouting either the praises or the curses of alcohol. It was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason, so very much like—

But the Colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing, while they went and pulled up the corn of his neighbors. To return like a dog to his vomit—like a washed sow to the mire—like—not they. They have too much respect for their character—black as they are—again to be found drunk."

VELOCITY.—The planet Venus one of the nearest and most brilliant of the celestial bodies, and about the same size as the earth, is found to move through the spaces of the firmament at the rate of seventy-six thousand miles an hour; and the planet Mercury, with a velocity no less than one hundred and fifty thousand miles an hour—a motion two hundred times swifter than a cannon ball. These velocities will appear more astonishing, if we consider the magnitude of the bodies which are thus impelled, and the immense forces which are required to carry them along in their courses.—*Wonders of the Heavens.*

A ROUND BILL.—Tom presented his bill to his neighbor Joe, for services rendered. The latter looked it over and expressed much surprise at the amount. "Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill here, eh?" "I am sensible it is a round one," quoth Tom, "and I have come for the purpose of getting it *squared*."

Taken from the celebrated Dr. Kirtledge's Book.

Liniment, or Salve for the Rheumatism.—Linen seed oil and Neatsfoot oil pint each—Red and White Lead one pound each, Gum Camphor and Gum Myrrh two ounces each, Rosin and Beeswax four ounces each—the Beeswax and Rosin to be put into the oils, and then heated until they are dissolved—the Camphor and Gum Myrrh to be made fine and then put into the oils—then add the white and red Lead.

A Salve for Sores and Wounds.—2 oz. Turpentine, 4 oz. Beeswax, 1-2 do. Baberry Tallow, 1 drachm spirits Turpentine.

4 oz. Turpentine, 1-2 do. Olive Oil, 1 drachm spirits Turpentine, a small piece Baberry Tallow a small piece Mutton Tallow, 1-2 oz. Verdigris powdered fine—for healing and cleansing ulcerated sores and removing proud flesh.

Bone Ointment.—Green Tobacco, Millelet, Nightshade, Hemp Mallows, Yellow dock roots, Yellow Lilly roots, Garlics, Henbane, Green Elder, Heartsease, Johnswort, Camomile, Comfrey roots, Plain-tain, all to be green—simmer the herbs in equal quantities in hogs lard twenty-four hours often stirring the herbs, then add one third part fresh butter, then simmer it twelve hours after the butter is added,—then strain the ointment fit for use—this ointment ought to be made in June or July—the herbs and roots must be pounded before they are put into the lard to simmer.

Nerve Ointment.—One pint Neatsfoot oil, 1-2 pint good Rum or Brandy, 1 gill oil of Turpentine, 1-2 oz. Rattle Snakes oil, 1 gill Beef gaul, simmer the whole together 8 or 10 minutes when it will be for use.

A Syrup for Coughs and Colds.—Two quarts of Burdock root, 4 oz. Elccampare root, 1-2 lb. Spikenard, 2 table spoons full white pine Turpentine, 6 oz. honey, 1 pint of water, spirits 4th proof 1 pint, put all in an earthen pot, cover it with dough, then put it in an oven during the night, then strain it, squeeze the root well in the strainer, then this will be fit for use.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—the Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office. Aug. 22, 1833. 3m

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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[NO. 10

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

ESSAYS ON THE GRAIN WORM.

NO. III.

WINTHROP, JAN. 1, 1837.

Messrs Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society:—GENTLEMEN: The recent appearance of the Grain Worm, among us, and the short time allotted for persons to hand in the observations which they may have made for the consideration of the Trustees, do not permit the exhibition of so many well established facts upon the subject as it is desirable should be upon one of such great importance to the community.

The GRAIN WORM is the product of a slim or slender and delicately formed fly. This fly lodges its egg in the husk, or rather between the valves of the wheat when in blossom. This egg hatches into a small yellowish worm or maggot. This worm attaches itself to the growing kernel, and sucks from it all the milk or pulp, and prevents its growth. A shrivelled and worthless grain is the consequence.

After it has arrived to maturity, it forms a crystal in the place where it has lived, from which it is dislodged, either by the ordinary process of thrashing, or by the ripening and shelling out of the grain. It is not certain that it invariably remains in the husks of the wheat to form the crystal. On the ninth of August last, there was a warm rain, and it was observed that immense numbers of these worms were crawling out of the wheat, and apparently seeking shelter somewhere else. But it has not been certainly ascertained whether they actually went down into the ground to put themselves into the preparatory condition for a change into the fly.

Yet it is certain that immense quantities of them were in the wheat during the last harvest, and covered the thrashing floors, being blown out with the chaff.

It has not yet been ascertained what length of time the insect remains in the crystal state. There is little doubt, however, that it continues in the dormant state during the winter, and even through the spring, until near the time when the wheat is in blossom. It is at this time that the fly is first seen. It is soon after this that the worm is seen, and the crystal has been observed in the chaff late in the fall, and it is contrary to all the laws of nature as applying to most insects which undergo these three transformations, to come into the fly state during or at the beginning of our winters.

The insect in question, has received the name of weevil. This is incorrect, and leads many to wrong opinions in regard to its nature. The weevil is an insect which infests some countries, and is exceedingly mischievous among grain after it is put into the bin, by eating into the dry grain, and devouring the farinaceous parts. But the Grain Worm does all its mischief while the grain is in

the milk state, and as its get through this stage, or grub state, by the time the grain is ripe, and becomes dormant previous to changing to the perfect state, it can do no damage to the grain after it becomes hard.

That there is a particular time when the fly does and must deposit the egg that produces the worm, is certain. This is corroborated by observation, and the fact that late sown grain was not injured by them, while the early sown was. After the warm rain above mentioned, on the 9th of August, when so many of them left the heads, no new heads were injured, or no new depredations were committed by them.

Many have supposed this insect to be identical with the small worm that is found in the heads of clover, and is seen spinning down from lofts or mows where clover has been stowed away. The cold seasons having retarded the blossoming of the clover, the worms have taken the wheat as a substitute. However, this may be, we are certain that the grain worm, or clover worm, if clover worm it be, is not alone in its multiplication.

The cut worm has become more numerous of late, as also the white headed worm and grasshoppers. The cause of this must be sought for in the state of the weather or seasons. Ever since the winter of 1830 and '31, the ground has been long covered with snow. Even our January thaws have not much reduced the covering of snow upon the ground, so that the ground has remained in one state, or has not often thawed and frozen during the winter, and the worms or grubs not disturbed. When there shall come a winter in which the ground shall be often thawed and frozen, so that the germ, or whatever produces the fly, shall be disturbed, it will very probably diminish their numbers very much. Warm weather, it is well known, is most congenial to insects; yet they do not increase in exact ratio to the warmth of climate.—Why not? Because the winters being more open or freezing and thawing, more frequently kills them.

The present increase of the grain worm must be a multiplication of them, for I hold that there has been no new creation since the first six days, and if so the causes above mentioned must have brought it about. Having multiplied they must spread in a corresponding ratio to previous numbers in such situations as are congenial to them.

We first heard of them several years ago in Vermont State, and they have travelled North and East, ever since. Thus it seems, their first increase was where the ground was covered early in the fall and late in the spring, and exactly where, according to my theory, they ought to have begun. As far as I can learn, they are not much known on the sea board, where the snow does not lay on long or but a short time in the winter.

In regard to remedying the evils of this insect, it must be pretty much or wholly, on the preventive plan. I think that lime or ashes, put upon the soil in sufficient quantities to make it disagreeable

to the worm, must be a good mode of preventing its increase.

From the fact that late sown grain has wholly escaped, it must be evident, that sowing late so as to bring the time of blossoming beyond the time of the fly's hatching, will prevent the mischief.

Sowing also, on high or elevated, and airy situations, where the breezes will agitate the grain, will also prevent their operations in a great degree.

Respectfully Yours, ELIJAH WOOD.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—This is one of the few "delicacies of the season," which are peculiar to our townsfolk. It has been a favorite dish, from time immemorial—a knowledge of its composition and manufacture having been originally derived from the tawny natives among whom our ancestors squatted down two hundred years ago. Visitors to this place during the corn season, are often regaled, of course, with this sort of fare—the memory of the flavor of which abideth with them long after their departure hence. For this reason, much anxious researches among city housewives, for a correct prescription in the premises, has been known to have occurred. "My dear lady Adams, can you inform me how those Nantucket barbarians contrive to concoct their corn-puddings?"—"Pray, Mrs Clay, or Miss Van Buren, tell me the *modus operandi* of the corn-pudding miracle! I am longing for another taste of that most savory compound, so deliciously fabricated by those unsophisticated females out there in that Island of Wotchukollit." And there is no end also to the epistles on this subject which are annually poured in upon us during dog-days, evidently from the very fairest of correspondents—all imposing upon us the sweetly grateful obligation of sending them, respectively, a code of directions.

That we might be enabled to fulfil our whole duty towards every applicant at the same moment, we have procured from a sympathising friend the annexed recipe, which may be relied on as the real Simon-pure—the primitive, orthodox, corn-pudding cannon.—*q. c. d.*

Rules for making, cooking, and eating Corn Pudding.—Gather ye come in ye milke, when neither too young nor too ripe. Shell, cut, or scrape ye corn from ye cob, and pound it fine in a big mortar, with a heavy pessle. To ye come of foure dozen ears, add one pint of milke, and half a pounce of sugar—the whole to be mixt together, and baked about two houres, till ye crust shall shewe a darke browne complexyon. It is to be eaten with fresh butter laide thereon—to which some adde a sprinklyng of pepper. The addition of eggs doth not helpe ye puddynge. Boyled come puddyns are softer, but not so goode.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

The different species of trefoil always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm; hence these plants have been termed the Husbandman's Barometer.

From the Library of Useful Knowledge, Farmers Series.

FLEMISH HUSBANDRY.

The poor sandy heaths, which have been converted into productive farms, evince the indefatigable industry and perseverance of the Flemings.— They seem to want nothing but a space to work upon; whatever be the quality or texture of the soil, in time they will make it produce something. The sand in the Campine can be compared to nothing but the sands on the sea shore, which they probably were originally. It is highly interesting to follow, step by step, the progress of improvement. Here you see a cottage and rude cow-shed erected on a spot of the most unpromising aspect. The loose white sand blown into irregular mounds is only kept together by the roots of the heath: a small spot only is levelled and surrounded by a ditch; part of this is covered with young broom, part is planted with potatoes, and perhaps a small patch of diminutive clover may show itself; but there is a heap of dung and compost forming. The urine of the cow is collected in a small tank, or perhaps in a cask sunk in the earth; and this is the nucleus from which, in a few years, a little farm will spread around.

In another spot more extensive improvements are going on; a wealthy proprietor or lessee is trenching and levelling the surface, sowing broom-seed, and planting young fir trees, which are to be cut down in a few years. In another, the process has gone on further, the firs or the broom are already cut down: a vein of loam has been found, and is dug out to be spread over the sandy surface: the earth with liquid manure is preparing the surface for the reception of seed, or the same, diluted with water, is poured over the young blade just appearing above ground. The soil is created, and, if the cost and labor were reckoned, is paid for at a dear rate; but perseverance insures success, and there are few instances of improvements being abandoned, after they are fairly begun, unless they were undertaken on too large a scale; but then the land is soon divided into smaller portions, and improvements go on from different centres, and with more certainty.

We are here describing the labor of bringing a soil absolutely barren into a state of cultivation; but in most of the districts which have been originally waste and covered with heath, and which are now fertilized, a less ungrateful soil was found. Deep trenching and levelling at once presented a surface which required only to be manured to produce rye, flax, and potatoes. This is what we should call a moderately good sand, in which a small portion of clay and oxide of iron produces a certain degree of compactness, so as at least to retain moisture: under this kind of sand a stratum of loam is usually found at the depth of two or three feet, and almost invariably between the sand and the loam, an indurated crust of earth cemented by carbonate of iron, which is well known to all improvers of poor sands by the name of the *iron pan*; this pan must be broken up and the loam under it mixed with the sandy surface, before any cultivation can succeed; and in this operation the Flemings are very dexterous. The instrument they use is a light wooden trenching spade, the end of the blade only being shod with iron: the handle of this spade is about two feet long, the blade from twelve to fifteen inches. A light pick-axe is used to break the pan where it appears. A ditch is dug with the trenching spade, two or three feet wide, and as

deep as the trenching is intended, generally two feet, or at least twenty inches; this ditch is filled with the earth which is taken in long thin slices from the edge of the solid side of the ditch. Every slice is distributed carefully, so as to mix the whole, and keep the best soil at top, and likewise to fill up hollows and level eminences. If there is more than can conveniently be spread level, little heaps are made of the superfluous earth, which are afterwards carried, in an ingenious manner, to fill up more distant hollows, by means of horses and an instrument which is called a *mollebart*. Wherever there is a pan it is carefully broken, and the loam, which is always found under it, is mixed with the sand dug out. Draining is seldom required here, except that which is effected by making deep ditches to carry off the superfluous rain water, which, in a country almost as level as a lake, is no great difficulty. A canal near at hand is, however, an essential condition of extensive improvement, to bring manure, and carry off the produce of the land, as well as to be an outlet for the water in the ditches. When Count Chaptal traversed a barren part of Flanders, accompanying the Emperor Napoleon, the latter expressed his surprise, at a meeting of the Council of the Department, that so great a tract of land remained uncultivated in so industrious a nation. The answer was, "If your majesty will order a canal to be made through this district, we pledge ourselves that in five years it will be all converted into fertile fields. The canal was ordered to be made without delay, and in less time than they promised not an unproductive spot remained.—(See Chaptal, 'Chimie Appliquee à l'Agriculture,' vol. i. p. 347.)—One great cause of the agricultural prosperity of Flanders is the ready transportation of manure and produce by canals. But to return to the newly trenched land. If there is no manure at hand, the only thing that can be sown on poor sand, at first, is broom; this grows in the most barren soils; in three years it is fit to cut, and produces some return in favots for the bakers and brick-makers. The leaves which have fallen have somewhat enriched the soil, and the fibres of the roots have given a certain degree of compactness. It may now be ploughed and sown with buckwheat, or even with rye without manure. By the time this is reaped some manure may have been collected, and a regular course of cropping may begin.—As soon as clover and potatoes enable the farmer to keep cows and make manure, the improvement goes on rapidly; in a few years the soil undergoes a complete change: it becomes mellow and retentive of moisture, and enriched by the vegetable matter afforded by the decomposition of the roots of clover and other plants. It is surprising that so few sheep should be kept on these new farms.— Sheep folden would do good by their tread, as well as their manure, but the management and feeding of sheep is a part of husbandry in which the Flemings, with very few exceptions, are decidedly as much behind our light land farmers, as they are before us in the feeding of their cows, and preparation and economy of manure.

If about twenty small cart-loads of dung can be brought on each acre of the newly trenched ground, the progress is much more rapid. Potatoes are then the first crop, and generally give a good return.— The same quantity of dung is required for the next crop, which is rye, in which clover is sown in the succeeding spring; and a small portion is sown with carrots, of which they have a white sort, which is very productive and large in good ground, and

which, even in this poor soil, gives a tolerable supply of food to the cows in winter. Should the clover fail, which sometimes happens, the ground is ploughed in spring and sown with oats and clover again. But if the clover comes up well amongst the rye stubble, it is cut twice, after having been dressed with Dutch ashes early in spring. It is mostly consumed in the green state. The clover-ley is manured with ten cartloads of dung to the acre, and rye sown again, but not clover. After the rye comes buckwheat without any manure; then potatoes again, manured as at first, and the same rotation of crops follows. It is found that the poor land gradually improves at each rotation from the quantity of dung used; and, as this is essential, it will be easily seen that without water carriage the improvement could not go on; for the necessary quantity of dung could never be brought to the ground by land carriage through the deep sandy roads, which are mere tracks.

For want of sufficient manure, broom-seed is sometimes sown with the rye after the clover. The rye is heaped and the broom continues in the ground two years longer. It is then cut for fuel. The green tops are sometimes used for litter for the cows, and thus converted into manure. It is also occasionally ploughed in, when young and green, to enrich the land. Oats, clover, and broom are occasionally sown together. The oats are reaped the first year; the clover and young broom tops the next, and the broom cut in the third. This is a curious practice, and its advantage appears rather problematical. All these various methods of bringing poor sands into cultivation show that no device is omitted, which ingenuity can suggest, to supply the want of manure.

After the land has been gradually brought into a good state, and is cultivated in a regular manner, there appears much less difference between the soils which have been originally good, and those which have been made so by labor and industry. At least the crops in both appear more nearly alike at harvest, than is the case in soils of different qualities in other countries. This is a great proof of the excellency of the Flemish system; for it shows that the land is in a constant state of improvement, and that the deficiency of the soil is compensated by greater attention to tillage and manuring; especially the latter. The maxim of the Flemish farmer is, that "without manure there is no corn—without cattle there is no manure—and without green crops and roots cattle cannot be kept." Every farmer calculates how much manure he requires for his land every year. If it can be bought at a reasonable rate, he never grudges the outlay. If it cannot be purchased, it must be made on the farm. A portion of land must be devoted to feed stock, which will make sufficient manure for the remainder: for he thinks it better to keep half the farm only in productive crops well manured, than double the amount of acres sown on badly prepared land. Hence also he does not reckon what the value would be of the food given to the cattle, if sold in the market, but how much labor it costs him to raise it, and what will be the increase of his crops from the manure collected. The land is never allowed to be idle, so long as the season will permit any thing to grow. If it is not stirred by the plough and harrows to clear it of weeds, some useful crop or other is growing in it. Hence the practice of sowing different seeds amongst growing crops, such as clover or carrots among corn or flax; and those which grow rapidly between the reaping of

one crop and the sowing of another, such as spurrey or turnips, immediately after the rye is cut, to be taken off before wheat sowing. These crops seem sometimes scarcely worth the labor of ploughing and sowing; but the ploughing is useful to the next crop, so that the seed and sowing are the only expense; and while a useful crop is growing, weeds are kept down. These are the general principles of Flemish husbandry.

The collection and application of manure is the great secret of Flemish husbandry. Upon their poor light soils nothing could be raised without an abundance of manure. It is consequently, an object of minute attention to the Flemish farmer to collect as much as possible, and to apply it in the most advantageous manner. For this purpose the dung of the different domestic animals is generally kept separate, especially that of cows, from that of horses; the former being thought better for dry sandy soils, the latter for colder loams and clays. They look upon pigs' dung as being cold and inferior, adopting in this respect the opinion of the ancients. We think differently; but this may be easily accounted for. The Flemish store pigs are fed in the most miserable manner, and are merely kept alive on weeds taken from the fields, or by very scanty grazing in rough pastures. We need not be surprised, therefore, that their dung is poor. The cows are better fed, and their dung is consequently richer. Cow dung is thought to last longer in the soil, and its effects on the second crop are more conspicuous than that of horse dung, which stimulates more and is sooner effete. Sheep, which are so important to the light-land farmer in England and Scotland, for their manure, are not kept in sufficient quantities in Flanders, nor well enough fed to do much good to the land. They are commonly housed every night, and driven about in the day to gain a scanty subsistence along the roads and sides of fields. The manure collected in the sheep-fold is carried out on the land, and its effects are duly appreciated. A flock is occasionally folded on a clover ley before it is ploughed up, but never on turnips, which are always given to the cows. This is owing to the small extent of the farms, which do not allow of a considerable flock of sheep being kept by any one farmer; but a flock is made up of different lots of sheep belonging to several proprietors, and put under the care of a common shepherd, or it is sometimes the property of the shepherd, who occupies no land, but lets out the sheep to fold, or sell the manure.

But the great auxiliary of the Flemish farmer is the URINE TANK, wherein are collected not only the urine of cows and horses, but also the drainings of the dung-hills. The urine tanks are generally sunk below the level of the ground, and have the sides built of brick, and the bottom paved: they are of various dimensions, according to the number of cows and horses on the farm. Attached to the distilleries, where many beasts are constantly kept to consume the refuse wash, there are very large urine tanks of an oblong shape, divided by partitions into different chambers, so that the liquor may be of the proper age when it is used, which some farmers think ought to be six months. Each chamber is about eight feet square and six or eight feet deep; these are sometimes vaulted over, but frequently only covered with loose boards. As urine and the emptyings of privies are sold wholesale and retail, there are many large tanks near the rivers and canals, where the dealers have sometimes great quantities in store. Some of these

consist of many square pits like tan pits, bricked round, and the inside covered with a cement, which prevents loss by filtration. There is generally in a corner of each pit a graduated scale, by which the number of barrels, or tons of liquid in the tank may be ascertained by observing the height of the surface. These tanks are gradually filled by boatloads brought from the large towns; and when the season arrives for sowing, in spring and autumn, the farmers come with their carts and tubs, and purchase as much as they want. The price varies from three to five francs (two shillings and sixpence to four shillings) per hogshhead according to the quality. In a small farm of thirty to forty acres the tank is generally about twenty feet long, twelve wide, and six deep, with a partition in the middle, and arched over, leaving an opening for the pump, and another sufficient to allow a man to go in to empty out the earthy deposit which falls to the bottom. A trapdoor shuts over this aperture to prevent accidents. Sometimes the tank is round, like a well, with a domed top, and so deep in the ground, that it has a foot or two of earth over it. The situation of the tank is either in the farmyard near the entrance of the cowhouse, or immediately behind it; sometimes it is like a cellar under the building; but this is apt to cause a disagreeable smell in the cowhouse. We here describe those which we consider the most convenient: the form and capacity of the tanks vary according to the means and notions of the proprietors of the farms: but a tank of some kind or other is considered as indispensable an appendage to a farm as a barn or cowhouse. The farmer would as soon think of dispensing with his plough as with his tank: and no expense or trouble is spared to keep this well supplied. The numerous towns and villages in Flanders afford great help in the way of manure. The thrifty housewife and her active substitute the maid, know the value of what in our households is thrown away or wasted and lost. A small tank, or a tub sunk in the ground in some corner contains all the liquid which can in any way be useful; soap-suds, washings of ditches, &c., are carefully kept in this reservoir, until once a week, the farmer or contractor calls with his tub on a cart, and this, mixed with the contents of privies, which are frequently emptied, he keeps in large cisterns for use or sale.

But this supply is not always adequate to the wants of the farmer, and then he has recourse to rape cakes dissolved in water, or in the tank, which is expensive, and can only be profitable where flax bears a good price, this being the crop for which rape cakes are chiefly used as manure. Every means, therefore, of augmenting the supply of urine is had recourse to, and the most efficacious is the establishment of distilleries. These answer the double purpose of consuming produce and increasing manure by the number of beasts which are fattened on the refuse wash. It is calculated that every beast produces at the rate of ten or twelve tons of dung and twenty-six hogshheads of urine in the year. A moderate distillery has fifty or sixty head of cattle constantly stalled. Here then is a supply of manure for several hundred acres of land every year. Formerly there were a great many distilleries in Flanders, but the duty on spirits and the interference of the government has much reduced their number; so that the farmers complain of the loss of this manure, and the consequent deficiency of their crops.

The dung of pigeons and domestic fowls, where

it can be collected in any quantity, is highly valued. The mode of using it is either in a dry and powdered state, to which it is reduced by thrashing with a flail, when it is sown with the seeds of leguminous plants, or else dissolved in the urine tank, and thus spread over the land. This manure is chiefly reserved for kitchen gardens; it promotes the growth of vegetables and produces no weeds.

The solid dung, from which the liquid has been allowed to run off into the tank, must be carefully attended to, that it may not be too dry and become *fony*, as it is called, or burn. It is therefore, mixed up with earth and any useless vegetable matter which can be collected into a heap or compost; and when it appears too dry some of the liquid from the tank is poured over it, to excite fermentation and accelerate decomposition, or it is merely watered, when there is sufficient strength in it to produce heat.

In order to increase as much as possible the quantity of solid manure, there is in most farms a place for the general reception of every kind of vegetable matter which can be collected; this is a shallow excavation, of a square or oblong form, of which the bottom has a gentle slope towards one end. It is generally lined on three sides with a wall of brick to keep the earth from falling in, and this wall sometimes rises a foot or more above the level of the ground. In this pit are collected parings of grass sods from the sides of roads and ditches, weeds taken out of the fields or canals, and every kind of refuse from the gardens: all this is occasionally moistened with the washings of the stables, or any other rich liquid; a small portion of dung and urine are added, if necessary, and when it has been accumulating for some time, it is taken out; a portion of lime is added, and the whole is well mixed together; thus it forms the beginning of a heap, which rises gradually, and in due time gives a very good supply of rich vegetable mould, or compost well adapted to every purpose to which manure is applied. The place where this accumulation is made is called in French a *croupissoir*, and in Flemish or Dutch *smoor hoop*, which may be translated *smothering heap*.

Besides the manure which is collected on the farm, the *vidanges*, or emptyings of privies obtained from the towns, and the sweepings of streets, a large quantity of peat ashes imported from Holland are used, principally as a dressing for clover. These are the ashes of the common fuel in use in Holland, and are sold in Flanders by the bushel, as the Newbury ashes are in Berkshire.

Wood ashes, after the greater part of the alkali has been extracted for bleaching, are still considered as of great use to the land. Soapers' ashes are in great request for cold heavy soils; and sugar scum from the refiners, if it could be procured in sufficient quantity, would be an excellent manure for every kind of soil. Where it can be obtained, they usually throw it into the urine tank; and the mixture is then considered as almost equal to the *vidanges*, which are looked upon as the *ne plus ultra* of manures. Soot is used as a top-dressing for wheat, or clover in spring, as it is with us. It is thought to destroy insects and hasten vegetation.

The weeds, which grow abundantly in all ponds, canals, and ditches in this level country, where the current is never rapid, are mown in spring, and used in the green state as manure for potatoes. They are laid in the furrows, and the sets placed over them; the furrow is then filled up by the plough and the weeds decomposing very rapidly, great

assist the growth of the potato plants; so rapidly do these weeds ferment, that much of their value is dissipated, if they are left only forty-eight hours in heaps before they are put into the earth.

The manner in which manure is applied to the land for different crops will be explained as these are separately treated of: but the general principle, which pervades the whole system of manuring, is worthy of attention. Two great objects are always kept in view. The first is to obtain the most abundant crop of whatever is sown; the next is to impregnate the soil with an increasing power of production, if possible, or at least to maintain that which has been obtained. In consequence of this, almost every crop has a certain portion of manure applied to it, which varies according to the nature of the crop to be raised, and that which has preceded; experience having taught that some crops exhaust the soils more than others.

But it is not the mere surface that they desire to manure. They well know that the deeper the soil is fertilized, the greater will be the profit and the less the labor. They are not satisfied with enriching the land to receive the seed, they furnish food for the growing plant in different stages of its growth, if they think it necessary. There is in consequence no fluctuation in the growth, no check at a time when the plants require support. The seed is made to vegetate rapidly by being in contact with the rich juices of the manure; and hence a much smaller proportion of seed is required. The young blade is invigorated by judicious watering, and is soon out of danger of the attacks of insects.

Liquid manure is carried to the fields in common wicker-carts, which consist of two wheels and shafts, carrying a cask containing from sixty to one hundred and twenty gallons of liquid. The cask has in the under part a hole, two or three inches in diameter, secured inside by a valve: under this is a board a little slanting, to spread the liquid as it flows out of the cask. A man usually rides on the horse which draws the cart, and holds in his hand a string, which passes through a hole in the cask, and opens the valve when required. There is an advantage in riding on the horse, as it does not add to the weight of the load on the wheels, which in light soils would be apt to sink deep. In a momentary exertion it assists the horse by the weight on his back; and the heavy Flanders horses are well able to carry a man and draw a light load at the same time. When the cask is empty trots home for another load, and no time is lost. It is astonishing what advantage there is in accustoming horses to trot when they have no load; it actually fatigues them less than the continued sleepy walk. Who would suppose that the Flemish and Dutch farmers surpassed us in activity? but whoever has been in the Netherlands in hay-time or harvest must acknowledge it.

The dung which is carried in a solid state, is generally used at a time when it is in a state of active fermentation, as it is then supposed to have the best effect. To ensure this in some districts, as the Wales country, where the minutest attention is paid to every circumstance which can increase fertility, the dung is laid on the field in moderate heaps, and on each heap a certain quantity of urine is poured to excite and renew the fermentation: when it becomes sensibly heated, the dung is spread out and immediately ploughed in. After ploughing in the manure the land is left for some time, and

then a second deep ploughing is given to incorporate the decomposed dung with the soil, but so as not to bring any to the surface. A short time before sowing, the liquid manure is poured over; and this enriches the surface to make the seed germinate sooner.

Lime is not much used in the light soils, but commonly in the cold and stiff. As it is generally brought from a distance, it is dear; and this prevents any extensive application of it. Marl is found in a few spots, and serves to improve the poorer lands within reach of it.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TOADS.

There are few animals so universally disagreeable, or which are so generally considered an incarnation of every thing vile, as the toad, *bufo vulgaris* of the naturalist. Milton understood the amount of the prejudice against the toad, when he placed the arch fiend in the disguise of this reptile close to the ear of sleeping Eve, in Paradise; for we may be sure Lucifer would not have been guilty of the indiscretion of approaching her in that form when she was waking. But though the toad seems to have been marked out for the hate and aversion of mankind, there are few reptiles whose habits are more worthy of notice, none that are more harmless, and few that render more actual service to man. It is true, neither the frog or the toad, particularly the latter, would be an agreeable inmate of the "kneeding trough," or a pleasant companion in the "bed chamber," but in the field or in the garden, they devour multitudes of insects that prey on the labors of man, while they meddle with none of the plants or fruits that require his protection or cultivation.

With the approach of cold the toad retires into the earth, and in a torpid state awaits the return of the spring. If surprised in this state by any change in the face of the earth, that could have the effect of placing him beyond the influence of the seasons, the toad, it is supposed, can remain uninjured in this state for an indefinite length of time; and in this way the discovery of frogs and toads, in deep excavations, and even in solid blocks of stone, has been attempted to be accounted for. The celebrated geologist Buckland, however, seems to doubt whether the evidence in proof of such discoveries, is such as to warrant implicit confidence in the details. We should imagine that if correctly represented, the discovery of the one at Lockport, while excavating the limestone of the mountain ridge, was as little liable to deception or doubt, as such matters usually can be; and we know of no philosophical reason, why, if a toad can lie torpid for one year, as has been proved by burying them in pots, they might not as well exist one hundred or a thousand, if the proper temperature for ensuring torpidity was preserved.

Some writers have denied that the toad, under any circumstances, was poisonous; but this is a mistake. When in danger, or when irritated, the tubercular elevations on the backs and sides, have the power of secreting a milky fluid, as every one may readily ascertain, and every school-boy who is in the habit of pelting them with stones well knows. This fluid, given for defence, as we suppose, is decidedly poisonous, as its effects on cats, and other animals, fully prove. This is the only power of injuring it possesses: and this secretory and offensive power appears to reside in the skin,

as the animal is frequently skinned and sold with the frog in the markets of European cities, for food, and eaten with impunity.

Toads after the time of breeding is over, forsake the pools of water where they assemble in the spring, and in or near which, they usually pass the winter, and scatter themselves over the land; and when once they have chosen a favorable position, if not disturbed, they rarely quit it for the season and some have been known to retain possession for several years. From these retreats they emerge towards nightfall, or in the evening, and feast on snails, flies, bugs, or any living insect that falls in their way. In a garden their services are thus invaluable; and some gardeners introduce and protect them through the summer, for the aid they render in the destruction of worms, &c.

Notwithstanding his clumsy and ungainly appearance, there are few animals so quick of motion as the toad, and this is shown most distinctly in taking his insect food. It will not unfrequently, in a warm summer evening, when doors are open, make its entrance into the house, where it feeds on flies that approach. Seated on its haunches, it surveys the floor with great gravity, but if an unwary fly alights within four or five inches, it disappears with incredible quickness. There can be a slight motion of the toad discovered, a quick snap as of the jaws is heard, but the position of the animal is unchanged, while his prey vanishes with the velocity of light. A close examination shows, however, that there is a slight motion of the body forward, without moving the feet; and the snap is produced by the shutting of the mouth after the tongue has seized and secured the insect, though so quick is the operation performed, that the tongue is never distinctly seen. We have often seen this feat performed by placing a fly or a bug, on the end of a grass stalk, and pushing it gradually towards the toad, when he first makes his appearance at dusk. The lightning's flash is hardly more quick or fatal, than the snap of this reptile to the insect he aims at.

To enable the toad, frog, chameleon, and some other reptiles to seize their prey, the tongue has a curious conformation; "it is of great length, its root is attached close to the *fore part* of the lower jaw, while its point, which is cloven, is turned backwards, extending into the throat, and acting like a valve in closing the air passage into the lungs. If, when this animal has approached within a certain distance of the insect it is about to seize, we watch it with attention, we are surprised to observe the insect suddenly disappear, without our being able to determine what has become of it. This arises from the frog (or toad) having darted out its tongue upon its victim with such extreme quickness, and withdrawing it with the insect adhering to it, so rapidly that it is scarcely possible for the eye to follow its motion."—(Roget's Physiology.)

A fact which was related to us a few days since by a gentleman, will furnish a curious illustration of the habits of this animal. He was mowing in a field, when he disturbed a nest of the common humblebee. As they were quite numerous, and appeared very pugnacious withal, he concluded to let them alone until they became more quiet, when he determined to visit the nest again, and appropriate their stores to himself. In the course of a few hours he repaired to the spot, when to his surprise he saw a large toad had planted himself directly before the place of egress for the bees; and

he seemed so satisfied with his position that the gentleman determined to ascertain if possible, his business in that place. He soon saw that every bee that showed himself disappeared in some mysterious manner, and that a slight snap, invariably connected with their disappearance, convinced him it was in some way owing to the toad, and that in this way the animal was doing him a good service. It was but a short time before every working bee was despatched, not one escaping; and then, by slightly disturbing the nest, the queen bee or drones that generally are found to the number of three or four among humblebees, were induced to venture out, and instantly share the fate of their companions. The honey fell to the share of my informant; the toad appearing perfectly satisfied with his allotment of the "spoils."

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS ON HORSES.

MR. TUCKER—In the fifth number of the current volume of the *Monthly Farmer*, I noticed some remarks upon the "Treatment of wounds on Horses," and although the treatment there recommended, would, undoubtedly, under certain circumstances, prove highly beneficial, yet, as that article seems to direct it as generally applicable in every case, and in every condition of wounds, while in many, and indeed in most cases, it could not fail to prove injurious, I beg leave to offer for your consideration, a few observations upon the same subject.

It is truly painful to see an animal possessing such claims to our kindness and care, as the horse, so often subjected to empirical and cruel treatment, when laboring under disease. This arises from the prescription not being directed by any rational physiological and pathological principles; every one feeling at liberty to prescribe whatever remedy may have heard of, or can invent, and the more old and novel, the greater the merit of suggesting. Attention to a few well established principles, could prevent the fatal errors into which many are invariably led, and preserve many a noble and valuable animal from ruin.

Experience has abundantly proved that those general principles of physiology and pathology, which are applicable to the human subject in health and in disease, are also applicable to those animals that are taken from the hand of nature, and submitted to our care and nurture, and that similar diseases require in both, similar treatment. The principles, therefore, that would guide a skillful surgeon in the treatment of a surgical disease in an animal, should also direct the veterinary surgeon or farmer, in similar diseases in a horse, or other animal. In relation to this subject, the surgeon may well adopt, as his motto, lines that are perfectly adapted to every other, of which your paper proposes to treat.

"Take Nature's path and mad opinions leave."

The two processes by which nature accomplishes the healing of wounds, are, 1st, union by the first intention, as it is technically called, or in other words, the union of the divided parts immediately, without the formation of matter; and 2d, by granulation, in which the immediate union of the parts is not effected; but by accident or improper interference, are kept asunder, and the chasm has to be closed up, by the formation of new flesh. By the first process the cure is soon accomplished, without the trouble, with little or no pain, and little risk leaving an unsightly scar. By the second, the

cure is often protracted, interrupted in its progress, and more liable to leave a permanent disfigurement.

The principles by which the one or the other of these results is produced, are these; 1st, if the sides of a recent wound, made by a cutting instrument, be simply brought into perfect contact, and retained there from three to five days, a perfect union will take place, without the formation of matter. 2d, if the divided parts cannot be brought into perfect contact, or before contact have been irritated by improper applications, immediate union will not take place, but matter must be formed, new flesh must be interposed to connect the parts, and subsequently be removed by the slow process of absorption, to accomplish the same ultimate object. The first process is nature's own spontaneous effort to effect a cure, and the course which she would always pursue under favorable circumstances, if left to herself, or gently and judiciously aided by art. The second, is that to which she resorts from necessity, and when interrupted in her salutary process, by the rude and ill-timed interference of art—the first result therefore, should always be aimed at, as not only the most favorable, but also as attended by the least risk and trouble. To attain which, the principles just referred to, dictate the following course.

As nearly as may be, free the wound from all foreign substances, as dirt, gravel, hair, &c. &c., in the most gentle manner, by means of a soft sponge and simple warm water, then bring the sides of the wound into perfect contact, if possible, and retain them there by means of adhesive plaster, or stitches, or both, according to circumstances, and over the whole, apply a pledget of soft lint, which should remain until the cure is effected. Nothing more is required, unless inflammation should run too high, when keeping the parts constantly wet in cold water is the best application. Indeed, the numerous cleansing and healing nostrums so frequently resorted to, never fail of being hurtful by disturbing the salutary operations of nature.

With this mild and simple treatment, nature always produces that degree of inflammation which is necessary to effect a cure, in the best possible manner; but by the officious application of plasters, blue stone, detergent oils, &c. &c., her salutary operations are disturbed, too much inflammation is excited, and she is compelled to resort to the slower, more laborious, and imperfect process, of healing by granulation.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1838.

Pears.—From Mr Ives of Salem, Franceval D'Este, a very superior and productive fruit. Roi de Wertheimberg (formerly mis-called Capiaumont) and old Catharine.

From Mr Vose, President of the Society, Julienne, Cushing and Dearborn's seedling.

From Mr S. Phipps of Roxbury, a Pear without name.

From Mr Manning, Chair a dame, Vallee Franche, Julienne, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Passans de Portugal, and a round sweet Pear from France, also Summer Rose of Coxe, a small round, breaking fruit, of an aromatic flavor.

From Dr J. C. Howard of Woodland, in Brookline, Bergamotte Rouge, so called, a fruit which appears identical with the Summer Rose of Mr Manning, but much more highly colored with red.

From Col. M. P. Wilder, a Pear for the Beurre d'Amaulis, which is a noted fine fruit; the specimen imperfect; a large fruit, of a pyramidal form, and green color, with a ruddy cheek, Beurre and of good flavor.

Apples.—From Edward Sparhawk, Esq. of Brighton; Princess Harvest, a very beautiful deep red striped fruit, over medium size, juice abundant, of an agreeable, sprightly, acid flavor.

From Mr Ives of Salem, Early Sweet Bow, fine.

From Mr John A. Kenrick, Early Sweet Bow, very beautiful.

From S. Davis, Esq. of Newton, Hawthorndean.

From Mr S. Bigelow, of Medford, a large red French striped Apple.

Peaches.—From Mr T. Bigelow of Medford, handsome yellow malacatanes.

From Mr W. T. Eustis of Brighton, specimens of Peaches of great beauty.

Mr E. M. Richards offered for exhibition, ninety seedling Peaches, of as many different varieties, raised by Mr Otis Pettee of Newton, all of them appeared fair and handsome, and some portion fine.

Plums.—Mr Manning offered specimens for exhibition of the Red Apricot Plum; a dark purple round fruit of rather large size and handsome. Also Hulings superb, a remarkably large fine fruit, but a shy bearer.

From Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown, Reine Claude or Green Gage, Princes Imperial Gage, both specimens fine; also Bolmer's Washington, very large and beautiful. This superb variety produces large crops of delicious fruit in the garden of Mr Johnson; and appears to differ from the fine Bolmer Washington of Mr Cruft of the city, the one being a clingstone and the other a freestone. The variety of Mr Cruft confirming more exactly to the description which authors have given of the Bolmer's Washington, is yet deemed a shy bearer.

From Messrs. Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard, a small, round, white seedling fruit, of a sweet flavor.

From Mr Henry Van Dyne of Cambridgeport, a seedling, very handsome Blue Plum, for a name; which we venture to name *Van Dyne Plum*. We may speak further of the merits of this fruit on a future occasion.

Grapes.—Mr Josiah Bradlee of the city, offered specimens of the Black Hamburg from the Grape House of Aaron Mitchell Esq. of Nantucket; clusters very large and beautiful. The soil and climate of that Island prove admirably adapted to the vine.

From Dr J. C. Howard, specimens of the Black Hamburg, White Chasselas, and the Meunier or Miller's Burgundy, corresponding in size and beauty to those of this gentleman's former exhibitions.

From Mr Otis Johnson of Lynn, splendid clusters of Black Hamburg.

From Mr Jacob Tidd of Roxbury, specimens of White Chasselas and Black Hamburg corresponding in beauty to those of his exhibitions in former years.

From Mr Davis of Newton, Black native grapes. For the Committee.

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman*.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1838.

Dahlias.—From Messrs Howard, Wilder, Hovey and Walker, among them we noticed Prince George, Dennisii (fine) Ophelia, Desdemona, Cedo Nulli, and Queen of Wertheimburg by Dr Howard; Wilder's Juliet (superb) Brown's Beauty, Buist's Mrs

Rushton, Middlesex Rival (fine) and Conqueror of Europe, by Hovey & Co.; Fowler's Queen Victoria (very fine form) from Col. Wilder. Dennisii, Widdall's Perfection, Lady Ann, Napoleon, Jackson's Rival Yellow, Cleopatra, and Desdemona, from S. Walker

Bouquets.—By Messrs W. Kenrick, Winship, (very fine), Howard, (extra fine), Mason and Walker.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS. No. 1.

We spoke in a preceding paper of agricultural experiments. We mean now to say something of agricultural improvements. In essays for a weekly journal it is plain that no subject can be treated but in a very partial manner. All we propose is to suggest hints, by which others may be excited to reflection and experiment; and from which they may gather some practical rules for the amendment and advantage of their husbandry. We shall aim merely to throw out some ore from the quarry in its crude state; and leave to others to reduce and mould and fashion, and use it as they will.

Improvement implies making a thing better; and there is nothing which more concerns our farmers; there is nothing in which they could more directly or more effectually advance their own interest; and yet there is nothing in which they are more deficient; there is nothing at which, taken as a body, our farmers labor so little. In saying this we mean to except those men of property, who farm for their own pleasure; and professional men, tradesmen, mechanics, or manufacturers, who apply some portion of the proceeds of their profession, trade or business to agricultural embellishment, and improvement.—We speak of those, who are exclusively farmers; and of this class within our observation and knowledge there are certainly few, who make it a business to improve their farms; or who attempt and effect important, extensive, substantial, and permanent betterments. Now let us inquire what improvements are desirable; what can be done, and then what are the alleged reasons, and what the true reasons, why these improvements are not made. We write for common farmers in this case, who depend on their farms for their own and the subsistence of their families; and our object is to inquire what improvements can they make, for which the farm will itself pay. We set too high a value upon labor, to wish to see it applied by persons who have no other capital to trade upon, where there is not a moral certainty of remuneration and profit.

The condition of most of our farmers is in many respects straitened and severe. They begin life with small means; often with no means; or with the small earnings of two or three years' labor at service. They purchase farms and at once involve themselves in debt. The first purchase usually absorbs all their loose capital; they seek to get along solely by their own labor, hiring as little as possible. Agricultural returns are comparatively slow. They find it perhaps at first difficult to pay punctually the interest upon their debt. Too often they have not the courage, and perhaps more often, if they had the courage, they would not have the power or opportunity to borrow money. Individuals, who are capitalists, think in general they can find more profitable investments for their money than to lend it to farmers, who have no other

resource than in their own labor and enterprise. Bank loans are in general too short and capricious to be safe or convenient for farmers; besides that banks never were designed for farmers; they are only for merchants and manufacturers; and for a much more numerous class, who are the very core of every industrious community, gamblers and speculators who live upon the had earnings of labor. Under these circumstances the farmer finds his task difficult. An unfortunate year or a capricious market gives him a severe check, and perhaps produces entire discouragement. All thoughts of improvement then are at an end. He drags along from year to year continually embarrassed by a load of debt, which he can hardly stand under and which he cannot throw off; until at last when he can get on no farther, his mortgage is foreclosed, his premises pass under the hands of the auctioneer, and he is left again to shift for himself, to find what employment he can or to subsist his family as he may; or gathering the fragments of the wreck he leaves the home of his fathers to pitch his tent where chance may direct him in the seductive and perilous western land of promise, and to encounter all the difficulties and hardships of a new and untried country and climate. This is but the history of innumerable individuals among us. The frequency of these cases, we confess, throws a damper upon our hopes of agricultural improvement, unless some remedy or preventive can be pointed out. Let us then go a little farther into this matter.

Agricultural improvements may be properly divided into three classes; those which are mere embellishments; those which are necessary or useful but not immediately productive; and those which are directly productive. All that serves no other purpose than to improve the external appearance of our premises, paint, piazzas, colonnades, blinds, ornamental fences, pointed and faced stone walls; all within doors likewise that is mere matter of embellishment or luxury, papered walls, carpets, and sofas; and so likewise gravel walks, and arbors, and summer houses, and ornamental shade trees; and also all expensive vehicles and equipments, all chaises, and pleasure wagons, and plaited harnesses, these things though very gratifying to the taste and pride, and very reasonable luxuries and indulgences in some circumstances, cannot be brought into the class of productive improvements; and should not be thought of by the farmer or the farmer's wife, who are in debt to the smallest amount; or who have few or no other resources than in their own industrious habits and severe labor. Yet expenses like these are often incurred; and cripple the energy of the farmer and withdraw from him the means of making improvements on his farm of a productive character.

There is a second class of improvements, which may be deemed necessary and useful. The farm must in the first place be well divided and fenced. This is necessary in order to the safe keeping of the live stock; and to the protection of the crops. The division of a farm into enclosures of a proper size renders the cultivation more easy; permits with greater convenience a rotation of crops; and the appropriation to different objects, as it may be necessary, the different portions of the farm.—Then likewise by poor or insufficient fences crops are oftentimes seriously injured or destroyed; quarrels and heart-burnings and law-suits are engendered among neighbors; and the good morals of your cattle are destroyed. The preparing also of cellars for receiving your crops, of vaults under your stables for the manufacture and preservation of your manure; and also the building of convenient styes, stalls, stables and barns for the storage of your produce and the protection of your cattle; and the obtaining of valuable and labor-saving machines and implements for cultivation and the preparation of your pro-

duct for market, all these are useful, and properly speaking, necessary improvements on a farm, but which cannot be classed among productive improvements. They save much that might otherwise be lost, or injured, or perish; but they create nothing, unless it be according to Poor Richard's proverb, that a penny saved is two pence earned." A farmer may, as is often said, get along without any of these conveniences and facilities; but it is miserable husbandry when his crops are lost or wasted for the want of convenient store-houses and barns; when he dare not cultivate many valuable products, because he has no means of securing them from the wet or the frost; when his cattle suffer from the weather for want of commodious shelter; and when especially he is without ample means of securing and manufacturing manure, that most important and essential basis of successful husbandry. Improvements of this kind are to be considered as so much fixed and dead capital, as necessary as the store-houses and ships of the merchant, or the tools of the mechanic, or the machinery and fixtures of the manufacturer. The great points to be aimed at in these matters is to avoid multiplying these things beyond his necessities; and at the same time to make them as plain and as little expensive as possible consistent with durability and their exact adaptation to the purposes designed. The multiplication of conveniences beyond a certain point is often itself a great inconvenience. A machine for example, which performs a great many operations at the same time, is of necessity complicated, requiring therefore a much more careful superintendence in its management; and being much more liable to get out of repair. Another matter of importance is to avoid all needless expense in the construction of farming implements and buildings. The first object of every farmer, who depends on his farm for his subsistence should be utility. The great point to be aimed at in the construction of any and every machine utensil, building or fixture should be to accomplish the objects and purposes for which it is designed. In no cases taste and fancy may be consulted in consistent with cheapness and utility; but where they interfere with each other, every thing should be sacrificed to the proper objects of the work. Shall a farmer for example paint his barn? In general we have no doubt it is matter of sound economy. The next question is, of what color shall it be? White is the most neat; white furnishes the most agreeable contrast with green. But white is less durable; white is most liable to be defaced; white do not contrast in general very agreeably with the manure heaps usually in its vicinity. Red lead or yellow ochre are much cheaper, more lasting, and not so easily defaced. So likewise in regard to implements. A farmer can always afford to pay liberally for good materials, a careful and faithful workmanship; but he can afford pay nothing for any ornamental apparatus. It is but recently that we saw two very fine ploughs brought in competition. The construction of each was excellent. In point of strength of workmanship, and durability, a ease of handling, and power required for draft, there perhaps could be no choice between them; or if any preference would belong to the plough of cheap construction. The price of one of these ploughs was seventeen dollars; of the other six dollars seventy cents; and all this difference of ten dollars and twenty five cents between the two was chargeable to extraordinary polish, skill, and beauty of workmanship bestowed upon one of them, without a single practical advantage excepting the pleasure afforded to the eye. Such needless expenses as these no farmer should allow himself, if he is dependent upon his farm for his support, i.e. is in debt to the amount of a single dollar by what he has the means of paying at once; or if he without ample means of indulging his taste and fancy his pleasure.

We shall pursue our subject in a future paper. H. C. P. S. It has been requested that I should affix my initials to my communications. In a matter of so little importance it would be unwise to refuse, especially as it may sometimes save the reputation of others, who might suffer under uncomfortable charges. My good friend, J. B., likewise, though a sound believer in the doctrine of imputation, thinks, I dare say, that he has sins enough to answer for without incurring any responsibility for me. Until further advised I will therefore usually, but not always, affix my initials. I say not always, for when ever for example, I propose to attack any man's private character and perhaps ruin his reputation, or wish to circulate some vile story, which I know to be utterly false, because perhaps I have made it out of the whole cloth, why then I shall remember that the "soundest part of valor is discretion;" and give only the general and convenient authority with many editors in such cases, and remark, "They say so." It would be ridiculous to pretend to any literary ambition in the case. The farmer would hardly understand the term. My sole object is to be useful; and to be therefore as plain and practical as possible.

H. C.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's new Rooms, No. 23, Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank), on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 19th, 20th and 21st September. The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the exhibition; and to send the same to 23, Tremont street, on Monday or Tuesday, 17th and 18th inst., where Committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

Members of the Society will receive their Tickets on application to the Chairman of the Com. of Arrangements.

Season tickets, and tickets for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

By order, **SAMUEL WALKER,**
Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Sept. 10, 1833.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1833.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 560 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 4,000 Sheep, and 500 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The market to day was quite animated and the prices for the best cattle were supported. We quote, First quality \$7 37 1/2. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$6 25.

Stores.—Purchasers were plenty and a large number were sold. Yearlings, \$9 n \$12. Two Year Old \$16 a \$24. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$30.

Sheep.—About the usual prices were obtained. We offered the sale of lots as follows. \$1 42, \$1 62, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 37, and \$2 88.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6 for sows, and 7 for barrows. Selected lot of barrows at 7 1-2 and 8. Retail, 7 a 7 1-2 and 8 a 8 1-2.

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 ortherly exposure, week ending September 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1833.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	3 46	62	62	W.
Tuesday,	4 44	68	60	S. W.
Wednesday,	5 50	78	71	N.
Thursday,	6 56	80	76	E.
Friday,	7 56	84	78	N. W.
Saturday,	8 52	74	66	W.
Sunday,	9 54	76	64	N. E.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend orders for building or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.
The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1833 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Peaches, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Ironsuescas, Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 MORUS MULTICALLIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Brausca and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. B. BACK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1833. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alouzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.
Apply at the office of **D. STEBBINS.**
Northampton, Aug 22, 1833.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dime, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quantities of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to Joseph Back & Co., No. 54 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. August 15, 1833.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called).
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr. Codman's meeting house. Sept. 12, 1833.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a fine assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Paeonies, Crown Imperials, White Lilies and other bulbous roots.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Aug. 13, 1833.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. **ISAAC PARKER.**

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking charge of a small Farm. Inquire of **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
Sept. 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	"
prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEZWAX, (American)	ponnd	28	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	"	"
southern, geese,	"	"	"
FLAX, (American)	"	37	45
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 97	12
FLOUR, Genessee, cash,	barrel	8 25	8 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	"	"
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 50	7 57
Alexandria,	"	7 50	"
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian,	"	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	95	97
southern flat, yellow,	"	90	92
white,	"	95	96
Rye, southern,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	42	45
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	75	80
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	12 00	16 00
Eastern screwd,	"	5 50	6 25
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	5	5
HOPS, 1st quality,	ponnd	50	60
2d quality,	"	5	5
LEAD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	20	23
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
" " " " " "	"	20	23
Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	27
do. dry hides,	"	"	"
New York red, light,	"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	21
Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	80	85
MACEES, No. 1,	barrel	10 00	10 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 60
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	28 00
clear,	"	24 00	25 00
Mess,	"	22 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
northern,	"	"	"
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 33
Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	22	25
Southern Clover,	"	20	22
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" " " " " " No. 2,	"	"	"
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	"	3 00	5 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pr M.	3 00	5 50
American, full blood, washed,	ponnd	45	48
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
(Pulled superfine,	"	42	48
No. 1,	"	38	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	ponnd	17	19
southern and western,	"	16	17
POAK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	50	1 25
BUTTER, tub,	"	13	32
lump,	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	16	17
POTATOES, new,	bushel	60	75
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 60

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 58 Broad Street, Boston.

4W

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Aug. 15, 1833.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW.—A writer in the United States Gazette, says that Cayenne Peppers, mixed with Indian meal, is excellent food for turkeys. The turkeys raised by this process are more hardy, less liable to perish from the cold storms and wet weather, and acquire their growth at an earlier period, than those that are reared upon the ordinary food.

PEDAGOGICAL WIT.—A class was reciting a lesson in Metaphysics—the chapter on *motives* operating on the human will—a mackerel vender went by, vociferating senatorially. "Mackerel, fine fat Mackerel!" Suddenly disturbed by the noise, the master inquired of the class what *motive* the man had for making such a noise? No answer being given, he said they must be *deaf as huddocks* and *flat as flounders* not to perceive it was a *selfish* motive.

REALITIES.—A person being asked what was meant by the "realities of life" answered—real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work.

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE DIARRHÆA.—Parch a half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown—boil it down, as rice is usually done—eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming Diarrhæa, in a few hours.

SOOT.—As a top dressing for turnips or grass land there is nothing superior to it.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, April 30, 1838. }

The twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the setting lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale;" the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each. The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4 in the 6th Range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No. 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawaukeg Point to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About \$17,000 will be expended this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole dis-

tance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by this State is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the condition of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such township.

The settling duties required by law, are "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information, to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. The Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "The average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, abounding in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial climate, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called Blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the granary of the north."

In another place Doctor Jackson says—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominant growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while scattered, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of a great regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Schooies to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temisquiotta lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be as once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward

to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, amid innumerable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situated on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages on this road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region, it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys, and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all inquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That all lands allotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limit and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, they will within the term of three years from the time said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of said lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838. This bill, having had three several readings passed and enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker in Senate, March 23, 1838. This bill having had several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President
March 23, 1838. Approved. EDWARD KENT
Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838. }

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest, SAM'L P. BENSON,
Secretary of State

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per an payable at the end of the year—but those who pay sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1838.

[NO. 11.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

For the New England Farmer.

ROXBURY, SEPT. 14, 1838.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive by your valuable paper that Mr Ives of Salem presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a pear which the Chairman of the Fruit Committee, Mr Wm. Kenrick, calls the "Roi de Wirtemberg, formerly mis-called Capiaumont."

I beg to inquire by whom it was thus mis-called? Was it not by the first Pomologist in Europe, the President of the London Horticultural Society, Thomas Andrew Knight lately deceased? Nor is this all, the pear be sent by that name agrees precisely with the description of the Capiaumont in the *London Horticultural Transactions*. Now I am a friend to free inquiry, find no fault with our Horticulturalists in correcting the errors of Mr Knight. No name is so great with me, as to induce me to prefer its authority to truth. But I think the term "mis-called" rather too strong to use on the occasion, and I therefore humbly, and respectfully beg Mr Kenrick to lay before the Horticultural public, his authority for deciding, that Mr Knight did "mis-call" that pear. I beg to put to him the following queries:

1. There was a Beurre Capiaumont in the catalogues, long before a *Roi de Wirtemberg* appeared. Have you got it? Have you seen the real Beurre Capiaumont ripe in this country?

2. Are you sure, that the *Roi de Wirtemberg* is not a change of name merely, or what is called a synonyme?

3. Will you state the form, size, and qualities of what you say is the true *Beurre Capiaumont*? We may then see in what it differs from the *Capiaumont* of Mr Knight.

I cannot bring myself to believe, that gentlemen of our Society would ever distract and confuse all our cultivators, merely on the ground, that the "Capiaumont" is now called *Roi de Wirtemberg*. It would be puerile, to change our names every time it pleases the sellers of fruit to give a new name. What I want distinctly to know, is, whether they have ripened, and tasted two distinct pears, one called *Capiaumont* and the other *Roi de Wirtemberg*, and that they differ, and in what particulars they differ.

I am the more particular on this point, because the Chevalier Joseph Parmentier, who received a gold medal for his excellent catalogue (and it deserved it,) has the *Capiaumont* in his list, but has not the *Roi de Wirtemberg*. I suspect, therefore, that the charge has been made by a seller of trees. I, who have suffered for fifty years severely, by new names to old things in pomology and floriculture, dread these novelties as a burnt child dreads the fire. Many times have I nursed a *hauling with care* and at great expense, and when it came to flower, or give fruit, I have found that I have nursed an old and discarded friend with a new name. Hence probably my desire to protect my neighbors,

by checking the propensity to change names. I have often mentioned to my friends, the case of *Alonzoa incisifolia*, which in 30 years I have actually bought four times over under different names. It is rather a severe tax on one's good humor, and pure.

JOHN LOWELL.

Note Bene.—I beg it to be understood, that I have a high respect for Mr Kenrick's opinion. I have personally known his efforts to acquire, and transmit correct knowledge; but there is a wide difference, between changing names according to honest conviction, and speaking in terms so sharp of a man, whom no European cultivator would speak of, but with profound respect. I have seen no evidence, as yet, that Mr Knight ever "mis-called" the *Capiaumont*. I am, however, perfectly open to conviction.

There are probably now in fruit 10,000 *Capiaumont* Pear trees between Bangor in Maine, and Cincinnati in Ohio. They have gone from me to both those cities and to 200 towns between them. They have been called by that name for 13 years. Mr Kenrick's own celebrated work so calls them. Why then change the name? It is bringing confusion into our names instead of order.

From Parkinson's Treatise on Live Stock.

SLUT.

Of this most extraordinary animal, will here be stated a short history, to the veracity of which there are hundreds of living witnesses.—Slut was bred in, and was of that sort which maintain themselves in the New Forest, without regular feeding, except when they have young, and then but for a few weeks, and was given, when about three months old, to be a breeding sow, by Mr Thomas to Mr Richard Toomar, both at that time keepers in the forest.

From having no young, she was not fed, or taken very little notice of, until about eighteen months old; was seldom observed near the lodge, but chanced to be seen one day when Mr Edward Toomar was there. The brothers were concerned together in breaking pointers and setters, some of their own breeding, and others which were sent to be broke by different gentlemen: of the latter, although they would stand and back, many were so indifferent, that they would neither hunt nor express any satisfaction when birds were killed and put before them. The slackness in these dogs first suggested the idea, that by the same method any other animal might be made to stand and do as well as one of those huntless and inactive pointers. At this instant the sow passed by, and was remarked as being handsome: R. Toomar threw her a piece or two of oatmeal roll, for which she appeared grateful, and approached very near; from that time they were determined to make a sporting pig of her. The first step was to give her a name, and that of slut (given in consequence of her soiling herself in a bog,) she acknowledged in the course of a day, and never afterwards forgot. Within a fortnight she would find and point partridges or rab-

bits, and her training was much forwarded by the abundance of both, which were near the lodge; she daily improved, and in a few weeks would retrieve birds that had run as well as the best pointers, nay, her nose was superior to any pointer they ever possessed, and no two men in England had better. They hunted her principally on the moor's and heath's. Slut has stood partridges, black game, pheasants, snipes, and rabbits, in the same day; but was never known to point a hare. She was seldom taken by choice more than a mile or two from the lodge, but has frequently joined them when out with their pointers, and continued with them several hours. She has sometimes stood a jack-snipe, when all the pointers had passed by it; she would back the dogs when they pointed, but the dogs refused to back her until spoken to; their dogs being all trained to make a general halt when the word was given, whether any dog pointed or not, so that she has been frequently standing in the midst of a field of pointers. In consequence of the dogs not liking to hunt when she was with them (for they dropped their sterna, and shewed symptoms of jealousy), she did not very often accompany them, except for the novelty, or when she accidentally joined them in the forest.

Her pace was mostly a trot, was seldom known to gallop, except when called to go out shooting; she would then come off the forest at full stretch (for she was never shut up to prevent her being out of the sound of the call or whistle when a party of gentlemen had appointed to see her out the next day, and which call she obeyed as readily as a dog,) and be as much elated as a dog, upon being shown the gun. She always expressed great pleasure when game, either dead or alive, was placed before her. She has frequently stood a single partridge at forty yards distance, her nose in a direct line to the bird: after standing some considerable time, she would drop like a setter, still keeping her nose in an exact line and would continue in that position until the game moved; if it took wing, she would come up to the place, and draw slowly after it; and when the bird stopped, she would stand as before. The two Mr Toomers lived about seven miles apart, at Rhinefield and Broomey lodges. Slut has many times gone by herself from one lodge to the other, as if to court the being taken out shooting. She was about five years old when her master died; and at the accession of his pointers, &c. was included in the sale, and bought in at ten guineas.

Sir H. Mildmay having expressed a wish to have her, she was sent to Dogmersfield park, where she remained some years. She was last in the possession of Colonel Sikes, and she was then ten years old, had become fat and slothful, but would point game as well as before. When killed she was at Bassilden House. Slut weighed 700 lbs. Her death, to those who possess common feelings of humanity, appears (if one may use the expression,) at least animal murder: it would have cost but a trifling sum to have fed and sheltered her in the winter, and the park would have supplied her wants at no expense.

From the American Turf Register.

BOTS IN HORSES.

Belleville, Ill. August 14, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—Upon the 15th of June, one of my carriage horses was attacked with the grub or bots. For the first two hours the symptoms were such as induced many to suppose it was a fit of cholera. I administered three table spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, in half an hour gave him a half pint of French brandy, with half an ounce of laudanum, this gave relief and he recovered. On the tenth day afterwards, I found him after a short ride attacked again in the same way. I administered a pint of French brandy and an ounce of laudanum, this dose was renewed in half an hour, without effect. I then gave a pint of molasses with a quart of milk, and in half an hour one pound of salts. He died in about eight hours.

On opening him after he died I found a quantity of the bots had fastened themselves in the inner coats of the stomach, and all together, with a few bots in his stomach with the food. My first object was, to ascertain what would induce the bot to loose its hold. I cut from the stomach a piece about twelve inches square, in which were the bots attached, closing the edges of the piece of the stomach together so as to exclude air. I put into the sack thus made, sweet milk and molasses, and tied them up for two hours, and on opening I found them fast to the stomach. I then tried oil, and other experiments, none of which had the effect to induce them to let go.

My next object was, to see what would kill the bots, having heard many things recommended. I made the following experiments:

I immersed six grubs or bots in linseed oil, a like number in indigo pulverized and mixed with water; also, powder and vinegar, strong decoction lye, strong decoction of alum, also alcohol, and nitric acid; after keeping them thus immersed for hours, I changed them from one to the other mixture or solution; where they remained from early in the day till evening, at which time they exhibited all the healthy appearance they did in the morning.

My observations resulted in the confirmation of an opinion I had previously formed, that the bot could not be killed, except by the administering of medicine that would destroy the life of the horse. It satisfied me of the fact, that when the bots fairly get hold, they are not induced to let go.

My opinion of the bots is as follows, that they are produced by the knit deposited on the animal by the fly known as the knit-fly, and are taken into the stomach of the horse. That the bot is there formed from the egg; that in the general way the bot is discharged from the stomach through the bowels. But where they do not pass off in this way, the attack is made to extricate themselves from their confinement by an attempt to eat through the stomach.

It occurs to my mind as most probable, that the bot passes through several changes from the form in which we have just described it. That before this change they make a desperate effort to free themselves, concentrating their attack to one spot; this soon deprives the horse of life, and the bot is extricated in a short time, and either goes into the ground, or by the action of the atmosphere changes its mode of existence.

I am satisfied, that upon the first discovery of the first attack, the bot may be induced to let go,

or postpone the effort to free itself from the stomach; this is best effected, in my opinion, by molasses and milk, which should be followed with one or two active cathartics, by which means the bots are carried off. Should these views and experiments be thought worthy of publication in your valuable work, they are submitted.

Respectfully, J. MITCHELL.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.—How doctors differ! As a comment on the above communication, we copy from the 'History of the Horse,' published by the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in England, the following description of the bot. We do not adopt the opinions of either side of the question—whether the bot ever kills the horse, or is beneficial to it, but we do think Mr Mitchell mistaken in his theory of the 'desperate efforts they make to free themselves;' and that the writer of the following article is correct in that respect.—*Ed. Turf Register.*

BOTS.—In the spring and early part of the summer, horses are much troubled by a grub or caterpillar, which crawls out of the anus, fastens itself upon the tail, and seems to cause a great deal of itching or uneasiness. Grooms are sometimes alarmed at the appearance of these insects. Their history is curious, and will dispel every fear with regard to them. We are indebted to Mr Bracy Clark for almost all we know of the bot.

A species of gad-fly, the *æstrus equi*, is in the latter part of the summer exceedingly busy about the horse. They are observed to be darting with great rapidity towards the knees and sides of the animal. The females are depositing their eggs on the hair, and which adhere to it by means of a glutinous fluid with which they are surrounded. In a few days the eggs are ready to be hatched, and the slightest application of warmth and moisture will liberate the little animals which they contain. The horse in licking himself touches the egg, it bursts, and a small worm escapes, which adheres to the tongue, and is conveyed with the food into the stomach; there it clings by means of a hook on either side of its mouth, to the circular portion of the stomach; and its hold is so firm and so obstinate, that it will be broken before it will be detached. It remains feeding there on the mucus of the stomach during the whole of the winter, and to the end of the ensuing spring; when, having attained a considerable size, and being destined to undergo a certain transformation, it disengages itself from the cuticular coat, is carried into the villous portion of the stomach with the food, passes out of it with the chyme, and is at length evacuated with the dung.

The *larva* or maggot being thus thrown out seeks shelter in the ground, contracts in size, and becomes a chrysalis or grub; in which state it lies inactive for a few weeks, and then, bursting from its confinement assumes the form of a fly. The female becoming impregnated, quickly deposits her eggs on those parts of the horse which he is most likely to lick, and so the species is perpetuated.

There are several plain conclusions from this history. The bots cannot, while they inhabit the stomach of the horse, give the animal any pain, for they are fastened on the cuticular and insensible coat. They cannot stimulate the stomach and increase its digestive power, for they are not on the digestive portion of the stomach. They cannot by

their roughness, assist the irritation or rubbing down of the food, for no such office is performed in that part of the stomach—the food is softened, no rubbed down. They cannot be injurious to the horse, for he enjoys the most perfect health when the cuticular part of the stomach is filled with them and their presence is not even suspected until they appear at the anus. They cannot be removed by medicine, because they are not in that part of the stomach to which medicine is usually conveyed; and if they were, their mouths are too deeply buried in the mucus for any medicine, that can safely be administered, to affect them; and last of all, in due course of time they detach themselves and come away. Therefore, the wise man will leave them to themselves or content himself with picking them off when they collect under the tail and annoy the animal.

CATTLE SHOW.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Worcester County Agricultural Society to make all necessary arrangements for a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, have been attending to the duty assigned them, and have the pleasure of reporting that the annual address will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY COLMAN, the Commissioner appointed to make an agricultural survey of the Commonwealth. That the high character of the County in relation to its agriculture and manufactures may be fully sustained on this occasion, the Committee respectfully solicit from the farmers and manufacturers of the County, their co-operation in the endeavor to render this Show more interesting than any former one—and this can readily be done, if the owners of choice animals will place them in the Society's pens, and the manufacturers will deposit specimens of their work in the exhibition hall. They would ask from the ladies a continuance of their kindness in aiding to adorn the hall with their elegant work. Careful persons will be provided to take charge of the goods and preserve them from injury. The hall will be open for their reception on Monday, the 8th day of October, and it is desirable that they may be entered on that day that sufficient time may be had to arrange them properly and have them in readiness for the examination of the Committees. Those who may find it more convenient to forward articles previous to the time mentioned, may send them to the charge of the Chairman of the Committee, who will attend to have them seasonably entered and taken care of. The sum of \$50 dollars has been reserved, to be distributed in gratuities for articles of skill and utility deserving encouragement, and for which a particular premium has been offered.

Those disposed to compete in the Ploughing Match are reminded that notice of their intention must be filed with Edwin Conant, Esq. the Recording Secretary of the Society, at his Office opposite the Central Hotel, before the 25th day of September instant, that suitable ground may be obtained the proper number of lots measured and marked out, and the requisite arrangements made for the occasion. The ploughs must be on the ground which will be provided, in readiness to commence the work precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., of the day of the Show, as this will be the first public business attended to.

Those who intend to enter for the Drawing Match, are informed, that to prevent unnecessary

clay, the Committee will arrange their names by lot, and it will be required that each person be on the ground with his team, in readiness to commence the work when his name is called by the Marshal.

All competitors are notified that the conditions prescribed by the Trustees, and published in their bill of premiums offered, must be strictly complied with. Those who have not been furnished with those bills, may obtain them of Edwin Conant, Esq., or of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee have the satisfaction of stating that the Trustees, for the purpose of rendering the show more interesting, have authorized them to offer a gratuity of \$50 for the exhibition of a team of working oxen, to consist of not less than 60 oxen, belonging to the same town, and such as shall be approved by the Committee on working cattle.

JOHN W. LINCOLN,	} Committee of Arrangements.
F. W. PAINE,	
ISAAC SOUTHGATE,	
THOS. CHAMBERLAIN,	
ISAAC DAVIS,	
T. W. BANCROFT,	
JAMES ESTABROOK,	

The Beet Sugar Company in this town have hired the buildings erected near the Canal House or an Iron Foundry, together with the Steam engine.

The manufacture will be carried on upon the German principle of drying, grinding and making of the powder a strong decoction of syrup for crystallizing. Farmers can get five dollars a ton for their beets—contracts have been made at that price where 20 tons to the acre is expected. This is doing well for the farmer, and if at this rate the manufacturer can do well too, the whole process, will succeed and drive out of use the cane sugar entirely, which has been manufactured in China every since the days of Moses.

The following is the first European account of the sugar manufacture of China, from which its great antiquity may be inferred. It would indeed be most astonishing if the sweet cane, warmed by a tropical sun furnishing for 4000 years the only material for sugar, should now give way to the cold under ground watery beet.

It is singular how sugar, like cotton and tobacco, the two first but little known to the nations of ancient Europe, the last not least of all, has become a principal article of commerce throughout the whole civilized world since the discovery of America. The first knowledge of Sugar was carried into Europe by the soldiers of Alexander, who returned from the expedition to India. It is described by one author as "honey extracted from canes or reed." Strabo says, on the authority of Nearchus, Alexander's Admiral, who sailed down the Indus to its mouth, that "honey is obtained in India without bees."

Pliny says it was obtained from reeds like a gum, and was light colored and hard when taken between the teeth. It is plain that the sugar thus described is sugar candy, and that it was obtained by the Romans and Greeks from China. It is well ascertained that the Chinese have known and practised the art of making sugar candy from the highest antiquity. The Saracens were the first to bring sugar into Europe in large quantities, and they also

brought with them the art of manufacturing and refining it. These people conquered some of the islands in the Mediterranean and some extent of coast on that sea, and among their fruits of the conquest was the introduction of the sugar plant.

From the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, the knowledge and use of sugar were spread over Western Europe by the crusaders. The plant was afterwards carried by the Spaniards to the Canary Islands, and thence, after the discovery of America, to the islands and continent of the New World. This is what the Spaniards pretend, and it may be true; but if we may believe Edwards's history of the West Indies, the plant grew wild both in the islands and in the continent long before the arrival of Columbus. Its use is now almost as universal as that of salt or flour, and throughout the whole civilized world, the rich and poor, the nabob and the day laborer, pay their daily tribute to the cultivator of the sugar cane.—*Hampshire Republican*.

CURE OR PREVENTION OF MURRAIN.

The Cultivator publishes a correspondence on the subject of this fatal disease in cattle, in which a Maryland farmer recommends tar as an efficacious cure and more perfect preventative. As a simple, cheap, and safe prescription, it deserves attention and farther experiment to test its efficacy. The mode of administering it is as follows:

"I tie my cow in the stable, then let a strong man hold her by the nose and horn, then take the piddle we commonly use for greasing the wagon, dip it in the tar bucket, taking up as much as will stick to it, say from a gill to half a pint, open the cow's mouth, and put it as far back on her throat as possible without hurting her; hold the piddle in her mouth long enough for her to work the tar off of it. I do the same to every cow, and repeat the operation every two or three weeks the year through at the same time rubbing a quantity of tar about the cow's horns and face, forehead and nose; likewise smear plenty of tar about the mangers and troughs. Before I commenced with the above remedy, I lost a number of my best cows, but we called the disease the horn distemper or murrain. I have had cows taken when in fine order, I might say almost fat enough for beef, they would linger a few days and die—the horns when examined would always be hollow, and mostly dry—urine sometimes bloody. It is a distemper sometimes caused by cows drinking impure water. I would advise you to try it, always bearing in mind that it is necessary for the cow to swallow a good portion of the tar. Since I have used the tar, about two years, I have not had one of my cows diseased in any way, and one of my neighbors, whose cows were formerly diseased, has used it for a long time with the most complete success. I give the tar to horses, sheep and hogs, and think it good for them."

MANCHESTER, (Miss.) July 28.

FATAL DISEASE AMONG ANIMALS.—Within the last two weeks a disease has prevailed among the stock on Silver Creek, in Washington County, which has swept off nearly every horse, mule, cow and hog in the neighborhood. The Creek is settled by extensive planters, who require large numbers of horses, oxen, &c. to cultivate their plantations; and we learn, that on Major Woolfolk's plantation, out of twenty-one horses, sixteen died in the last few days. Mr J. J. Hughes lost twelve

out of fifteen, and other stock in proportion. The disease makes its appearance on the breast of the animal, nearly between the fore legs, commencing at first with a slight swelling, extending finally to the throat, and generally proves fatal in about ten hours. No cause can be assigned for this singular complaint, as it attacks animals in good order, that are regularly fed and eat nothing but such feed as is given them, indiscriminately with those that are running at large. The disease always making its appearance on the same part of the animal, seems to preclude the belief that it can be from any poisonous insect. Numbers of deer are found dead in the neighboring wood, affected from appearances, in the same manner. The complaint seems to be confined to hoofed animals, as the dogs have fattened on the carcasses without being affected.

SHEEP WORM.—There is a fly that deposits its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, usually in August and September, where it hatches, and then makes its way up into the head and often causes death. The frequent application of tar to the noses of sheep, is considered the best preventive. Put tar on boards and strew on salt, and the sheep will sneer their noses with tar in eating the salt. The following method is recommended by some sheep master.—Take a small log, dress it a little upon the upper side, bore holes into it with a large augur at short intervals, about two or three inches deep, fill these holes with salt, and with a brush apply tar as often as once a week around the holes, and give the sheep daily access to the salt. A small quantity of tar frequently given to sheep is considered conducive to their health. Alexander Reed, Esq. of Washington Co. Penn. observes, "we have long been satisfied that the use of tar as a medicine or condiment for sheep has not been duly appreciated. The cough and foul nose, I am disposed to think, are both produced from the same disease. When we notice them we lose no time in removing them from the flock, and make a free use of tar. It rarely fails to effect a cure in a few days, unless the animal is old or unsound."—*Genesee Farmer*.

ROHAN POTATO AND FRUIT TREES.—J. D. Legare, of Grey Sulphur Springs, Va. wishes us to advise him, to whom he shall apply at Paris, for Rohan potatoes and fruit trees. All of these we can furnish to Mr Legare, as we are growing them all for sale on our grounds; but if Mr L. is particularly desirous of obtaining them from France, we recommend that he apply through Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. Seedsman, Paris. As to the character of the Rohan potato, we have no hesitation in saying, that, according to the seed sown, it is far the most productive of any variety we know. We cannot judge so well of its quality for the table, never having tasted of but one. We should class it second, though others class it first, among our good northern potatoes.—*Cultivator*.

INNATE APPETITES.—Sir George McKenzie, in his Phrenological Essays, mentions the following curious fact, witnessed by Sir James Hall: he had been engaged in making some experiments on hatching eggs by artificial heat, and on one occasion observed in one of his boxes, a chicken in the act of breaking from his confinement. It happened that just as the creature was getting out of its shell, a spider began to run along the box, when the chicken darted forward, seized and swallowed it.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Continued from page 59.

Geine.—It may be well, to state the average quantity of geine in the different geological varieties of our soils, which is as follows:

	Soluble Geine.	Insoluble Geine.
Alluvium,	2.25	2.15
Tertiary argillaceous soils,	3.94	5.92
Sandstone	do. 3.28	2.14
Graywacke	do. 3.60	4.00
Argillaceous slate	do. 5.77	4.53
Limestone,	do. 3.40	4.04
Mica slate	do. 4.34	4.60
Talcose slate	do. 3.67	4.60
Gneiss	do. 4.30	3.40
Granite	do. 4.05	3.87
Sienite	do. 4.40	4.50
Porphyry	do. 5.97	4.10
Greenstone	do. 4.56	6.10

One fact observable in the above results may throw doubts over the fundamental principles that have been advanced respecting geine; viz., that it constitutes the food of plants, and that they cannot flourish without it. It appears that our best alluvial soils contain less geine, in both its forms, than any other variety, except those very sandy ones that are not noticed in the above results, because their number is so small. Ought we hence to infer that alluvium is a poor soil? I apprehend that we can infer nothing from this fact against alluvial soils, except that they are sooner exhausted than others, without constant supplies of geine. For if a soil contain enough of this substance abundantly to supply a crop that is growing upon it, that crop may be large although there is not enough geine to produce another. Now analysis shows that our alluvial soils contain enough of geine for any one crop: and I apprehend that their chief excellence consists in being of such a degree of fineness that they allow air, moisture, and lime, rapidly to convert vegetable matter into soluble geine, and yield it up readily to the roots of plants: but I presume that without fresh supplies of manure, they would not continue to produce as long as most of the other soils in the state. A considerable part of our alluvia are yearly recruited by a fresh deposit of mud, which almost always contains a quantity of geine and of the salts of lime, in a fine condition for being absorbed by the rootlets of plants. And on other parts of alluvial tracts, our farmers, I believe, are in the habit of expecting but a poor crop unless they manure it yearly. Yet so finely constituted are these soils, that even if exhausted, they are more easily restored than most others; so that taking all things into the account, they are among the most valuable of our soils; and yet I doubt whether they produce as much at any one crop as many other soils; though the others perhaps require more labor in cultivation.

Western Soils.—In addition to the arguments respecting the existence of phosphate of lime in the soils, I would state that I found it in every analysis which I have made of the Berkshire marl, the results of which I shall soon present. I have also recently analysed five specimens of soils from Ohio and Illinois, presented to me by H. G. Bowers, Esq., formerly of Northampton, in this state, and now resident in Illinois. They were taken from some of the most productive spots in those states, and, in regard to some of them, it is certain, that no animal or any other manure has ever been applied by man, and at least one of them seems not

to have been cultivated, so far as I can judge from its appearance. Yet all these soils contain phosphate of lime. The following are the results of their analysis; which I give, partly because of the subject under consideration, and partly because I thought it might be gratifying to compare the composition of some of the best soils at the west with those in Massachusetts.

	Rushville, Illinois	Soluble Geine.
Stangeon co. do.	4.9	Insoluble Geine.
Lazelle county, do.	5.6	2.5
Peora county, do.	1.3	3.4
Sciota Valley, Ohio.	1.9	0.6
	1.3	0.4
	3.3	0.4
	3.1	1.0
	3.1	0.9
	4.8	2.8
	6.7	8.0
	9.1	8.6
	2.1	1.3
	2.8	1.5
	8.3	8.6
	8.0	6.3
	5.3	9.5
	5.7	5.7
	5.3	5.3

Apparently never cultivated. Cultivated 14 years without manure.

Remarks.

The above soils are evidently of the very first quality: the geine being in large proportion, and the salts quite abundant enough, while there is still a small supply of carbonate of lime to convert more insoluble into soluble geine, whenever occasion demands. Still, if we compare the preceding analysis with some of those that have been given of the Massachusetts soil, the superiority of the western soils will not appear as great as is generally supposed. And there is one consideration resulting from the facts that have been stated respecting geine, that ought to be well considered by those who are anxious to leave the soil of New England that they may find a more fertile spot in the West. Such soils they can undoubtedly find: for geine has been for ages accumulating from the decomposition of vegetation in regions which have not been cultivated: and for many years, perhaps, those regions will produce spontaneously. But almost as certain as any future event can be, continued cultivation will exhaust the geine and the salts, and other generations must resort to the same means for keeping their lands in a fertile condition as are now employed in Massachusetts, viz., to provide for the yearly supply of more geine and more salts.

Importance of the Salts of Lime.—I apprehend that the importance of the salts of lime in a soil is but little appreciated by farmers in general. Their crops may fail, although they have manured and tended them well; but it is almost always easy to find a cause that satisfies, in the character of the

season; but hard to convince them that the failure may have been owing to the deficiency of a single grain in a hundred, of some substance, that can be discovered when present, only by chemical examination. And yet, I doubt not many a crop has failed from the want of that one per cent. of sulphate or phosphate of lime. Facts, indeed, seem to me to warrant the conclusion, that, without lime in some form, land will not produce any valuable vegetation.

General Conclusions.—Without stopping to notice some things of minor importance, I will state at once the most important conclusions that have forced themselves upon my mind, from all my examinations and analyses of our soils, respecting their deficiencies and the means of remedying them.

First, the grand desideratum in our soils is calcareous matter; that is, carbonate of lime.

The second desideratum is an additional quantity of geine; that is, a larger supply of the food of plants.

Hence, thirdly, the great object of the agricultural chemist should be, to discover and bring to light new supplies of both these substances.

The discovery of either of them would, indeed, be of no small value; but it is a principle that ought never to be lost sight of, that an additional quantity of lime in the soil, will commonly require an additional quantity of organic matter, and an increase of the latter, will be far more serviceable, if attended by an increase of the former.

These fundamental principles and conclusions I have kept in view continually; and will now proceed to show with what success I have searched for new sources of lime and of geine. I shall begin with the former as the most important, because the farmer already possesses the means of increasing the quantity of his manure, but not of obtaining calcareous matter; for, with the exception of Berkshire county, Massachusetts is very deficient in limestone.

Marls.—No form of calcareous matter is so valuable in agriculture as rich marl. This term, however, has been till recently very loosely applied; often meaning nothing more than loose clay, entirely destitute of lime. But all accurate writers now understand it to mean a friable mixture of lime and clay; although the term is extended to beds of calcareous shells that are somewhat hard. Till within a few years, this substance has been neglected in our country; but its remarkable effects in some of our middle and southern states have awakened the public attention; and it is now sought after with no small avidity. From the nature of our rocks, I had no hope of finding rich marls in any other part of the state except the county of Berkshire.

The purest of these marls when dry, are almost as white as chalk, and much lighter than common soil, as may be seen from the specific gravities of a part of them in the table of their analysis below. When wet they are of a light gray color, especially if they contain much organic and earthy matter: indeed the degree of their whiteness is no bad index of the quantity of lime that they contain. When wet they are quite plastic and adhesive: when dry, they fall into a fine powder. Hence they are in a most favorable state for being spread upon land. They are found almost exclusively in swampy ground, generally in quite wet swamps, and are always covered by a stratum, often several feet thick, of black vegetable matter approaching

to peat. Hence, as these swamps are rarely excavated, the marl is not apt to be discovered; or if found, it is supposed to be nothing more than white clay and sand, which, indeed, it does very much resemble. In order to ascertain the presence of marl in a swamp, I prepared an iron rod, several feet long, near the end of which was a groove, in fact it formed a sort of auger. When pressed into the ground and withdrawn, it would always retain in the groove some of the matter from the bottom of the hole, and in this way, in a few minutes, not only the existence of marl might be ascertained, but the thickness of the bed. Yet after all, since the swamps where it occurs are usually very wet, and easily penetrated, a rough pole is better for discovering marl and its thickness, than the iron borer which I have described. For some of it will adhere to a pole plunged into it, even though that pole must be drawn through several feet of vegetable mud above it. And if the pole be plunged to the bottom of the bed, the distance along the pole covered with marl, will show the thickness of the bed; except that the lower extremity of the pole will show beneath the layer of marl the clay or sand as far as they were penetrated; and this extent must be subtracted from the whole length covered with marl. I have been thus particular in describing the method of searching for marls, in the confidence that if gentlemen residing in the towns above mentioned will adopt it, many new beds will be brought to light.

There is a substance in the central and eastern parts of the state, in exactly the same situation as the marl of Berkshire, which resembles it also very precisely in external characters, and is also like marl very light; and yet it is not marl. It does not contain carbonate of lime, but is composed chiefly of silica. Specimens of it will be found in the collection from several places. (See No. 157, which is from Spencer; No. 169, from Barre, and No. 180, from Andover.) It is easy, notwithstanding its general resemblance, to distinguish it from marl by a few drops of vinegar, oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, or any other acid. If it be marl, the acid will produce in it small bubbles occasioned by the escape of gas—if not marl, no effervescence will be produced. And this is a universal test, which is almost infallible, for distinguishing marl in all circumstances.

One other circumstance respecting the Berkshire marl, which will aid in distinguishing it. It abounds every where with small fresh water shells, such as now occur in the ponds of that region, and therefore it is unquestionably true fresh water marl, and not shell marl. The epidermis of the shell is usually gone. Such shells are rarely found in much quantity where lime does not exist, although I have seen them in mud that did not effervesce. But their presence should lead us to search carefully for calcareous matter: for how can these animals form their shells without lime?

The manner in which these Berkshire marls were formed, is very obvious. They result from the carbonate of lime brought into ponds by water, and there at length deposited. After the pond is filled nearly up, vegetables begin to grow over the marl, and thus at length a deposit of peaty matter covers the marl. The process, I doubt not, is now going on in most limestone countries, and thus a vast amount of valuable matter for agriculture is accumulating in spots usually regarded as waste places.

The Berkshire marls, above described, appear to

me to be some of the richest and best that ever occur. Marls are usually valued only for the calcareous matter which they contain. But by adopting Dr. Dana's method of analysis, we find that they also contain no small quantity of soluble and insoluble geine, derived from the vegetable matter that covers them. This must make them still more valuable when applied to the soil. They contain likewise a small portion of phosphate of lime, increasing their value still more: while the granitic sand in them, the only part that is of no value, is in most cases extremely small.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1838.

Pears.—From S. Downer, Urbaniste, Dix, Cushing, and Wurtenberg.

From John Richardson, Beauty of Brussels.
From John Lowell, Beurre Spence, Bergamotte Paysans, Beurre, Crepeaux.

From Mrs Tim. Bigelow, Bartlett.
From Dr Harris, Bon Chretien.
From E. Vose, Julienne, Dutchesse d'Angouleme.

From S. Sweetser, Julienne, Fulton, Beurre d'Iel.
From D. Parks, Bartlett.

Apples.—From S. Downer, Porter.
From J. Dewolf, Spice Sweeting.
From E. Vose, Summer Pearmain.
From John Warren, American Nonpareil, (so called, but not rightly named.)

Peaches.—From S. Phipps, Red Rariper, Royal George.

From S. Vose, a Seedling.
From Mrs Bigelow, Rariper.

Nectarines.—From J. C. Howard, Violet.
From Thomas Mason, Elrige, Bromfield, Brynon.
Plums.—From S. Pond, Smith's Orleans, Corses Field Marshal, White Gage, Duane's Purple.

From Messrs Winship's, Small Plums, raised from stones brought from beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Grapes.—From S. Downer, Miller's Burgundy.
From J. C. Howard, Isabella, Sweetwater.

From Mrs Sarah Jones, White Sweetwater.
For the Committee,
L. P. GROSVENOR, Chairman.

ROXBURY, SEPT. 15, 1838.

SIR, I send to your society specimens of Beurre Spence, Beurre Crepeaux, and Bergamotte Paysans pears. You will find them all mentioned as succeeding well as standards near London, (in London's Magazine, vol. ii. p. 253.)

The Beurre Spence is mentioned by Mr Braddish, March 1, 1826, in a letter to London, in which he says, that Van Mons told him that the Beurre Spence was "inestimable, and had no competitor."

In that same letter, he mentions the "Roi de Wurtenberg," for naming which, Van Mons received from the king of Wurtenberg a snuff box, and it is rather singular, that Mr Braddish, who had often seen the "Capiamont" several years before in England, should not have mentioned, that it was the same pear with the Roi de Wurtenberg. Mr Knight had sent me the Capiamont three years before this letter of Braddish, and though he corresponded with me ten years after, he never corrected his alleged misnomer of the Capiamont, though he did those of every other pear.

But no doubt, our experienced pomologists have good reasons for charging Mr Knight with "mis-calling" that pear. They have no doubt seen and tasted the true Capiamont, and know, that it differs from ours. Nothing short of this, could justify such a change of names, and creating such confusion in our nomenclature, when there are now, at least 10,000 Capiamonts, between Bangor and Cincinnati to both of which cities, scions went from me nearly fifteen years since.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
JOHN LOWELL.

Nota Bene.—My estate suffers severely in dry seasons, and my pears have partaken of the evils of this uncommon season.

It is possible that Mr Van Mons may have changed the name of Capiamont in honor of his majesty of Wurtenberg, and in the reasonable prospect of a gold snuff box—but that is no reason for our doing it.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1838.

Dahlias.—By J. C. Howard, Esq., Brookline, viz., Lady Furdwich, Prince George, Beauty of Cambridge, Alba Perfection, Brown's Ophelia, Brown's Desdemona, Dennis's Beauty, Cedo Nulli, Pieta Formosissima, Royal William, Queen of Wurtenberg, and Duglass's Augusta.

By Mr W. E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Dennis's Perfection, Daniel O'Connell, Duke of Bedford, Metropolitan Calypso, Beauty of Camberwell, and several others.

By Mr S. Sweetser, of Cambridgeport, Quilled Perfection.

By S. Walker, Napoleon, Lady Ann, King of Dahlias, Mrs Broadwood, Duglass's Glory, Desdemona, and Urania.

From Samuel Phipps, Esq., of Dorchester, a fine specimen of Helianthus annuus plenus.

Bouquets.—From Messrs Winship, Hovey, Howard, John Hovey and others.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

Smithfield, Sept. 12th, 1838.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

GENTLEMEN.—I saw a statement in the Farmer of August 29th, of early corn coming to maturity, sufficient for grinding, in ninety days from planting. I planted some sweet corn on the 19th of June, and on the 28th of August, seventy days, it was fully grown, suitable for cooking. Also some beans planted the 5th of July, which on the 8th of August, thirtyfour days, were in full blow. Last spring I planted thirtytwo small potatoes in four rows, about one foot distance, the first row containing nothing but the natural soil, which was rather light, in the second was strewed a small quantity of ashes, the third, the same of lime, and the fourth, of plaster; when harvested, the weight of the first row was four pounds four ounces, the second, four pounds ten ounces, the third, four pounds, and the fourth, four pounds eight ounces. I have been an observer for 70 years, and have no recollection of the southern or Virginia corn coming to maturity here, until this season, a number of stalks in my potatoe fields, on which the corn was fully grown and glazed in the month of August. There must be some cause for this, perhaps the severe drought. If any of your valuable corres-

pondents can render an explanation, it will much oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

[The fine warm weather with which we have been favored the past summer, has made a difference of about three weeks in the ripening of corn and seeds of various kinds. The severe drought, has of course accelerated the ripening; but has been the cause of diminishing the quantity of the crop in many cases.]

J. B.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS. No. II.

In a preceding number we spoke of three different classes of agricultural improvements; those which are merely for sake of appearance, for purposes of ornament or embellishment; those which are useful and necessary, and not in the proper sense of the term productive; and those, which come under the denomination of productive.

We said some things about labor-saving machinery; gave some cautions in regard to the expensiveness of its construction; and the multiplication of implements classed under that head. Mistakes in this matter are so common and often so expensive and vexatious, that we shall ask indulgence for dwelling longer on this subject. We have often been in the sheds and out-buildings of some of our friends, who are certainly entitled to much credit for their enterprise and their patronage of genius, where are stowed away one upon the other, labor-saving machines of extraordinary variety and construction, threshing machines, fanning machines, straw-cutters, drill-barrows, turnip slicers, cultivators, ploughs, hoes, harrows, and other implements of agriculture too numerous to be mentioned. These having been purchased at considerable expense have perhaps upon the first trial been condemned for incompetency, and with severe chagrin and vexation have been consigned to this general repository of useless lumber. There they remain a source of unceasing mortification, and perhaps at last, when repeated disappointments and downright deceptions have chafed the spirit, they call forth an eternal and indiscriminate anathema against all patent labor-saving machines whatever. Having been through this same mill ourselves, and not simply scratched but with the whole skin torn off, we confess that the very name of a newly invented patent labor-saving machine brings over us a kind of shudder.

It would be wrong however to pronounce in such case a sentence of indiscriminate condemnation. Improvements and discoveries have been made in labor-saving machines in agriculture of the highest utility; and it proves only gross ignorance or prejudice or want of judgment or a miscalculating parsimony to neglect or refuse to avail ourselves of them. Improvements have been made in ploughs, the great instrument of agricultural operation, which have been of immense benefit. In the construction of the mould board, in the material of which the mould board and points are made (cast-iron when polished occasioning less friction than wrought iron, and a worn-out or broken point being easily supplied) in the position of the beam, in the form of the coulters, in the addition of a wheel to gauge the depth of the furrow-slice, in a revolving cutter, and in the form of the clavis or hook by which the plough is drawn, the most valuable and useful improvements have been made.

We might go on to particularize other improvements

inplements of agriculture by which great facility has been given to its operations, and a large amount of toil and time has been saved. But there are some important rules, which ought to govern the farmer in this matter. Whatever labor-saving machine offers itself for his examination, let him first fully determine that it is competent to effect the object, which it proposes to accomplish; that it will do it in the cheapest manner; that it will do it in the best manner; that it is an object of so much importance that he can afford to incur the expense of the machine for the sake of having it accomplished. Let him weigh well its first cost; the probable expense of using it, and of keeping it in repair; its strength and substance, and how long it may be expected to last. Let him examine its construction, and inspect its liability to get out of repair, and ascertain his means, in case of its derangement or injury, of putting it again into repair; and especially let him settle the point, how well, at what expense, in what time, with how much more or how much less difficulty the same work could be effected by the usual process, or by the means already in his possession. We have seen so much waste of money, and so much vexation growing out of mistakes in this matter that we cannot too strongly urge it upon the farmers "to look before they leap;" and to weigh the case most thoroughly before they involve themselves in a needless expense. Labor-saving machines are in some measure like patent medicines. In reading the advertisements of these nostrums and catholicons in the public papers, what they *can* do, what they *have done*, the cures already effected and the threatened lives which they have saved, one is almost induced to conclude that sickness may be banished at our pleasure, and that man need never die. So likewise in looking at many of the labor-saving machines which are offered to the public, one would be led to infer from what they profess themselves able to accomplish that there would be scarcely any longer occasion for bending the back or soiling the hands. But while we admit that many of these machines are of decided and admirable utility, yet, in some other cases, it costs more time and labor and trouble to put and keep the machine in operation than it would do to perform the work itself with our own hands.

Suppose that in this case, by way of illustrating these positions, we relate the experience of an intelligent farmer, a friend of ours, as we received it from his own mouth. A threshing machine of an improved construction and of great promise was offered for his purchase. A horse-power and a thresher composed the machine. He saw it operated, and it worked to admiration. The other farmers, who witnessed its operation, were loud in its praises; and promised in case he would purchase the machine and the right of use for the town and vicinity, they would hire it for their work and thus alleviate the expense. It was warranted to thresh one hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty of oats per day; and in the cleanness with which it performed the work to make a saving of nearly one bushel in ten over the ordinary mode of using the flail. With these bright and flattering visions floating before his mind he was induced to purchase the machine and the right of using it in his own town and several towns in the county. Now mark the result. The machine was heavy and difficult of transportation. It required ordinarily five persons and a horse to operate and tend it to advantage. It was difficult to find a horse that would go in it; and it was certain to injure his gait or his temper. Then it was constantly getting out of order; the band would slip off; the chain would break; the teeth would be bent or forced out of their places. Accidents as they were called would happen continually, and the men employed would feel a pleasure in such delays and misfortunes, and frequently

through their own willing or designed mismanagement or carelessness produce them, first because there is among the ignorant an almost universal and inflexible prejudice against all improvements, and second because such delays favored their indolence. Then again, in the best cases, it always came out that not more than half was done that was usually promised to be done; the specimen of an hour's work was found to be no rule for the day. Then what was the warranty worth of a wandering vender, who like a yankee pedlar was born at sea, and had neither fixed residence, nor character, nor responsibility? To complete his mortification not a farmer in the vicinity, earnest as they were in recommending its purchase, would use it after it was purchased, unless they could have the use of it without charge; and then they would show their gratitude for the kindness of the loan by abusing the machine and sneering at the folly of the purchaser. To complete the whole series of vexations comes the agreeable discovery of the invention of some new machine, which is sure to supersede it, because it will do much more work in the same time and at half the expense.

Now this is a faithful picture of what, we do not say always but what often happens, a picture drawn from real life, and fact; and which we have been at pains to delineate for the special benefit of whom it may concern. We are far from passing any sweeping condemnation upon all labor-saving machinery. We know that great improvements are yet to be made, and many are to be desired. We believe that agriculture is as likely to be benefited by the invention of labor-saving machinery as any of the manufacturing or mechanic arts. But we deem it as much for the interest of the inventors of machines of real value and utility as of the farmers themselves, that we should caution the farmers, especially the young, who are disposed to make important experiments and improvements, to move with great deliberation and inquiry in the purchase of expensive machinery.

See in the first place, that the object to be answered by the machine is important; that the machine will certainly effect it in the best and the least expensive manner. See that the machine is well made; is likely to be kept in repair at a moderate expense. See that it is simple in its construction and does not propose to do too many things at one time. And lastly see that it is a machine, whose operation you can in general superintend yourself; and the care of which you will not be compelled of necessity ordinarily to entrust to persons, who will feel little interest in its success, who will use it with carelessness and it may be take a mean pleasure in its failure and in your disappointment. H. C.

PLUMS.

We have been highly gratified with a short visit to the garden of Mr Samuel Pond of Cambridgeport, who is well known to the horticultural community as a successful cultivator of the Plum. His garden contains about one and a half acres, and mostly filled with plum trees from the seedling plant up to those of a large size in full bearing. He has a goodly number of fine thrifty trees for sale, one, two, and three years from the bud, many of them we observed were bearing fruit. The soil of his garden, seems to be well adapted to the culture of this delicious fruit. Mr Pond assured us, that he had already picked and marketed 40 bushels for which he had obtained the high price of \$5 to 10 dollars per bushel. A number of trees of later sorts were bearing under the weight of their luxurious and abundant crops. Among the varieties cultivated we noticed Duane's purple, Bofner's Washington, White and Green Gage, Corse's Field Marshal, Smith's Orleans, and other fine varieties.

The young plum trees are all worked on plum stocks, which is of much importance to the health of the future tree, and successful cultivation of the fruit. It is a barbarous custom to bud the plum upon the peach stock, as is oftentimes the case. Disappointment will surely follow,

if trees of this description are selected by the cultivator. The plum will grow luxuriantly for a short time on the peach stock, but it never bears well, and it is known to all that the peach is not so hardy as the plum, and subject to more diseases and consequently soon falls. The walls and trellises of the garden, are covered with grapes mostly the Isabella, with some sweet watered, Catawbas, Pond's seedling, &c. The vines are richly laden with fruit and nearly ripe. We anticipate another call and hope to be as well satisfied in testing the quality of the grape as we were of the plums.

It is a pleasure to witness the reward of Mr Pond's labors. It should be remarked that the cultivation of the garden is not his primary business; it has been as we understand his recreation, or in other words the odd hours which have been devoted to this delightful employment.

J. B.

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING TOMATOES.—The following is an easy and safe mode for preserving tomatoes, to be used during the winter. Take the tomatoes and cut them open, and dry them in the oven, either upon the bottom of the oven or in pans; and when perfectly dried pack them away in some dry place, till wanted for use.—Communicated.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept 17, 1838.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 520 Beef Cattle, 450 Stores, 3,200 Sheep, and 1,000 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Sales were brisk and last week's prices were fully supported. First quality \$7 37 1/2. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$6 25

Wool.—In demand and sales quick at an advance We quote, Yearlings, \$9 a \$13. Two Year Old \$16 a \$28. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$33.

Sheep.—Sales were effected at \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 84, \$1 88, \$1 92, \$2 12, \$2 42, \$2 50, and \$2 88.

Swine.—About all at market were sold. One entire lot at G 1-4 and one at 5 3-4 and 6 3-4. Loin to peddle at 6 and 7, and 6 1-1 and 7 1-4. Selected barrows at 7 1 2 and 8. At retail, from 7 to 9.

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, week ending September 16.

SEPTEMBER, 1838.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	10 52	70	64	W.
Tuesday,	11 48	68	60	S. W.
Wednesday,	12 46	58	56	E.
Thursday,	13 54	54	52	N. E.
Friday,	14 44	72	68	S. W.
Saturday,	15 54	78	70	W.
Sunday,	16 54	74	66	S. W.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's new Rooms, No. 23, Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 19th, 20th and 21st September.

The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the exhibition, and to send the same to 23, Tremont street, on Monday or Tuesday, 17th and 18th inst., where Committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

Members of the Society will receive their Tickets on application to the Chairman of the Com. of Arrangements.

Season tickets, and tickets for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Sept. 10, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Iron Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking charge of a small Farm. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Sept. 5.

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office. Aug. 22, 1838.

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him.

All orders left with J. Brock & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces,

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honorables, Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Also, Broussa and other varieties Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakemau, at the office of the American Institute, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther C. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; E. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations. Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS, Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H., six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with bars and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. August 15, 1838.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called.) Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton. Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr. Codman's meeting house. Sept. 12, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
" Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	"
prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEFWAX, (American)	pound	25	30
CHEESE, NEW MILK,	"	6	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 37	3 50
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 50	8 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 50	7 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 50	7 75
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian,	"	93	1 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	94	25
southern flat, yellow,	"	1 00	1 10
white,	"	75	80
Rye, northern,	"	42	45
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	12 00	14 00
Eastern scribed,	"	50	62
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	5	5
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	13	14
2d quality,	"	12	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	23	29
southern, 1st sort,	"	23	26
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do,	"	22	24
Baltimore city tannage,	"	19	21
do. dry hides,	"	15	20
New York red, light,	"	80	85
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	10 00	10 25
Boston dry hides,	"	2 50	2 62
LIME, best sort,	cask	26 00	28 00
MACAULAY, No. 1,	barrel	23	25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	2 63	2 75
PORK, extra clear,	"	80	1 00
clear,	"	2 62	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 25	1 33
Red Top, southern,	"	22	25
northern,	"	20	22
Hemp,	"	20	25
Flax,	"	6	6
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
Southern Clover,	"	3 00	3 50
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	5
No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	45	48
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	42	45
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	35	37
American, full blood, washed,	"	42	48
do. 3-4ths do.	"	35	37
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	48
do. 1-4 and common,	"	38	40
(Pulled superfine,	"	33	40
No. 1,	"	28	30
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	17
southern and western,	"	16
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10 11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	50 1 25
BUTTER, tub,	"	18 22
lump,	"	25 27
EGGS, per dozen,	"	16 17
POTATOES, new,	bushel	37 50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00 3 50

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 53 Broad Street, Boston.

4w

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for hudding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug. 13, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the New England Farmer.

PUDDING AND BEANS.

Oh! what is there *better than pudding and beans!*
Nor turkey; nor surlion; nor mutton and greens,
Can vie with the honest "old Indian," well done,
Well lathered with 'lasses, as bright as the sun.

'T was our forefathers' dish, in rough times of yore,
When first they "took lodgings," on old Plymouth shore;
The corn for their food; and cold water to drink,
Made hearts to resolve, and cool oodles to think.

'T is the pride of their sons on Saturday night,
When winds whistle loud, and the kitchen burns bright,
All round the oak table to huddle with glee,
And flourish their trenchers in right jollity.

Ah! what soaring succeeds among the "old folks,"
While the youngsters are slyly whipping the yolks
Of eggs, newly laid, and when mingled the "pop,"
All hands on the floor, for a reel or a hop.

Oh! pudding and beans!—the delight of my youth;
When loved all the lovely, with ardor and truth;
When women were true; and their lovers were gay
As roosters on barn-top, and hens in the hay.

J. E. D.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The upper provinces of the Bengal presidency were (when the last despatches reached England,) the scenes of the most frightful misery and mortality. Owing to the extreme poverty of the natives, occasioned by the impolitic and ruinous system pursued by the government of India towards the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousands have been reduced to utter starvation. On the 14th of April last, 78,000 pining wretches, men, women and children, were fed by bounty at Agra; and between the 1st and 15th of March 71,000 infirm and sightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great have been the ravages of death that the air for miles is tainted with the effluvia from the putrefying carcasses of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and Ganges choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels. The water and fish of these rivers are rejected as unfit for use, and men are kept constantly employed in pushing the accumulated bodies down the torrents. From the July number of the *Oriental Herald* we learn that starvation, disease and death, are doing their work at Cawnpore, Muttra, Gwalior, and Delhi, while the wealthier natives look on with listlessness and unconcern.—Though a famine fund has been established by the European public of India, it is found impossible to meet the necessities of the destitute and dying multitudes.

A correspondent in Calcutta thus writes on the 10th of April:—"Since the despatch of the overland mail for Berenice, which left Bombay at the close of that month, public attention in this quarter has been engrossed by the accounts which daily reach the capital of the horrid ravages of famine in the provinces to the west and northwest. It is impossible to compute the numbers who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the towns where food is procurable. We hear almost daily of mothers deserting their children on the highways; of infants crawling around the gran-

aries to pick up the grains of rice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors; of the roads being lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackal; of the courses of small rivers actually obstructed by the masses of bodies thrown therein, by those who are employed to clear the highways; of the inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c. being compelled to abandon their evening drive, from the impossibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid corpses around! And the worst of it is, that two months more must elapse before a fall rain can be expected, and the earth yield fruit wherewith to appease the irresistible cravings of hunger.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. As the Hydrophobia season has set in, we comply with the request of a correspondent by giving insertion to the following. What we happen to know of the extraordinary property of the chloride of lime induces us to put great faith in its properties, in the cure of the wound inflicted by dogs, above other means.—*Editors Mercury.*

We are indebted to M. Coster, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to hydrophobia. Take two table spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

Another plan which has been extensively tried at Breslau and Zurich, and many other parts of the continent, consists not merely in cutting out the bitten part, (mere incision has been found too often unavailing,) but in combining with the incision effectual means for keeping open the wound and maintaining it in a state of suppuration during a period of at least six weeks. Other curative means as the exhibition of mercury, bella-donna, or lytice, were also employed in these cases; but upon these, it is thought that but little reliance can be placed. The following are the results of this treatment:—From 1801 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into the Breslau hospital was 184, of whom two only died of Hydrophobia; from 1783 to 1824 inclusive, there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich 233 persons bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs) of whom only four died,—two on the second day of admission, and in whom the disease had probably become developed before they were submitted to the treatment, and the other two were bitten in parts (inside of the cheek and eyelid) where the prescribed means could not be employed with the requisite exactness.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says, "When I was a school boy I had a large wart upon my thumb. My teacher told me to rub it against my front teeth as soon as I awoke in the morning, for a number of mornings, and it would soon disappear. I obeyed, and my wart disappeared in less than two weeks, without pain, except in the act of rubbing. I may add that I have had warts at times since, (being now 54 years of age,) and the same means applied for a short time always removed them."

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his circular metallic trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers his services to apply the same to any extent that may be wanted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis in Portsmouth, R. I., in the autumn of 1837, and exterminated the canker worms so completely that some of the trees have so full of apples as to render it necessary to prop them, although they have been eaten by the worms for a number of years previous, notwithstanding the application of tar. The public are invited to examine the orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is made of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, and the ends soldered together and made enough larger than the tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will fill the space. The space between the trough and the tree is filled with hay, straw, seaweed, or any substance that is easily compressed by the growth of the tree; the trough is kept in its place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when the tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may be enlarged by putting in a short piece so as to answer ten years more. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and filling them three times has been found to answer for one year, by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees fitted, would do well to make early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For sale, State, Town and County rights by

JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee,
Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837. 4w

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.
The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

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A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

[NO. 13.]

W ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WARMING HOUSES.

Some of our subscribers and correspondents, who oppose building houses, have requested some information as to the best method of heating them during our winters, and this may serve as an apology, should one be deemed necessary, for the introducing of a topic more properly belonging to another season of the year.

The saving of fuel is daily assuming a greater importance among the inhabitants of this country, where the forests are rapidly disappearing, or here, as in many sections of the wide west, the country has always been destitute of timber. The road fire places of our paternal mansions have been superseded by stoves; and to supply these with fuel where a number are required, as in the usual method of warming houses, is found to occasion heavy drafts on the income of most individuals. The great waste of heat that takes place in all the ordinary stoves and fire places, has turned the attention of men of science to the providing a remedy for the evil, and to efforts to provide a suitable temperature at a less expenditure than is usually incurred. Various methods have been suggested for economizing heat, some of which we shall notice. All are on the principle of warming a house by a single fire, and all are more or less efficient for that purpose.

A few years since, Mr Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer, devised, and patented, we believe, a plan for warming rooms by hot water, and the system has been acted upon to a considerable extent in some of the eastern cities and large manufactories. It is founded on the well known fact that warm water always rises, and will continue to do so until the whole mass is brought to the boiling temperature, should the heat be continued to that point. A copper boiler is placed in the lower part of the building to be warmed, and pipes of copper connected with the boiler rise and pass through the various rooms to be warmed. These pipes, as well as the boiler, are water tight, and are filled to the top with water. When the fire is kindled, the water in the boiler being first warmed rises in the tubes, and displaces the cold water, which sinks into the boiler to be heated in its turn. Thus the circulation is kept up, and the rooms are gradually and equally warmed by the hot water contained in the pipes. This method has been highly approved for heating green houses, the heat being considered less drying and injurious to growing plants, than air heated by direct contact with iron stoves. That it will come into general use can hardly be expected, however, the apparatus requiring a nicer adjustment than can in ordinary cases be expected. It has one great advantage to recommend it, and that is, fires can hardly ensue from the use of such pipes; a difficulty which renders the ordinary stove most objectionable.

Several plans for warming rooms with heated air have been devised, one of which was described in the 6th vol. of the Farmer; but as our list of subscribers has since that time greatly increased, we shall for their benefit give the plan there presented, and which has, where adopted, succeeded admirably. The apparatus consists of a large box stove, surmounted with two flat cast iron drums, and these again by two sheet iron ones. These four drums are made to communicate with each other, and with the stove by short pieces of pipe, joined to their alternate ends. The smoke and heated current of air, after it leaves the stove, is thus broken in its course eight times, and is deprived of its heat before it finally passes away. The heat is communicated to the air outside the drums, which rises in large volumes about them, in consequence of the increased temperature; and is retained from escaping by a brick wall around the whole apparatus, except the door of the stove which is left even with the outside of the wall. A chamber is thus formed, from which the heated air (in tubes) is at once conducted to any part of the house. The apparatus is placed in a small open cellar, and renders all fires above stairs unnecessary." Perhaps if the drums were placed vertically, instead of horizontally, as suggested by the inventor, the current from the stove would be sooner and more effectually deprived of its heat.

In Prof. Silliman's Journal for April, 1838, there is a communication on this subject from a gentleman in Virginia, in which the objections against this mode of warming houses are pointed out and obviated. His dwelling was warmed by such a furnace and air chamber, and as the air was admitted into the chamber of the furnace from the hall, or basement room, the air ascended to the parlors loaded with coal dust and other impurities. This evil was at once remedied by obtaining the air in pipes from without the house. This, besides obviating the difficulty of the dust, furnished a constant supply of fresh air. In rooms warmed by heated air, (and the difficulty attends nearly in an equal degree those warmed by a common stove,) it is found that the thermometer indicates a higher temperature in the upper part of the room than in the lower part, frequently as much as six or eight degrees, thus keeping the feet almost constantly cold, while the person is comfortable in other respects. This state of the air, reverses the injunction of Boerhave, to keep the feet warm and the head cool, and as far as its influence extended was injurious to health. As the rooms were tight, it was evident that the warm air after parting with its caloric settled to the floor, and remained there causing the reduction shown by the thermometer. To remedy this, a pipe was led from the floor to the bottom of the air chamber in the furnace, and the cooled air passed off so rapidly, that when a supply of fresh air was admitted by a pipe into the parlor, to keep up the purity of the air, the quantity of which could be regulated by a valve, the thermometer gives a difference of only a degree and a half between the lower and upper part of the room.

This arrangement has been tested for five years, and has been perfectly satisfactory.

It may be here remarked, that where it is required to give out heat, as in the case of the stove and drums to the air chamber, rough and black bodies are far preferable to bright or polished ones; and for the same reason, the pipes that convey the heated air from the air chamber to the several rooms, should be smooth and bright, that the heat may not be given out on its passage. That a house may be warmed in this way from a single fire, does not admit of a doubt; and that it is far more economical than the usual process, is equally clear. We may, however, be permitted to suggest to those about to build, that a little additional expense in building, will do much more towards making a house comfortable, than a greater sum after it is built; and that it is better to shut out the cold air, than to devise ways and means for heating it, after it is once admitted. This is the true economy, and this our climate demands of us.

Since writing the above, we have seen in the London Chronicle an account of a new invention for warming rooms, which promises to supersede all others. A stove six inches in diameter and eighteen inches high, is enclosed in a cylindrical case of thin copper, the bottom of which, as well as that of the stove, is perforated for the admission of air, and the top of which is furnished with a damper or regulator to determine the heat. Such an apparatus will warm a room 25 feet square, and 12 feet high; does not require to be fed with fuel but once a day, and the expense of fuel daily is four pence. The fuel is charcoal. This fireplace has the form of a small column, is moveable, and may be made ornamental. It is evident from the fact of there being no flue or chimney required, that the charcoal is prepared in such a way as to prevent the formation, or secure the absorption, of carbonic gas; and since the patent has been secured, this preparation is all that remains a secret in the apparatus. Should it realize the benefits prophesied of it in the English journals, we may soon expect the method will be translated to our shores, and the wonderful properties of "Joyce's Heating Apparatus," as it termed, be tested among ourselves.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SOILING NEAT CATTLE.

The system of soiling has strenuous opponents, as well as many ardent advocates. But I believe that the system has never been fully settled by thorough and long tried experiments. A system is not to be established, nor overthrown in a day. We do not arrive at certain results in agricultural improvements by jumping conclusions. All improvement is the result or consequence of steady, progressive and judicious means. Those who undertake experiments are apt to abandon them at once, and in disgust, if success does not attend their first effort. This is wrong. It is important for us in establishing results to view both sides. It is altogether necessary that we know the failures of at-

tempted experiments. It is as essential as it is to be assured of successful results. All tend to increase the store of general knowledge. All knowing wherein there has been a failure, and the course pursued, we can then enter into an investigation of the causes. Let no one be discouraged because a first or second effort is not crowned with success: A farmer has this advantage, that he can experiment on a small scale. The soiling system, as I before remarked, has not been satisfactorily settled. Its opponents contend—

I. That the soiling of cattle in the house during the whole of the year, is not only not beneficial, but positively injurious. This position is maintained by the following grounds:—1. It is natural. 2. Animals, thus kept, are deprived of air and exercise, and the selection of their food. In the experience of some farmers, cattle thrive much better in the fields, or open air, than when housed.

On the other hand, the advocates of this system say—

I. That it is a considerable saving of land, that is, one acre of cut grass soiled being equal to three acres of the same field pastured. The grasses grow much more rapidly in consequence of not being trampled upon.

II. It is a great saving of food, for when, say the compilers of the Complete Grazier, "animals are suffered to go upon the field, many plants are necessarily trodden under foot, and bruised, or partly buried in the earth, in which state they are greatly disrelished by cattle, and are suffered to run to waste; a circumstance which never could occur, if the practice of cutting were adopted." If the consumption of plants is an object, that object is obtained by soiling, for all who have paid attention to the subject must have observed that cattle will readily eat plants cut, and given to them when housed, which they would discard in the pasture; yet, according to the authority above quoted, it is known that they will feed, when thrown to them on the ground, which they will reject when given in the stall. Many of the grasses which are sweet and succulent when young, and which cattle eat with the greatest avidity, are quite offensive when suffered to get into ear, and are thereby lost; but by this system of cutting, no loss can occur from this quarter. Plants rejected by one class of animals, when presented to them, even when housed, are not on that account less acceptable to others; indeed they appear to be eaten with greater avidity. "Thus grass, or other food, that has been blowed or breathed upon by any animal for a considerable time, becomes unpleasant to other beasts of the same species, but not so to a stock of another class or variety; for them, indeed, it appears to acquire a higher relish."

III. It is contended by the friends of the cutting system, that the balance, so far as regards the health and comfort of cattle, is decidedly in its favor over that of pasturing. Cattle are not only less liable to accidents, but do not suffer the same inconveniences or annoyances to which they are subject, when exposed to the sun in the open air—they suffer much less from heat, flies, &c., and it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that they take on flesh more readily. Tranquillity and ease are essential; otherwise animals cannot thrive. An instance in point was cited by one of your correspondents, (see Cab. Vol. ii. page 295,) from which it appears that animals housed for fattening, and well fed, did not take on fat, owing to the circumstance of their becoming lousy, in consequence of fowls roosting over

them. The reason why they did not thrive, is obvious—when cleansed of the vermin they fattened well. Heat, restlessness, the terrible annoyance of flies, &c., when cattle are exposed, as they must frequently be in pastures, operate against them.

IV. The Complete Grazier asserts that the proportioned increase of manure obtained by soiling and stall feeding abundantly evince their superiority over pasturing. "Manure is the life and soul of husbandry; and when tillage is an object of attention, there can be no comparison between the two modes of consumption, especially in regard to manure obtained by soiling live stock during summer with green food, for in consequence of the increased discharge of urine during that season, the litter, of whatever substance it may consist, is speedily converted into dung."—p. 81.

Nicholson, in his Farmers' Assistant, refers to a communication from Dr. Thayer, of Hanover, detailing the result of the experience of Baron de Bulow, and others: He lays down the following as facts, which he says, are incontrovertible.

"1. A spot of ground, which, when pastured, will yield only sufficient food for one head, will abundantly maintain four when left in the stable.

"2. Soiling affords at least double the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle: for the best summer manure is produced in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper period of its fermentation; whereas, when dropt on the meadow, and exposed to the action of the air and sun, its power is much wasted.

"3. Cows which are accustomed to soiling, will yield much more milk, when kept in this manner, and fattening cattle will increase much faster in weight.

"4. They are less subject to accidents and diseases—they are protected from the flies which torment them in the fields during the warm weather; and they do not suffer from the heat of summer."

Many other advantages are enumerated. Grazing also has its advantages. Experiments, however, render it certain that soiling, under favorable circumstances, is the most profitable. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, ascertained about 1820, that seventeen acres of land, under the soiling system, supported as much stock, and in as good, if not better condition, as had previously required fifty; and Sinclair states, that thirtythree head of cattle were soiled from the 20th of May to the first of October, 1835, on seventeen acres and a half, of which fifty were necessary in pasture. The saving of land was consequently thirtytwo and a half acres. From my own experience and observation, I am fully satisfied that there is no mode by which cultivated grasses will pay so well as by soiling. With us Jersey farmers, who can so readily derive the great advantage of top dressing by marl, lime, &c. it is nevertheless an object to turn all to the best account.

Burlington Co. July 23d, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

Bones possess very fertilizing powers as a manure. In an experiment of Mr. Watson, of Perth Amboy, with bone dust, who applied it to corn, at the rate of sixteen bushels to the acre, it exceeded in its effects the highest manuring with yard manure or with fish. It does not in general, produce much effect the first year, unless it has been fermented before the application to the soil; this process of fermentation is effected by mixing 25 bush-

els of leached ashes with 40 bushels of bone dust, moisten the whole with water, and at the end of twentyfour hours, the heap will commence smoking, when the whole should be turned—after laying ten days it will be fit for use. Bone dust is known to be in fermentation by the heat, and the strong smell; before being fermented, it is white, or of the color of bone; after, it assumes a yellowish cast.

The quantity of bone dust applied in ordinary cases, is about 20 bushels per acre—if the bones are coarsely broken, 40 bushels should be applied; but in this the farmer must be governed by the quality of the soil; poorer lands requiring more, and those in a higher state of cultivation, less.

Bone manure should be placed within about two inches of the surface; and owing to the small quantity used per acre, the seed should be brought as near to it as possible, without immediate contact, which it is thought better to avoid. In the preparation, a decided preference seems to be given to bones broken small, and the half inch bones are those most generally used. Mr Birks states, that were he to till for early profit, he would use bones powdered as fine as sawdust; if he wished to keep his land in good heart, he would use principally half-inch bones, and would prefer some remaining considerably larger. The reasons for which belief are, that by using bones of a larger size with the dust in them, there would be sufficient of the small particles of the dust to set the (turnip) crop forward, and sufficient of the large particles of the bone left, to maintain the land in good condition for the next crop—it is the small quantity needed to produce a given effect, that renders manures of this class so remarkable.

The soils to which they are best adapted, are those of a light and warm nature, for upon wet or cold ground, they have rarely been found to produce any sensible effect. On heavy loams and clay, the accounts of their operations have been almost invariably unfavorable, and it may be laid down as a necessary qualification, in a soil fit for the application of bones, that it should be dry.—*Salem Observer.*

IRRIGATION.—Irrigation is a practice which has not yet been introduced, to hardly any extent, into agriculture in this country; but which would, in most seasons and situations, abundantly repay the husbandman for all the expense and labor attendant on the practice. What an immense value in crops might have been saved during the late drought, had the watering of fields by artificial means been in use to the extent to which it is susceptible!—There is always water enough in the bowels of the earth; and the drawing of it forth and diffusion of it are not so difficult and expensive matters as might at first be imagined. A common well sunk in a favorable spot, with simple horse power applied to a common pump, would in a dry time, be found of great saving benefit even to acres. Many fields are so situated that the springs in the neighboring hills, with little ingenuity and not much expense, might be made to diffuse their animating contents over them, greatly to the advantage of any kind of crop. Artificial means of watering would be found beneficial in most ordinary seasons; but in times of great drought, of incalculable benefit. The most flattering promises of abundant crops, have in many cases, been destroyed by the recent hot and dry time which has been experienced in this State and elsewhere.

We speak not from self experienced knowledge in this matter: but from the dictates of common sense, from what we have read upon the subject. We believe that a method, which might be turned to much good, is hardly thought of among our agriculturists. Irrigation is much employed in many countries in Europe, and with great advantage. In Italy there is scarcely a field or garden which is not furnished with the means of artificial watering. The Milanese territory exhibits the greatest expanse of irrigation known in Europe. In that country are to be seen noble canals, running in every direction for this purpose. They are under the authority and protection of the government, which lets out the water to the various occupiers of meadows, at a fixed rate, according to the quantity supplied. Sometimes these canals are farmed out, by putting up the several sluices at auction; in other instances the canals go with the lands.

We contemplate nothing in this way on a public or so extensive a scale; but believe that much might be done in cheap way by individual enterprise. These few thoughts upon this subject are the suggestion of a *dry time*; and we believe that there is as much reason and utility in them as in most of the political essays and paragraphs, which meet us on every side.—*Salem Observer*.

SWINE.

The following observations respecting this ugly, uncouth, but useful animal, are mostly condensed from a number of authors on both sides of the Atlantic:—

It is best to begin to fatten hogs the latter part of August or the beginning of September, so that they may be fit for the butcher before the weather becomes very cold, as it is very difficult to put flesh on them in cold weather.

When you commence fattening swine, care should be used not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and other diseases. Their troughs should be replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean and well seasoned with salt.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty; one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way it is probable that the animal would not only thrive without water, but need no antimony, brimstone, nor other medical substances; for raw potatoes being cooling and loosening, might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or what would be better, Indian meal might be substituted. This mode of management with swine, was first recommended in the *New England Farmer* of Aug. 16, 1824, and we are glad to see that it has been adopted by a writer for the *Northern Farmer*.

Cunningham, in his *Two Years in New South Wales*, relates,—“I had often heard it said among sailors, that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of mashing up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived that they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a worthy friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig's being

lost for several weeks in a vessel he commanded, and it was at last found tumbled into the coal hole, and there lived all that period without a morsel of any thing to feed on but coals: on being dragged out, it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case which came under his observation, and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at least to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, our surprise ceases.

I always cause as many peas as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the same manner, nearly, as my barley; this management has succeeded very well with me. Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them sleek and healthy; but warm beverage is considered requisite to a quick growth.

EVERY STYE SHOULD HAVE A RUBBING-POST. Having occasion to shift two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleekly haired; the enjoyment of the post was discernible even in their looks; in their liveliness and apparent contentment.

From experience, I have found that swine prefer lucerne to clover. A small quantity of corn, peas, or beans, is certainly necessary to be given to them. Potatoes, either whole or mashed in the water in which they are boiled, or mixed in the trough with barley meal scalded, is very good feed for swine. When rearing, a small quantity of food given once or twice a day, with lucerne, clover, grass and offals, is sufficient. When fattening, a constant supply is essentially necessary, so as not to leave the troughs encumbered with stale food, which should be cleaned out and given to store swine. An iron kettle is best to boil potatoes in, as copper, brass, and lead, are extremely dangerous and generate poison, if allowed to be left with any water in them, therefore it is necessary they should be immediately emptied and cleaned out. Swine while fattening should be kept as clean as possible and well supplied with dry litter. Two or three times in a week add about three table spoonfuls of salt to each bushel of their food, which assists digestion and promotes appetite.—*Essex Gazette*.

SILK FACTORY.

Norhampton, Visited Mr. Whitmarsh's establishment, and although I had heard much of his factory, I was most agreeably disappointed. Few men in this country deserve more credit for enterprise and industry. But a few years since he was a successful merchant in Broadway. He retired to this place, since which, he has visited various parts of Europe, to obtain information relating to the Mulberry, the worm, and the manufacture of silk; and, unlike nearly all his travelling countrymen, he has brought his knowledge into practical usefulness. He purchased a neglected spot, which he has im-

proved to such a degree, that it now presents one of the most tasteful country seats that adorn our country, and has erected a fine cottage, after the Corinthian order, not unlike in appearance the Hall of Record, in the Park. The grounds are laid out with a taste that would do credit to an English nobleman. The great objects of attraction, however, are his mulberry grounds, his cocoonery, and his factory. In the first are fields of the plant: they are placed in hedges, about four feet high and about eight feet apart, and men are constantly employed in hoeing them and keeping the ground perfectly clear of weeds and grass. He has every variety of plant, and is making valuable experiments as to which species will best suit the climate, and yield the finest and best silk. Many of these plants he brought from the villas of Italy. His cocoonery is a building of two stories, about thirty feet wide and a hundred and fifty feet long; here are different shelves or tables, on which are myriads of worms in all their different stages, from that of hatching from the egg, to that of winding up their balls. The whole labor of feeding and attending to these myriads of ‘manufacturers’ is done by a few females, and is neither arduous nor unpleasant. There are two manufactories, and a third now building. The smallest is the one I examined. It is beyond my power to detail the progress of the manufacture. Every thing appeared neat, and the girls cheerful and happy. The silk, from the raw to the manufactured state, is here perfected, and sells much higher than the imported.—*N. Y. Express*.

Town House, Hartford, Sep. 26, 1836.

MR BOSWELL: Sir—We present you with three stalks of corn, the product of one kernel; the main stalk measures from the root to the top 13 feet 8 inches, the longest sucker 12 feet 10 inches, and the shortest one 11 feet 11 inches—total 38 feet 5 inches—having three full ears of corn. The circumference of the largest ear is 11 inches; the circumference of the three stalks in the thickest part is 13 1-4 inches: it grew in the midst of a field of broom corn, 80 full-grown stalks of which growing within an inch of four feet from it. Now we do not exhibit this stalk of corn for the purpose of shewing our superior skill in farming, but having noticed in your paper that several exhibitions of the kind have been made the present season, it is to show that we have something that goes a little beyond any thing of the kind yet produced; but most of all it is that you may see that kind Providence in rewarding the rich with an abundant harvest, has not been unmindful of the poor.—*Con. Cowrant.* V. CORNISH.

WOOL.—The vast quantities of this article which have been transported from this wool-growing section to Boston and other markets, during the few past weeks are astonishing. Almost daily, eight-horse teams pass through our village, groaning beneath their loads of this commodity. We understand from a gentleman who is acquainted with the matter, that but little remains unsold in this vicinity. This circumstance, together with the overwhelming amount of every article of production, which our agriculturists are gathering to their granaries, with joyful hearts,—must of necessity, cause business to revive, and bring our farmers that ample return, which should ever be the just need of honest industry and the “sweat of the brow.”—*Newport, N. H. Argus*.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Concluded from page 93.]

Clay in Agriculture.—There is abundant evidence that our common clays are of great value when spread upon land. I find that they have been used to a considerable extent in the state; so commonly, indeed, that I abandoned the idea I had formed of giving a detailed account of particular instances. So far as my inquiries have extended, the testimony is decided that our blue clays exert a very favorable effect upon the soil. When spread upon sandy ground we might expect that they would render it a better reservoir for salts and geine. But thoroughly to ameliorate our sandy soils in this way, requires far more clay than is usually employed, and I am perfectly convinced that they exert other than a mechanical influence; that in fact, their effect is analogous to that of lime. I refer here to the blue clays which are far the most common. As to the white clay I have not learnt its effect upon the soil; but from the fertility of some of the soils in Kingston, Plymouth, and Barnstable, where white clay is mixed naturally with sand, I presume this sort is equally valuable with the blue.

In view of the wide extent of our beds of clay, and the use that might be made of it upon land, I felt desirous to ascertain to what principle it owes its fertilizing powers; and therefore subjected a few specimens to analysis in the ordinary way by solution in alkali. The following are the results. I omit however certain white clays, which I found destitute of iron, and therefore probably not very likely to be of much value upon land. But for other purposes, of which I shall speak shortly, they are of a good deal of importance.

Analysis in the Dry way by Alkali.

No.	Locality.	Water & Organic Matter.	Silica.	Alumina.	Protoxide of Iron.	Oxide of Magnesia.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphur and Loss.
139	Northfield, blue.	10.8	46.93	28.97	9.9			0.1	2.9
140	Sunderland, light blue.	8.2	49.00	29.15	13.1	0.15	slight prec.	0.4	
142	Kingston, white.	3.5	71.00	16.30	7.3	0.30	do.	0.3	1.3
143	Lowell, white.	4.6	61.52	20.50	9.2	0.56	0.44	3.22	

I tried some of our blue clays also, for geine; but in general they yielded only very little, and perhaps none. For so strongly do they retain water, that not improbably all the loss, especially of soluble geine, might have been imputed to this substance, which had not been all expelled by a heat of 300° F.; and then the peroxidation of the iron by ignition, renders this method of analysis quite uncertain. I, therefore, omit the results; only observing, that the amount of sulphate and phosphate of lime obtained, was about the same as in good soils. I therefore suspect that we must impute most of the good effects of clay as a manure to the large quantity of iron which it contains. On this point, however, I will present some suggestions of Dr Dana, with which he has kindly favored me.

"If we attempt," says he, "to account for the action of *clay*, independent of its amending a sandy soil, we should bear in mind that all our common clays contain more or less of sulphuret of iron.—The conversion of this into the persulphate of iron

is the natural consequence of exposure; free sulphuric acid then results, which acts on any lime in the soil, forming sulphate of lime: (the Gay Head crystals of sulphate of lime are so formed;) so that by spreading clay, we spread plaster. The iron in clay also plays its part thus. It is evident from Chaptal's experiments, that protoxide of iron is not beneficial in agriculture. He attributes this to the oxidation of the iron, depriving the plant of its intended oxygen. Nature is no niggard; nor is the reason of Chaptal very philosophical. We have seen above that protoxide of iron does not act on geine. Now by exposure, the protoxide becomes peroxide; and then, I conceive begins an action similar to that of lime. If the free sulphuric acid, produced as we have supposed, finds not lime enough, it will decompose all earthy geates, and thus a fresh portion of nutriment is set at liberty. Both the effects of clay—the production of plaster and the formation of peroxide of iron, are speedily produced by burning the clay, as is often practised."²⁴

Still more recently, Dr Dana adds the following: "Some facts have lately come under my eye, and have recalled others to mind, which I have followed up experimentally; all tending to show, that *if iron peroxidizes itself in contact with vegetable fibre, the texture of the vegetable fibre is weakened*, and geine is produced, and that *in a few hours. It is during the passage from protoxide to peroxide that the 'saponifying' action takes place*, geine is produced, and then *combines with peroxide.*"

In the few analyses which I have given above of our clays, I have considered all the iron in them as existing in the state of protoxide; although I made no attempt to ascertain whether some of it might not be a peroxide. Very probably this may to some extent be the case: especially where the clay has a yellowish tinge. Yet for the most part, I doubt not it is a protoxide. A slight error here cannot affect the reasoning above presented.

I hope our farmers will make more numerous and accurate experiments upon the use of clay as a manure; not merely upon sandy land, but following the suggestions of Dr Dana, upon other soils, in the expectation that its action will be analogous to that of lime. Probably, the best clay for this purpose occurs in the valley of the Connecticut river; but it abounds in almost every part of the state, and perhaps it may in a good measure supply the deficiency of lime. It will of course require to be laid on in much greater quantity than marl, and probably, as in the case of marl, too much may be used. How much ought to be used is a fair subject for experiment.

* The agency of geine in the fermentation of manure is thus explained by Dr Dana with his usual clearness and felicity.

"By fermenting dung vast volumes of ammonia are liberated. I do not think that it is the action of gases as such, which we want or which nature intends as food of plants to be derived from the soil. The air is always full of all which this fermenting manure can supply in a gaseous form. The true actions of ammonia and carbonic acid resolve into their effects on geine. The ammonia combines as alkali with that, and thus it becomes very soluble, and the carbonic acid produces sur-salts of the earthy geates of lime and magnesia. It is these, liberated the moment the plant demands them, which cause all the geine of the manure to become alkaline soluble geates."

"How wide is the influence of geine! It not only enters by itself into the food of vegetables but becomes the very solvent which nature has proposed to act on the alkaline earths and oxides, dissolving them as they are liberated from decomposing granitic sand."

Peat Swamps.—The peat swamps of New England have become a vast repository of organic matter, which is, and has been, for ages increasing. In addition to the larger vegetables, which, as they die, fall and are enveloped in the soft matter on which they grew, there is a thick mat of moss, which—especially the sphagnum—continues to flourish at the upper part while the lower part dies and decays. In favorable circumstances as to wet and temperature, this mass of vegetable matter becomes converted into peat. Only a small part however, of what is thus accumulated, becomes peat of such a character that it answers well for fuel. Often it is too much mixed with mud to be easily burnt, and sometimes the vegetable fibre is scarcely changed. Yet the whole of it is capable of being converted into vegetable nutriment. And I am convinced, from all that I have seen and heard, that Massachusetts contains enough of this geine and vegetable fibre in her swamps, to render all her fields fertile for centuries. In other words, here is an exhaustless source of geine. Some of it is already in a soluble state; and therefore the black matter from swamps, is rarely spread upon soils without producing some benefit. Yet for the most part the geine is in such a state as to require some chemical change before it will become soluble nutriment, fit to be absorbed by roots. It is an important inquiry then, what is the best mode of accomplishing this change. This has been attempted, first, by mixing the peaty matter with good manure in alternating layers, and suffering them to ferment for a long time, the peat being in much the greatest quantity. Secondly, by mixing it in a similar manner with lime; and thirdly, by mixing it with alkali, or some compound containing alkali. The principles respecting geine which have been advanced in this Report, will probably enable us to decide as to the preference to be given to any one of these methods. And here I have it in my power to give the opinion of Dr Dana, whose remarks I am always happy to substitute for my own, on a subject with which he is so familiar, and which he has done so much to elucidate.

"The fact," says he, "that peat or turf is very soluble in alkali, seems not to be known among our farmers. The usual practice of mixing lime with peat or turf is decidedly the worst which can be followed. The geine which constitutes a large part of peat bogs, forms with lime a compound little soluble in water, requiring at least 2000 parts of water to one of geate of lime; and if the compound has been dried and sun-baked, a still larger portion of water is required; it becomes, in truth, almost insoluble. With alumina, geine forms a compound still more insoluble than with lime: and though the vegetable matter in combination with these earthy bases, is actually absorbed by the roots of growing plants, still the geine is in a state much less favorable than when in combination with alkali. Mix ley of wood ashes with peat, and we form a dark brown vegetable solution: the alkaline properties are completely neutralized by the geine, and very often ammonia escapes from turf when treated by caustic alkali. When we add, that this geine absorbs and retains nearly its own weight of water without seeming moist, it is evident, that with the use of ley or wood ashes, the value of peat as a manure will be very much increased."

I will only add, that in my opinion, it would be very desirable to have a series of experiments performed by a practical chemist upon the different

varieties of our peat, and especially upon the best mode of converting it into soluble geine. Since by the old methods of analysis the different varieties of peat would be found to differ from one another only in the quantity of organic matter which they contain, I supposed it would be useless to analyze them, and therefore did not collect specimens of the peat and other vegetable matters that occur in our swamps. The doctrines respecting geine put a new aspect upon the case, and lead me to regret that such a collection was not made. The labor of doing it now, however, is small; and when it is considered what an immense mass of organic matter now lies useless in our swamps, while the fields around them yield but a scanty crop, and that the chief reason why our farmers make so limited a use of this manure, is, that they find it difficult to convert it into soluble nutriment, I sincerely hope that the government will do all in its power to bring into use this important part of our fossil resources.

Marsh Mud.—Every intelligent farmer probably knows, that this substance forms an excellent manure; although I apprehend it is employed far less than its value demands. An intelligent farmer in Maryland states, that he “deems it more valuable than barn-yard manure;” and that “it never failed in any application he had made of it.” He also prefers it to marl, because “it is more accessible, its effects are quicker and much more can be done in the way of improvement for the same money.” At the same time he confesses, that the permanent advantages of marl are much greater; and thinks that marl and marsh mud will both be improved by combination.” This last remark appears still more important, when we ascertain what it is that gives an agricultural value to this substance. The fact is, it sometimes contains a large quantity of geine, and sometimes but little, while the quantity of the salts of lime, soda, and magnesia, is rather large; so that sometimes a mixture of marl will be of service, and sometimes not.

Concluding remarks upon Soils.—Though I have dwelt so long upon the analysis and improvement of our soils, it will be seen that I have touched only a few of its more important features, and that even these are but imperfectly considered. Many minor points, of no small importance, however, have been wholly passed over, or only alluded to; and sensible that I cannot do them justice at present, I shall not attempt to discuss them. My great object has been, after ascertaining the greatest deficiencies in our soils, to satisfy the Government that we have the means of remedying them and of making great improvements in them, by the aid of chemistry. If I may hope that I have accomplished this object, then I take the liberty to inquire, whether it be not important enough, and whether there is not enough still left to accomplish respecting it, to make the appointment of a *State Chemist*, desirable? We ought to have still further experiments made on the subject of geine, and the salts, which the soils contain; also accurate analyses of the crops grown on soils with different manures; and investigations as to the manner in which calcareous matter acts upon vegetable and animal substances; as also experiments directed by an able and experienced chemist, on the best mode of bringing into use the vast deposits of geine and vegetable fibre which our state contains. And since we have chemists of this character among us, why should not the services of at least one of them

be secured for this object? The geological surveyor might often collect substances for analysis; but if obliged to go as thoroughly into the chemistry of the subject as is necessary to valuable results, he cannot within any reasonable time accomplish the more appropriate objects of his appointment. In at least one state of the Union, where geological surveys are in progress, one gentleman is appointed, whose time and attention are exclusively devoted to the chemical examination of the soils, ores, &c., collected. And I would fondly believe, that Massachusetts will not rest satisfied, till this work is done at least as thoroughly as in any other state. I believe there is abundant labor, for an experienced chemist upon our soils alone; but many other substances, found in the state, ought to be analysed, that their real value may be known.

I do not doubt but the Government and every intelligent reflecting citizen will feel the vast importance of energetic efforts to improve our soils so that they may sustain a larger population. This is the only way to check the tide of emigration that sets so strongly to the great West. For if our sons can be made to see the soil of New England doubling its increase, as I verily believe they might in one or two decades of years, the rich alluvia and prairies of the West will not be able to draw them away from the graves of their fathers; especially if they learn that those fertile regions will at length become exhausted of their geine and salts, and then will probably require as much labor to cultivate as the soils of Massachusetts.

Some, however, may contend, that it is more important, to transfer the New England character to the unsettled West, than to multiply our numbers and wealth at home. But the history of the world leads us to fear, that New England character cannot long be preserved except upon New England soil; or upon a soil that requires equal industry for its cultivation. Place New England men where the earth yields spontaneously, and the locks of their strength will soon be shorn. If we look over the map of the world, and the history of the past, we shall find as a general fact, that the brightest exhibitions of human character have been made, in regions where nature has done less, but art and industry more. If, therefore, we wish to increase the moral power of New England, it must be done by improving her soil, and increasing her resources and her population. If these views are correct, which I acknowledge do not fall in with the prevailing notions, they furnish a new stimulus for vigorous effort in the improvement of our soils.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WHEAT WORM.

No apology can be necessary for introducing this subject so frequently into the columns of the Farmer. The extent of the interest involved in the progress of the wheat worm can only be estimated by those who have traversed Western New York, and witnessed the quantity of wheat annually sown in this district. We make the following extract from the Seneca Observer, for the purpose of calling the attention of farmers to the statements made in it, and particularly the one that the worm continues its ravages after the wheat is ripe and put in the barn.

We have had the impression, in common with most others, that after the berry had become hard, the ravages of the worm ceased, or was only con-

tinued on such kernels as were attacked before the wheat had become ripened. We have within a few days examined wheat in which worms were found in abundance, and could find no kernels injured, except such as from their shrunken and pale appearance had evidently suffered when in the milk, or before the berry had become ripe. That the *worm*, the product of a bug, destroys the grain in the mow or the granary, is well known; but that the *worm*, the product of a fly, does the same, we think requires further examination and proof before it is fully admitted. Should such prove to be the fact, it would indeed prove to be an alarming feature in the history of the wheat worm. At the east, where its ravages have been the most extensive and longest continued, we have never heard any apprehensions of injury after the wheat had ripened and was gathered. We have instituted some experiments having a bearing on this matter, and we hope farmers generally will lend their aid in elucidating this point. Is not the noise spoken of occasioned by the crawling of the worm and the rustling of the chaff, rather than by its feeding? and does not the pressure in a mow of wheat cause the speedy death of far the greater part of the worms in the gathered grain? It is well known that when wheat is threshed immediately after gathering, the worms will be many times more numerous than in the same wheat, if left in the barn for one or two months before threshing.

“It is curious as well as alarming to observe the operations of this destructive worm. It commences its work early, and continues it late. When in the field, it can be heard making a noise much resembling that of the silk worm while eating. After it commences, it devours with all greediness, until the crop is gathered; and, what is still worse, and perhaps, not generally known, it continues its work of destruction, after the crop is gathered. Of this fact there can now be no doubt. It has been witnessed by many of the most observing farmers of our neighborhood. This insect can be heard in the mow and stacks, and on examining the heads of wheat, they are found to contain many of these destroyers. This is the more alarming to the wheat grower, as it is next to impossible for him to thresh out his grain as soon as harvested, owing to the other necessary labor that is pressing upon him at this season of the year—the completion of his haying, and the preparing of his fallow ground for another crop. Yet he must thresh his wheat or lose a goodly portion of what has been gathered.”

We do not allow ourselves to indulge in the gloomy anticipations of the concluding paragraphs of the article in the Observer. We remember that when the Hessian fly became so destructive, and its ravages extended so rapidly, many were found who fancied that wheat could never again be grown in the United States. Such predictions have been utterly falsified by the event; and such we doubt not will be the result in regard to the grain worm. As yet we see no reason for deserting the fair fields of Western New York, or abandoning the culture of wheat. Partial failures may indeed be expected; but the beautiful wheat that finds its way in such quantities to our markets affords conclusive proof that our fields yet yield their increase, and that Providence has not ceased its kindness and its blessings.

A clergyman in New York advises his hearers to subscribe and pay for a good newspaper.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL DEPOSITORY.

A CARD.—The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey respectfully solicits of the farmers in Massachusetts, or his correspondents in other places, small samples of any of their agricultural products, which they may regard as possessing any peculiar excellence. Corn in the ear, of any variety; Wheat; Rye; Barley; Oats; Buckwheat; Broom Corn; Cocoons; Silk; Wool; and valuable grasses. He would likewise be pleased to receive specimens or models of any valuable implement or invention connected with husbandry or the rural arts; or models or drawings of any improved farm buildings; or pictures of any valuable domestic animals. His objects are wholly public. His intention is to place such things in a situation where they may be examined by the farmers of the State; and to lay the foundation of an Agricultural Museum solely for the public benefit. He hopes so much public spirit will be felt in this case by his agricultural brethren, that their liberal contributions will soon render the collection worthy of public attention. The beginnings must be small; but in time the collection may be of great utility. It is important in respect to any article sent that a written account should accompany it.

He particularly solicits likewise the attention of intelligent shipmasters and others visiting foreign countries, to the collection of valuable agricultural seeds in places where they may go; and pledges himself, that if they will do him the favor to place them under his care, he will gratefully receive them and dispose of them in a manner to test their value and diffuse their benefits.

Any such donations may be forwarded for the present to the store of Messrs James K. Mills & Co. Kilby street, Boston; to his address. The expenses of freight or transportation will be cheerfully paid.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner of Agr. Survey in Massachusetts.

Oct. 1, 1838.

Printers in Massachusetts, in town and country, favorably disposed to this object, are respectfully requested to give the above card one or two insertions.

ON PAINTING ROOFS.

Milford, Sept. 28, 1838.

MR EDITOR:—Sir,—I wish to make enquiry through your paper respecting the painting of roofs, and the best paint or composition for preserving them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—We have seen different preparations applied for the preservation of roofs, and been acquainted with many recipes for composition for the same purpose; yet from our own observation and experience, we believe there is no great economy in expending much upon a roof for paint. The object of the greatest importance is to get good shingles and then have them well laid. There are those, however, who think differently. A mixture of black lead and linseed oil is perhaps as good a mixture as can be used if it is thought expedient to paint; but it is very difficult with any paint, to fill every crevice so that water will not find its way between the joints to the unpainted shingle, and here is the trouble; the wet gets under the shingle, and in consequence of their being painted do not dry so quick, and of course will decay sooner for being painted. It is sometimes the case when a man undertakes to build substantially he paints the shingles as they are laid, which no doubt adds much to the durability of the roof, but then does not the expense

of paint and additional labor and interest on the same, amount to as much, or more, than another shingling? We were much struck with the appearance of a noble barn, which was built two years since by our friends the Shakers at Shirley. They never do anything by the halves, but whatever they undertake is done in the very best style. The barn was finished in the most substantial manner, from the foundation to the ridge-pole, but we were forcibly reminded by it of Noah's Ark, for it was "pitched within and without." Our friends informed us that the shingles were laid in hot pitch, or a mixture of pitch and tar, and the building coated over with the same. This mode of laying shingles, has one advantage certainly; if fire should take hold of it, it would burn without much trouble.

Since writing the above, a gentleman of some experience has informed us that if shingles are dipped in strong alum water, they will last much longer, and it is also a security against fire. We find in Vol. 12, page 283 of the N. E. Farmer the following receipt and remarks, which we copy, as many of our present subscribers have not taken the work so far back.

"For painting the roofs of buildings, Mr Patterson of New Jersey, has, some years since, given the following directions, which have been highly approved, as the best composition known for preserving the roofs of houses; as it is found that it hardens by time, and is an effectual preservative against the roof taking fire from the sparks the chimney.

"Take three parts of air slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistency for working it with a painter's brush. Great care must be taken to mix it perfectly.

"We believe grinding it as a paint would be an improvement. Two coats are necessary; the first rather thin; the second as thick as can be conveniently laid on."

We have not seen an application of the above composition, and therefore, give it as we find it. It is no doubt a good composition if it could be applied to every part of the shingle. We have answered our friend "A Subscriber" as well as we are able; if any of our correspondents who have more experience, can add anything which will meet his case or benefit the public, we shall be much obliged.

J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 29, 1838.

From R. Manning, Esq. Salem, fine specimens of the following Pears: Bergamotte d'Automnal, Green Sugar, Styrian, Louise, Bonne of Jersey, Autumn Superb, Belle St. Bonne, and Webber's Yellow Autumnal. (Mr Manning is entitled to the thanks of every lover of Good Fruits for his exertions to introduce new varieties and to sustain the exhibitions of the Society.)

From Samuel S. Lewis, Esq. Brinley Place, Roxbury, (the late residence of Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, a zealous friend and promoter of the best interests of this Society,) the following Pears: Autumn Bergamotte, Passe Colmar, Napoleon Doyenne Gris, Newton Vergaleau, Brown Beurre Capiamout, Lewis and Moorfovl's Eggs, and five other specimens not named. These specimens were all fine.

From E. M. Richards, Esq., fine seedling Clingstone Peach.

From Mr Eustis of South Reading, Isabella Grapes.
From Mr S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, very fine Black Hamburg and Sweetwater Grapes.

From M. P. Sawyer, Esq. Portland. Plums, variety

Imperatrice and Magnum Bonum; the latter were very beautiful the finest exhibited this season.

From Mr Pond, Cambridgeport; Semiana Plums, very large and fine; also Isabella Grapes, and a new seedling Grape called Pond's Seedling. This fruit was proved to be a very fine variety and far superior to the Isabella, worthy of cultivation.

From James L. L. F. Warren, fine specimens of Imperial Lemon Clingstone Peach.

The following letter, with the specimens of Fruits were received from the Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury.

Roxbury, Sept. 29, 1838.

To the President of the Massachusetts Hort. Society:

Sir—I send specimens of "Beurre Spence" nearly or quite ripe. It should be understood, that for 50 years I have thought the soil at my place, not adapted to produce the best years, except certain kinds which come to high perfection in it. I send an unripe sample of *Beurre Bronze*, which Parmentier highly commends. Also, a bunch of Grapes,* sent neither for its size nor quality, but novelty. It is one of the grapes sent by the American Consul at Ferrol, to Mr Cook, late Vice President of your Society. It is to me wholly new in foliage, wood, bunches, berries and taste. It is a prolific grape, and can be made to produce immense bunches for those who desire it; of its value, as a fruit, it is not for me to decide.

I have added *Beurre Crapreau* and *Milanaise* or *Great Britain*; a crisp pear when ripe.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your humble servant,

JOHN LOWELL.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

*The Grape was new to the Committee, but was found to be of very fine flavor.

The reports of the Horticultural Society are necessarily deferred until next week, as the committee have not fully completed them. We shall publish the whole in one paper, which will make it necessary for us to issue an extra.

THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The governor of this State has appointed THURSDAY, the 29th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

The heaviest Wheat and Rye crop, perhaps ever taken in this county, has been gathered within the last fortnight—in good order—plump and well filled. The grass crop is also good. The Corn crop, which, at the outset of the county, has been seriously injured in some parts of the county from a long prevailing drought. In the south and southwest portion of the county it will be an entire failure. Many of our farmers in Warwick—the southern part of Mimsink—and in Sussex Co. N. J. are now engaged in cutting R. up. The Oat, Potato, and was very promising, has been severely from like causes. In the other sections of the county, where the drought has not been so severely felt, the Corn crop particularly is very promising.—*Goshen N. Y. Republican.*

The Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad have resolved to complete their railroad as far as Newburyport, and to put the rest to the East line of the State under contract as soon as they have satisfactory assurances that it will be continued to Portsmouth.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society have postponed the Fair which was to have been held on the 1st of November, on account of the deplorable drought which has prevailed throughout the Eastern Shore.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 400 Beef Cattle, 350 Stores, 2,450 Sheep, and about 1,500 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—Sales were brisk. First quality, \$7.50. Second quality, \$6.75 a \$7.00. Third quality, \$5.50 a \$6.00.

Stores.—In good demand. Yearlings, \$9 n \$14. Two Year Old, \$16, a \$28. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$33.

Sheep.—Sales brisk. At \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 16, \$2 50 and \$3 25.

Swine.—Last week's prices were fully supported. Loins to peddle at 6 1-2 a 7 1-2. At retail, 7 1-2 a 9. Old hogs, 7 to 8.

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, week ending September 30.

SEPTEMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	24	50	62	58 N. E.
Tuesday,	25	44	68	58 E.
Wednesday,	26	52	72	64 S. E.
Thursday,	27	46	65	62 S. W.
Friday,	28	58	70	58 S. E.
Saturday,	29	68	68	60 S. E.
Sunday,	30	54	68	60 N. E.

FOR SALE.

The thorough bred Short Horned Durham Bull, Superior-Superior was calved in August, 1831. He was got by Frederick, and he by Wye Comet.

Dam, Yellow Rose, by Young Denton.
G. G. Dam, Arabella, (Imported,) by North Star.
G. G. Dam Aurora, " " " Comet.
G. G. G. Dam " " " Henry.
G. G. G. G. Dam " " " Dauby.

The above pedigree may be found in the English Herd Book.
He is a roan and perfectly gentle and docile; and his stock, which may be seen at the farm of the subscriber, will testify to his value. Price, \$250. Apply to G. N. Bennett, Esq. near Albany, N. Y., or to Wm. Augustus North, Mount Marie, Duaneburg, N. Y.
October 3, 1837. 4w

MULBERRY TREES.

1500 Morus Multicaulis.
1000 White Mulberry.
For sale, the entire lot, or in small quantities. They are very superior, and being raised so far north, have the advantage over southern raised trees, for this State.
JAMES STEWART,
Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass.
October 3, 1837. 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, one do. one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting-houses and academy in Westford.
EPMRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Cambridge, about one mile from Murdock's Hotel on the West Cambridge road with a valuable stone ledge on the same; containing forty acres of good land with the buildings on the same. It will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about removing to the West. Apply to the subscriber on the premises,
Sept. 25. 3w AMMI C. TEEL.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaquet's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham.
ISAAC PARKER.

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking charge of a small Farm. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Sept. 5.

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him
All orders left with J. Breck & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.



Nursery of William Kenrick.
The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Feaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and of the finest quality, at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Boussa and other varieties.
Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best select varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonza Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS, Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quantities of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called.)
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
" No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
" prime,	"	12 00	"
PRESWAX, (American)	pound	28	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	"	"
" southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	"	9 12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	13 50	14 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	barrel	9 37	9 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 75	9 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	"	"
Alexandria,	"	"	"
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian,	"	4 00	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	"	"
" southern flat, yellow,	"	1 06	1 07
" white,	"	"	1 02
Rye, northern,	"	"	1 20
Barley,	"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	53	54
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	18 00	16 00
Eastern screwd,	"	12 00	14 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	quintal	7	8
" 2d quality,	"	6	7
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	14	15
" southern, 1st sort,	"	13	16
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	27	29
" do. country do.	"	23	26
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	27
" do. dry hides,	"	"	"
" New York red, light,	"	22	23
" Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	21
" Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
LIME; best sort,	cask	80	85
MACKEYER, No. 1,	barrel	2 50	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	28 00
" clear,	"	23 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 43	2 75
" Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
" northern,	"	"	"
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 33
Red Clover, northern,	pound	22	25
" Southern Clover,	"	20	22
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	50	55
" American, full blood, washed,	"	45	50
" do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
" do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled, (Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
" No. 1,	"	40	42
" No. 2,	"	38	30
" No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		pound	15	16
HAMS, northern,	"	"	14	15
" southern and western,	"	"	10	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	"	50	100
POULTRY, per pair,	"	"	13	22
BUTTER, tub,	"	"	25	27
" lump,	"	"	17	18
EGGS,	dozen	"	70	75
POTATOES, new,	bushel	"	2 00	2 50
CIDER,	barrel	"	"	"

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for budding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRST YELLOW LEAF.

Thou bring'st sad thoughts to me,
 First yellow leaf;
 Thou tell'st the change so soon to be,
 From Summer, bright and brief,
 To Autumn's sear and sadd'ning time,
 When gladness leaves our happy clime.

But few short mouths have gone,
 Thou fragile thing,
 Since first upon the grassy lawn
 So gaily drest by Spring,
 I watch'd thy beauties, one by one,
 Spring forth to greet th' enlivening sun.

And all this lovely earth,
 So fresh and green,
 Prais'd well the pow'r that gave it birth,
 And deck'd it all unseen.
 I gazed, and joy my bosom fill'd;
 Nor thoughts of blight, my transport still'd.

And now to see thee fall
 So soon to earth,
 And thus to see thy bright train all
 Resign their notes of mirth,
 Nor whisper to the breeze agao,
 'Tis sad, and well might give me pain.

But there are other tones
 Than fading leaf,
 That thus speak in thy dying moans:
 "Thy life, like mine, is brief;
 Thou, too, may'st bloom but for a day,
 Then fade, like Autumn leaves away."

SLEEPING CHAMBERS.

Is the philosophy of sleep enough considered? Are the circumstances connected with this condition of human nature, for one quarter or one third of human life, duly attended to?

While we are awake, our bodies are, as a general rule, more or less in motion; and the air, even in our rooms, more or less in motion also. But while we sleep we are quiet, the air is quiet, and is soon contaminated. Do people consider how fast?

The air is spoiled fast when but one person occupies a bed, and there is but one bed in the room. Franklin and others have supposed the air to be rendered unfit for breathing at the rate of a gallon a minute. But if so, how many of us breathe bad air in our sleeping rooms! We seldom lie quietly in our beds with the doors and windows closed, a heap of feathers under us, and thick clothes over us, more than an hour at most, before we begin to suffer. This is the case if the sleeping room is large; but if small, it is much worse. It is impossible to have a hoghead of poisoned air diffused through a sleeping room without doing mischief.

I know it will be said that the carbonic acid gas, produced by breathing, is heavier than atmospheric air, and soon settles to the floor; and if the bed-room is not so small that the room, like a culinary vessel, gets full of it up to the surface of the bed, before the individual wakes, there is no danger.

But it does not all settle to the floor. In hot weather, it scarcely settles at all; though in cold weather it does so much more. Nay, even in cold weather some of it falls on the bed, and much of it

is entangled in the bed clothes. This, however, is not quite all. The same poisonous gas which is formed by breathing, is also constantly formed by the whole surface of our bodies, in greater or less degree; and this, if improved under the bed clothes, between them and a thick bed of feathers, is not only injuring us by its contact with our skins, but still more by our breathing it. For nothing is more common than for a small quantity of this impure air to escape from the bed by the side of our bodies, especially upon the least motion; thus giving an opportunity—nay, a certainty—of inhaling a part of it.

To all these evils we are subjected, I have said, when under the most favorable circumstances; that is, when our sleeping rooms are large, and when only one person occupies a bed, and one bed in an apartment. But when two persons, or even more, sleep in the same bed, when the room is small, or has several beds in it, and when the beds are of feathers or down, the evil and the danger are very greatly increased.

I wish sleeping rooms were generally much larger than they are. Then I wish they were always freed as much as possible from unnecessary clothing, and every thing which could retain bad air. The bedstead should be rather high, and only broad enough to accommodate freely and fully one person. The bed should be of some material which is light and porous, as oat or wheat straw, corn husks split finely, grass, hay, &c.; and the clothing should be adapted to the season, but should never be so constructed as to prevent entirely the passage of the air through it. No dogs, or cats, or lamps, or fires without flues, should be found in the room. A window or door which will admit fresh air should be, in all seasons, but especially in hot weather, left open in such a direction from the bed as will not expose the occupant to have currents of air fall directly upon him;—to prevent the possibility of which, however, a screen might be placed before the window. Then, in the last place, and as I have already intimated, the bed should contain but one person, and unless the room is exceedingly large, there should be but one bed in it.

Perhaps it will be said that I require too much. Most persons, I shall be told, cannot have all this. No, they cannot. Sin is in the world, and has long been in it; and it will be long before we can get it out entirely. But sin has brought with it among other evils, that of poverty; and poverty does not always permit every thing which is best for health. But one thing at least we can do; which is, to come as near what we know to be truth as possible.—*Library of Health for September.*

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—Do you see that are house on that risin' hummock to the right there?—Well, gist look at it, that's what I call about right. Flanked on both sides by an orchard of best grafted fruit, a tidy little clever flower garden in front, that the galls see to, and a'most a grand sarge garden over the road there sheltered by them are willows. At the back side see them everlastin' big barns; and, by gosh! there goes the dairy cows; and a pretty sight too; that fourteen of 'em marchin' Indian file arter milkin', down to that are medder. Whenever you see a place snugged up and lookin' like that are, depend on it the folks are of the right kind. Them flowers too, and that are honeysuckle, and rose bushes, show the family

are brought up right; somethin' to do at home, instead of racin' about to quiltin' parties, huskin' frolics, gossippin', talkin' scandal, and neglectin' their business. Them little matters are like throwin' up straws, they show which way the wind is.—When galls attend to them are things, it shows that they are what our minister used to call, "right minded." It keeps them busy, and when folks are busy, they ha'n't time to get into mischief; and it amuses them too, and keeps the dear little critters healthy and cheerful.—*Sam Slick, second series.*

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Do you see them are country galls there, said Mr Slick, how they are tricked out in silks, and touched off with lace and riband to the nine's, a mincin' along with parasols in their hands, as if they were afraid the sun would melt them like wax, or take the color out of their faces, like a printed cotton blind? Well, that's gist the ruin of this country.

It ain't poverty the blue noses have to fear, for that they needn't know without they choose to make acquaintances with it; but it's gentility.—They go the whole hog in this country, you may depend. They ain't content to appear what they be, but want to be what they aint; they live too extravagant, and dress too extravagant, and won't do what's the only thing that will support this extravagance; that is, be industrious. Gist go into one of the meeting houses, back here in the woods, where there ought to be nothin' but homespun cloth, and home made stuffs and bonnets, and see the leg-horn and palm-trees, and silks and shalleys, merinos, gauzes, and blonds, assembled there, enough to buy the best farm in the settlement. There's somethin' not altogether gist right in this.—*Samuel Slick, second series.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A drunken fellow, not long since, staggered into one of our most respectable victualling cellars, and greeted the attendant with a familiar 'how are you?' 'Who are you,' said the host, 'are you drunk?' 'Aye,' said the bacchanalian, 'drunk enough! and have been every day for two years! My brother Josh and I am engaged in the temperance cause; he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance. Now shant we get up a reformation.'

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1/2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838.

[NO. 12.]

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE MEANS OF INCREASING THE FERTILITY OF LAND.

The productiveness of any soil, we think, depends entirely on its natural or artificial capability of retaining and transmitting its moisture, the vehicle at least by which nourishment is conveyed to plants. This productive power may therefore not only be continued in its greatest vigor, but greatly increased by proper management. When we by any means give to the soil a permanently increased vegetative power, we also increase the yearly produce which it yields.

Some soils produce large crops often repeated without manure, five crops of corn and a fallow are the conditions entered in some leases in the neighborhood of Wisbeach in Lincolnshire, while other land will produce nothing without great expense of culture and manure, nor will an excess of manure make such land permanently productive; but if we change its constituent parts by the addition of those earthy materials of which it is deficient, so as to bring it nearer to the nature of those soils which we know to be fertile, then we shall permanently increase its productive powers.

Water being the vehicle by which nourishment is conveyed to plants, the soil, whose constituent parts is best adapted for retaining a sufficient supply and transmitting a proper portion in very dry weather to the plants growing in it without holding it in injurious quantities in the time of very wet weather, is possessed of the principle of vegetation and will be found to be of the most productive nature. Such a soil will give not only firmness to support the plants, but will facilitate the growth of their roots in search of moisture and nourishment to the greatest depth.

There is not an individual who cultivates a garden and who exercises his judgment in its culture, but knows that the addition of clay gives cohesion to sandy or gravelly soils, and that sand and gravel when mixed with a clayey soil diminishes its tenacious property; and that these changes thus effected permanently increase the productive powers of both.

In our endeavor to improve barren soils, we should examine them in connection with fertile soils in their neighborhood, on the same geological formation, and the difference of their constituent parts may lead us to the means of their improvement. If the cause of sterility be owing to some defects in their composition, these defects should be supplied. An excess of silicious sand is improved by the application of clay, peat earth, or calcareous matter, cold well rotten manure, and rolling or trampling with sheep or other stock, to consolidate its texture.

When clay is in excess, it is remedied by the application of sand, chalk marl, or burned clay, light unfermented manures, and perfect pulverization, to make the soil friable. An excess of vegetable matter as in peaty soils, in a dormant state

is corrected by burning, by the application of clay, sand, calcareous matter, gravel, rubble, or anything heavy, to give firmness to the soil. Lime not only destroys the injurious effects produced by sulphate of iron which abounds in some soils, particularly in those of a peaty and silicious gravelly nature, but is said to convert the sulphate of iron into a manure. None of these applications however, will have the desired effect, unless there be first a perfect subsoil drainage of all superfluous moisture conjoined with a perfect tillage. To alter the nature and properties of the constituents of any soils may be more expensive than to manure it; but the effect of the former will be lasting, while that of the latter is transitory; the one permanently improves the nature and quality of the soil, the other only imparts a temporary excitement to force a crop for a year or two.

The materials necessary for the permanent improvement of the soil are seldom far off, and the expense, though in some instances considerable, is soon repaid by the permanency of its increased fertility; the manure applied afterwards has a much greater effect, the expense of cultivation is greatly diminished, and the capital laid out is soon restored by its yearly increased produce. By these alterations we store the earth with hidden and inexhaustible treasures, which invisible to the eye put forth their strength and give us the evidence of their presence by the effects produced on vegetation.

In the process of vegetation, nature supplies soil, water, light, and heat; but the matter composing the soil may not be in such a state as to receive, and transmit these in such quantities as will produce a healthy vegetation.

Man may regulate the supply by cultivation, and by altering the texture of the soils.

When the materials of which the soil is composed are in proper proportion, the soil is most productive; when any one of the ingredients is in too great a proportion, the soil is unproductive.

Pure clay, siliceous lime, we have before stated, are barren, if they are found alone; but if they are mixed together, having a due portion of water, the influence of the sun, and a proper admission of air, (which are the prime movers in vegetable life) a fermentation amongst the materials is created; and if vegetable and animal manure in a state of decomposition be combined with these, the soil which was sterile when separate will become productive when combined, and this mixture of materials and mechanical alteration will change the texture, and improve the quality of the soil.

Neither the clay, the siliceous lime, nor the lime are decomposed by this process, but the soil composed of these materials in proper proportions has the power of combining with, and decomposing the vegetable and animal matter, the water, and air which it contains, and produce results which afford the necessary food for the growth of plants.

When the particles of earth which compose the soil are separate from each other, or well pulverized, it holds the greatest quantity of free or avail-

able moisture, and readily transmits it to the plants which are growing in it; but when the particles of the earth are closely packed together, like new made bricks, it neither can receive moisture, nor will it give out that which it already possesses.

Good soils are naturally possessed of certain powers, with which, by the aid of husbandry, we can produce certain effects; on poor sterile soils, these powers may be conferred by artificially altering their texture.

When the fluid in the soil is so connected with the fluid in the plant, and gives out to it a constant and healthy supply, then we say the soil is in good condition.

Manure applied to the soil increases its vegetative powers, but the way in which it acts is not well understood. The processes of the small rootlets are so very minute, that no crude substance can pass through them; it can therefore, only be taken up by them in the form of water or gas, and be absorbed by the leaves.

Well rotten manure gives an unctuous or cohesive property; but when in a loose or strawy state, it gives a porousness or looseness to the soil.

All mineral manures, as lime, chalk, marl, sand, gravel, ditch mould, road scrapings, and earthy matter, act on the soil merely as an alterative, by changing the constituents of the soil and improving its texture, and by giving it an increasing power of imbibing and decomposing water, air, and organic matter.

The most abundant ingredients in soil are sand and clay, and as a mixture of the one with the other tends to improve both, nature has so ordered it, that these are generally found in great abundance near to each other.

In the plastic clay formation, extensive tracts of sandy soil are found lying upon the brick clay; the soil of which is greatly improved by lifting up the clay, and spreading it over the sand at the rate of 100 cubic yards to the acre.

There is also a considerable extent of this formation covered with flinty gravel, mixed with clay and sand, with a thin covering of black mould or peat earth for its surface, which produces heath and furze.

This lies near the clay, and the whole of this may be greatly improved by trenching, or otherwise mixing the sand and gravel with the clay below. The most of this is near the chalk, and would be greatly improved by an admixture of 80 or 100 cubic yards of it per acre. Chalk or lime destroys the pernicious effects of the sulphate of iron in the gravelly soil, and makes the soil which was worthless, so productive as to pay the whole of the expense in a year or two.

Soil that is chiefly composed of finely divided or impalpable matter, is greatly improved by the application of small stones, gravel or coarse sand; as this prevents the soil from collapsing or consolidating during continual rain.

All alteratives should be put on the land in small quantities at a time, or if in large quantities it should be when the land is in fallow; and these

should be well mixed by repeated ploughings, or by Finlayson's harrow, which is an excellent implement for loosening and breaking the fallow slice. The best way of putting on small quantities of materials for altering the texture of the soil is to make a mixture of them with the manure you intend to apply to the field; and these ought to be well mixed by laying them loose together, turning them several times, and fermenting them in the mass. When this is properly done, it should be carted and spread on the soil when in fallow, and be ploughed in and well mixed, so as to be completely incorporated with the soil.—*Morton on Soils.*

Roxbury, Sept. 24th, 1838.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—The inclosed letter was written three years since, (as its date imports) but withheld from a fear, that I had annoyed the public with lucerne grass, and that people would begin to call me the "man with one idea." My late success has induced me to publish it, and I invite all farmers who may have opportunity to visit my *third crop this dry year*. It will not be cut before the 6th of October. It is a beautiful sight in such a season.

JOHN LOWELL.

For the New England Farmer.

LUCERNE GRASS.

MR FESSENDEN: I recur once more, in spite of the ill success of my former efforts, to the subject of this invaluable grass. I feel a full conviction that it will be, sooner or later, the favorite grass of the New England States, for whose soil and climate, it is peculiarly adapted. It will finally take the place of the Dutch clover throughout New England. It is better adapted to our soil. It bears our severe droughts much better than any grass we have hitherto cultivated.

I begin by stating my own experience. It is of fifteen years duration. That is no trifling trial. I go on regularly in the extension of its culture and upon dry, sandy, and gravelly lands, it will forever be for me, the favorite grass. It may be asked, what are the peculiar advantages which you have experienced from this grass? I answer, first, double crops in weight at least, from the same extent of ground. The Lucerne will give in this state, two good crops, the first season in which it is sown. Is there any grass, which will do this? It will endure in good heart for five years? Will clover do this? It will endure the severest droughts when all other grasses fail. What grass will do this? It is the favorite grass of the horse and the cow. It will fatten them faster than any other grass. It will do as much for a horse as an ample supply of grass, and four quarts of grain a day, in keeping him in flesh and strength.

But many persons have failed in attempts to raise it. And what then? Does it follow that it is not worthy of culture? By no means. If one man uniformly succeeds for fifteen years, there must be some good reasons who others do not succeed. Let us try to seek out the causes of their ill success. It is not the climate, because it stands our severest winters unharmed, when clover fails. It stands our severe droughts, when clover dies.

It has been intimated, that my success is owing to peculiar care, and high culture. This is not so. It is treated exactly like the red clover, and I give to it, purposely, my worst lands. Not that it does

not do honor to the best. It will reward the cultivator in the best soils.

What then have been the causes of its failure with many cultivators? I will endeavor to state my opinion on that subject. The lucerne will not grow in most meadow lands at all. It cannot bear low lands. It will die, if water rests upon it in winter. On uplands, it has failed from an insufficiency of seed. It requires 20 pounds to the acre and the price of the seed has been so high that our farmers would not buy it or in too small quantities, but it can be afforded from Europe at 14 cents per pound, though our seedsmen cannot afford to sell it at that price on account of the limited demand. It is like every thing else, if the demand is small, the supply will be small and high. My object is, to recommend its culture, and when it becomes general, the seed will be abundant and cheap, but no man must expect a crop without 20 pounds to the acre of seed, but as it endures five years at least, and pays for its cost the first season, it is a miserable and wretched economy, which, withholding the seed, decries the plant as unproductive.

It is with me, the richest treasure. My farm is small, it is true, but it is a grazing farm, and my produce is 20 tons of hay. Surely the experience of such a farmer for 15 years, is worth something.

JOHN LOWELL.

August 6, 1835.

I have already cut two crops from lucerne, sown in April last; and two crops from lucerne two years old, and two crops of hay from lucerne three years old, at the rate of three tons per acre. I expect two crops more from each. These are facts, notorious to them, who pass by my grounds.

What have we like it? Lucerne must be, and will be the grass of the south shore of this state, and other light lands of New England.

Let farmers, who pass this way visit my lands, let them see the grass, and the hay produced from it, and inquire of those who feed my stock, and they will be satisfied, that the lucerne is yet to be a blessing to their farms.

For the New England Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

More than a hundred fold!—Old Connecticut yet—Connecticut forever!!

MR EDITOR: In the year 1837, in the garden of Elias Tully, of Saybrook, Connecticut, there grew two kernels of corn. One of these kernels produced 5 stalks—11 ears and 2147 kernels. The other produced 6 stalks—15 ears and 2276 kernels! Let the rich prairies, the fertile river bottoms, and other parts of the great West beat this if they can.

Yours, as ever,

AN OBSERVER.

For the New England Farmer.

MEXICAN CORN.

MR EDITOR: A variety of corn, said to be from Mexico, and said to be a very large, and a very productive kind, was planted in several places in 1834. But one kernel, however, of this variety was known to vegetable. That one stalk stood a towering giant in the garden of Elisha Tully, of Saybrook Conn., and on the 13th of Sept. 1834, though it had neither tasselled out, or eared out, it measured 16 feet in height, without stretching up

any of its leaves, as it stood in the garden. The height was ascertained by setting up a pole by it, and measuring the pole. The reader will not be likely to realize the great height to which the corn above mentioned had arrived, unless he measures 16 feet up the side of a house, a tree, &c., and then looks at it. The frost cut off this corn before it had made any seed. Would not this kind of Mexican corn make a prodigious burden of green corn fodder if sowed broad cast on good ground?

Yours, Respectfully,

ASA M. HOLT.

For the New England Farmer.

Weston, Sept. 21, 1838.

FRIEND BRECK: The following is worthy a place in your useful and valuable paper.

Messrs Stearns & Crehore, merchants of Waltham, ten miles north west from Boston, planted 90 hills of the Marrow Squash from which they gathered over three tons of Squashes, which they sold from their store at 1 1-2 cents per pound, amounting to one hundred and about twelve dollars, making one dollar and twenty-two cents per hill. Who, who, can heat this?

JONATHAN WARREN.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FLIGHT OF GRASSHOPPERS.

The warm, dry weather of the present season has been favorable to the propagation and growth of these depredators, and in some sections of the country they have been productive of much injury. In their general habits they are much assimilated to the locust of Asia and Africa, and the present season has developed their migratory powers in an unprecedented degree. It seems from the Lancaster (Pa.) and Frederick (Md.) papers, that the grasshoppers, after having devoured the pastures of those sections, have taken wing in immense numbers for other as yet unvisited places. The Lan Jour. says:—About noon on Wednesday (Aug 8th) a cloud of grasshoppers passed over the city of Lancaster. Their course was from the north-east to the south-west. As we did not see the whole of the procession, we cannot say how long they were in passing, or what were the objects of their journey. The appearance of these insect was singular and beautiful. Their glossy transparent wings shone in the sunlight like stars, and their twinkling completed the illusion." A Frederick, the greatest appearance of their flight was on Thursday the 9th. The number floating was immense, and though the fact was not known at the time, it seems very probable that the clouds of them observed at Lancaster, were the same seen at Frederick making a very respectable flight for twenty-four hours. The Frederick paper says "birds were hovering around them picking up stragglers, and some came as low as the house tops. Their appearance was very splendid, and attracted the notice of all."

The migration of grasshoppers we have observed several times, and it appears to be governed by the same causes that impel the locusts of the Eastern world in their devastating movements. When hot and dry weather succeeds their hatching from eggs deposited in the ground the previous year, they quickly obtain a size and strength that enables them to set the ordinary chances of the summer

season at defiance, but which, in less favorable circumstances, would prove fatal to many, or the most of them. The dry weather that hastens their growth operates to prevent a proper supply of food, and thus causes or hastens their migrations. About noon or a little before on a hot dry day with little wind, the observer will see now and then one rising from the earth, and in a kind of circling flight, rising high into the air. The number will rapidly increase, until the whole atmosphere seems filled with them, or until all that are capable of a sustained flight have floated away. Many will fall to the earth, and the heavy gravid females with their clipped wings, are, of course, left to deposit their eggs for the continuance of the race.

The flight is with the current of the air, and when the sky is of a deep blue, and the sun is shining bright, the millions of them glancing in the sunbeams at an immense height, gives to the part of the heavens occupied by the sun an appearance the most brilliant imaginable. They seem like shining spangles laid on the deep blue, and glitter and glance in every direction. We do not recollect that we have ever seen a flight of them descend, repeatedly as we have seen them rise; and hence we conclude that in this country at least, they disperse in different bodies, or gradually waste away by the weaker ones falling to the earth. Be this as it may, wherever they appear they are a formidable scourge. Our ruta baga field this year is by the side of a meadow, and since that was mown, they have commenced feeding on the turnep, and the bare ribs and stems of the leaves on the plants most exposed, show plainly their ravenous appetites, and powers of feeding. To what extent they will injure the turneps remains to be seen. We have known them greatly damage corn fields, by eating off the silks before the corn was impregnated, and we once had a field of beans entirely destroyed by an irruption of grasshoppers from an adjoining meadow. We have, therefore, always hailed the beginning of their flights into the air as a proof that we were soon to be rid of their presence, and freed from their deprivations.

THE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—An intelligent correspondent of Bicknell's Reporter, writing from Pittsburg, gives the following valuable information respecting the crops in Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghenies.

"It affords me pleasure to inform you that the crops in this vicinity are by no means as bad as I understand they are in the agricultural counties east of the mountains. Indeed, I never remember a much better wheat and rye harvest than that of the present year. Wheat has been remarkably productive, and rye has shown a fair average crop. At that time, however, the drought had not been severely felt. We were only in the beginning of that calamity, and I regret to add that we have since suffered considerably from it.

In the counties of Westmoreland, Allegany, Armstrong, part of Indiana, Fayette, and Greene, the corn will perhaps turn out better than in any other districts of Pennsylvania; than that east. I should say, that in most instances, the crop will not fall short of a very fair average. But then it should be remembered that this is by no means a great corn country—the farmers chiefly growing wheat, rye, and potatoes; while for a supply of corn in the cities, towns and populous villages, we

chiefly depend upon Ohio and Virginia. A few days since, a miller near Pittsburg, purchased a large quantity of wheat as low as 75 cents per bushel, and it no where exceeds a dollar at the present time.

The chief loss occasioned to farmers by drought, will be in potatoes, the plantations this year positively promising to produce *next to nothing!*

In the counties north of this—Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Erie, the same remarks that I have made in reference to the better inhabited western counties, will also apply, with the single exception of the sandy districts, where nearly all the crops are lost. Population in those counties is yet but thin, and the loss, therefore, by no means considerable to the community at large, though it will fall heavily on individual farmers and cultivators.

The crops of Western Pennsylvania may be recapitulated:

In the rich lands,

Wheat—an excellent crop.

Rye—a very fair average.

Corn—almost an average crop.

Hay—the first crop abundant.

Hay—the second crop a total failure.

Oats—about two thirds.

In the mountain districts, nearly all the crops have failed.

It will be remembered, however, that the wheat and rye harvests were excellent and abundant.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Ma. Editor: Can you inform me why I cannot raise pumpkins? I have taken pains not only to get good seed, but also seed from abroad, and planted it apparently on good ground, and yet on account of the moon or the season, or the seed, or some other cause, I have not got half a dozen pumpkins fit for pies on my whole farm. It has been suggested to me of late by a friend, that it was for the want of *old seed*. An old farmer of his acquaintance tells him that he plants seed that is from 2 to 3 years old, and sometimes 4 years old. I asked a neighbor of mine the other day, if he ever heard of the thing? he said he had, and this neighbor, although not a farmer by profession, but a blacksmith, nevertheless has some good ideas about farming, and withal raises some large pumpkins, and has one now in his garden, which he and some others think will weigh fifty pounds. And now, Mr. Editor, seeing that pumpkins are of so much value, especially in this section of country, that we can hardly keep *Thanksgiving* without *pumpkin pie*, would it not be well to give the above considerations to the public, through the columns of your agricultural Journal. If you think so, you would oblige at least one agriculturist, if I may be permitted to use that term, by so doing, but if you have other matter of more importance or more interesting, please to lay this aside and take that. When I get a little more experienced in farming, perhaps you will hear from me again; for although I like your journal very well, yet it does not exactly coincide with all my views and experience about farming, but, at present, I shall *read, examine and practise* in silence.

Yours, &c.

J. MITCHELL.

Chester, Ct., Sept. 21, 1838.

REMARKS.

We are truly sorry that our correspondent has been so unsuccessful in his attempt to raise pumpkins. The thought of keeping *Thanksgiving* without a pumpkin pie is surely almost insupportable and especially for a Connecticut man. Should he fail in obtaining a supply in his immediate neighborhood for that important day, we shall be very happy to forward him one, if he will say in what way it shall be sent, as we have been more fortunate in our farming operations. The culture of the pumpkin is so simple, that we supposed every farmer raised them in abundance, without difficulty. The most common method is to plant them among corn. Sticking a seed in every other hill at the first hoeing, but the better way is to plant them by themselves, when fine pumpkins are wanted. The land should be made very rich in the first place. The hills should in this case stand 7 or 8 feet apart every way, or even ten feet if the ground is in first rate order. It is generally supposed that the seed, of all vines, is better for being 4 or 5 years old. Mr. Marshall, an Englishman, who published a book on gardening some years since when speaking of melon seed, observes, that "if new seed only can be had, it should be carried a week or two in the *breeches pocket*, to dry away some of the more watery particles!"

To which Mr. Cobbett in his treatise on gardening exclaims, "What should we do here, where no breeches are worn." We are of opinion that old seed is preferable to new, and perhaps new seed may be improved as Mr. Marshall directs by earrying it in the breeches pockets! we have never tried the experiment, but we know those who do prepare their melon seed by filling their pockets with it a few weeks before they wish to plant it, and who believe the quality of the seed is improved thereby. We have a few hills of pumpkins, which were planted by themselves that have given us a great quantity. One was picked a few days since which weighed 47 lb. and there are many others of nearly the same size. A vine accidentally came up in a rich part of our garden, and in consequence of a partial destruction of the young crop around it by worms, it was suffered to remain; it spread out in every direction 10 or 15 feet, giving a good supply of fine yellow pumpkins.

J. B.

MILK! MILK!—We have never visited any place where the milk was so bad as that used in the city of New York. We used to think its inferior quality arose from its being adulterated by a mixture of chalk and water. But our New York city exchanges tell us differently. There are 18,000 cows in the immediate vicinity of the city, from whose milk the inhabitants are supplied;—these cows are fed with 200,000 bushels of annually distilled grains in the city and neighborhood.—These grains are corrupt and unhealthy; so much so, that they consume the flesh around the cow's teeth, also rotting the teeth, so that all these cows becoming sickly in one year, are sent to the market to serve the people as a miserable substitute for beef, and 18,000 new and healthy cows are substituted in their place in one year, to share the fate of their predecessors. So poisonous is this milk, that out of 100 children fed with it, 49 die yearly. Thus 2,000,000 bushels of grain distilled, scatters disease among men and beasts. Our bread is destroyed, and a distilled deceiver sent into all the land. When will enlightened public sentiment put down the growing evil?—*Olive Branch.*

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Continued from page 85.

Theory of the action of Lime on Soils, Manure, and Vegetation.—“The action of lime is threefold; each distinct. 1. It is a *Neutralizer*: 2. a *Decomposer*: 3. a *Converter*. 1. I have already alluded to some acid soils: free phosphoric acid, geic, acetic, and malic acids, also occasionally exist in a free state in soils. Here lime acts as a neutralizer. 2. Soils may contain abundant geates; particularly geate of alumina, the least of all demanded by plants. Long formed and sun-baked, they are scarcely acted on by rain or dew, and are almost useless. Here lime, by decomposing these metallic and earthy geates, forms a combination, which, in its nascent state, is readily dissolved. If the carbonate of lime acts better than the hydrate, it is because, following a well known law, double decomposition is easier than single. If any acid geine exists in the soil, or any free acids, carbonic acid is then liberated; it acts on the geate of lime, supergeates result, and these are easily soluble.”

“3. The great use of lime is as a *converter*; turning solid and insoluble geine, nay, I go further, solid vegetable fibre, into soluble vegetable food. Here is the great puzzle, the point where our philosophy seems to leave us; giving us our choice, to refer this action to one of the numerous cases of mysterious ‘*catalytic*’ change, with which we are becoming every day more and more familiar, or to explain the process by referring the whole to *saponification*. I use this word as conveying to you at once what I mean;—but I do not mean to say that the product of lime and vegetable matter is soap; but I cannot make myself more intelligible to a farmer than by saying, this lime makes compounds of vegetable matter, just as it makes soapy compounds of oil and fat. The action of lime on geine I take to be of the same nature, as its action on oils and fat. It is well established that animal and vegetable oils and fats are converted into acids by the action of alkalis, earths, oxides, and even by vegetable fibre itself. The general law is, that whenever a substance, capable of uniting with the acid of fat or oil, is placed in contact with fat or oil, it determines the production of acid. Now we have seen that alkali produces a similar change on geine; it develops acid properties. I go further, if alkali has converted vegetable oil and geine into acids, I see no reason why a similar action may not be produced by all those substances which act thus on oil. Hence lime, earths, and metallic oxides, convert geine into acid; as fast as this takes place, so fast geine becomes soluble. Then to the acting action of air on insoluble geine, rendering it soluble, is it not analogous to the action of air on oils. Both evolve in this case, vast volumes of carbonic acid, the oil becomes gelatinous and soluble in alkali; is does not a similar change occur in geine? It is possible that during the action of lime on geine, a soluble substance may be produced, bearing the same relation to this process that glycerine does to saponification. These views you will see need to be followed out experimentally. If found tenable, the most signal benefit will result. We place manures on a new foundation, on which great practical results may be erected.

Practical application of the Theory of the action of Lime.—Taking the preceding principles as our guide, we may lay down a few general principles for the application of marls,

1. Enough ought to be applied to neutralise all the free acids in a soil; which may be known by its ceasing to produce acid plants, such as sorrel and pine. Generally, however, the amount required for this purpose is small.

2. It will be serviceable to add enough to convert the earthy geates of a soil into geate of lime. The richer a soil is, the greater we may conclude is the quantity of geates which it contains.

3. It will be serviceable to add enough to convert all the insoluble geine and vegetable fibre in a soil into soluble geine. Hence the richer a soil is, and the more manure is added, the more marl will it bear with benefit. Indeed, *there appears to be no danger of adding too much marl, provided a sufficient quantity of manure be also added.* Ignorance of this principle, I apprehend, is the source of most of the failures that have occurred in the use of lime upon soils. Farmers have supposed that its action was like that of common manure, viz., to serve as direct nourishment to the plant; whereas it only *cooks the food*, if I may be allowed the expression, which exists in the soil, or is added along with the lime. In nearly all cases of over marling which I have read of, a fresh supply of manure has been found to be the remedy; which shows the truth of the above principle. Agriculturalists have spread marl alone, or with very little manure, upon land that has been worn out, that is, whose geine has been exhausted; and because such soils have not thereby been recruited, they have inferred that lime was injurious. Without acids, or geine, or geates, or vegetable fibre, to act upon, much excess of lime appears to operate injuriously, so as to diminish, instead of increasing the crop. They have also expected a sudden and surprising increase of fertility; whereas in some cases the chief benefit seems to consist in causing the land to produce for a greater number of years, by preventing the ultimate decomposition and escape of the organic matter. In general, however, it will add also to the yearly product: but those who employ marl or lime in any form, ought to moderate their expectations, that they may not be disappointed, and to be satisfied if they can slowly and surely improve their lands as they most assuredly can do, by this substance, provided they do not expect to accomplish it by the use of lime alone.

These general rules can afford only a general guidance as to the quantity of marl proper to be used. Both marls and soils vary so much in their composition, that probably direct experiments will always be necessary to ascertain the quantity of any new variety of marl that will be most serviceable. And should any of the agriculturists of Berkshire county be disposed, as I doubt not they will be, to try the marls above described, I beg leave to recommend to them, as the best practical treatise that has been published in this country, on this subject, “*An Essay on Calcareous Manures*,” by Edward Ruffin, Esq. of Virginia, Shellbanks, 1835. This gentleman has tried a vast number of experiments on the subject, and the perusal of his work is almost indispensable to any one who would successfully prosecute it. He says, “if the nature of the soil, its condition and treatment, and the strength of the marl were all known, it would be easy to direct the amount of a suitable dressing; but without knowing these circumstances, it would be safest to give 250 or 300 bushels to the acre of worn acid soils, and at least twice as much to newly cleared, or well manured land.” (Essay pp. 54.) The marl which Mr. Ruffin used was the

shell marl; a large part of which has no action on the soil for several years; nor does it contain any geine. On both these accounts probably, the Berkshire marls should be used at first in a smaller quantity; and I suspect that great care will be necessary to avoid using too much.

As to the best mode of applying marl, theory would lead us in general to prefer the method usually adopted, viz.: to mix it with compost before spreading it on the soil. And I would here express a hope, that if experiments are made on the Berkshire marls, a portion of the black vegetable matter that lies above them, may sometimes be mixed with them, to see whether it may not become converted into a geate, and thus increase the value of the marl. It would, indeed, be an important discovery, if from the same swamp both the geine and the lime could be obtained, in a state proper to sustain vegetation.

Marly Clay.—Most of the clay in Massachusetts contain a very small proportion of carbonate of lime, the greater part of which, however, is converted into those curious concretions called claystones, which usually contain more than 50 per cent. of carbonate of lime. But it was only in the north part of Berkshire county that I found enough calcareous matter in the clay beds to be of any consequence in agriculture. In other parts of the county, I met with but few clay beds; though I doubt not that others, besides those described below, may be found. The following analysis gives the composition of one specimen from North Adams and another from Williamstown, a little southeast from the college. Both were taken from excavations for making brick.

No.	Locality.	Carbonate of Lime.	Silica and Alumina.	Protoxide of Iron.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	Water of Absorption.
146	Williamstown.	11.7	65.0	18.0	trace	2.3
147	North Adams.	28.0	43.4	26.9?	0.99	0.7

Can there be a doubt, but clays so rich in calcareous matter as the above, would prove very valuable in cultivation? especially when we recollect that clay alone, destitute of calcareous matter, is of great service to some kinds of land. The bed in Williamstown, from which the specimen analysed was taken, is composed of the common plastic clay; but that in Adams, (a little east of the village,) is usually sandy; although a part of the same bed, less calcareous, is used for making bricks. On some soils fine sand, so full of calcareous matter, must be excellent. The quantity of magnesia in it is too small to affect its value unless it be favorably. In applying it, the same principles should be our guide as in richer marls. Other beds of marly clay may be found probably, by the use of vinegar or other acids.

Magnesian Limestone in Agriculture.—Very many limestones contain magnesia, and it seems to be generally admitted, that where this is the case, a large quantity spread upon soil is injurious; that is, when the stone has been burnt so as to drive off the carbonic acid. In small quantities, however, it would seem that even calcined magnesia is useful; as we might presume it would be from the fact that most soils contain it in small quantity. Again, it appears probable, that magnesian limestone, if not burnt, but merely reduced to a fine powder, will operate favorably: or even if we admit that in such a case the magnesia exerts no action, it will not prevent the salutary action of the lime united with it. But since magnesia unites with geic acid

and forms a compound more soluble in water than gaeate of lime, there is reason to believe that magnesia, properly applied, may be of service in agriculture. It would be very desirable that some experiments should be made upon this subject; for it will be seen by the analysis of our limestones that has been given, that many of them are magnesian. In the southern part of Berkshire county, the real dolomite, which contains 40 per cent. of magnesia, is common; and it occurs in smaller quantity in many of the limestones of that country. Nor is it easy by the eye to determine whether a limestone be magnesian. The dolomite, however, is very liable to disintegration, and hence it is easily reduced to powder; and from the principles above suggested, I infer that this is the proper way to prepare magnesian limestone for agricultural purposes. Indeed, I would extend the remark to all limestones where fuel is not abundant. For the great object of burning lime, so far as its application to soils is concerned, is to reduce it to powder. Indeed, when applied in the state of quicklime it is very apt to prove injurious, like magnesia, until it has absorbed carbonic acid from the atmosphere: that is, until it is brought back to the state in which it was before burning. The inhabitants of Berkshire county will probably never need to use magnesian limestone for agriculture, or any other purpose, because they have enough that is free from magnesia. But much of their dolomite might be more easily reduced to powder than any limestone could be burnt. And if this suggestion about pounding and grinding limestone be of no importance in respect to that which contains magnesia, it may be of consequence in regard to that great quantity of fragments of pure white limestone, which are necessarily accumulated at the quarries, and which are now entirely wasted. How little additional labor would it require, by means of water power, to bring these into the state of powder admirably fitted for agriculture! and who can doubt, but this might become an article of exportation, when the contemplated rail-roads are completed, and the value of lime upon land shall be as much appreciated in this country as it is in Europe!

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

For many years my attention has been turned to ascertain the proper time to cut timber to insure its greatest durability. I am satisfied that the spring, when the sap flows freely, is the best time to fall timber. I am borne out in this opinion by the following statements that I have collected.

J—C— informed me that a detachment of British troops crossed from Philadelphia the 1st day of May, in 1777, and on the 2d commenced cutting down his woods for the supply of the army, and at the same time to burn up his fencing, which they completely accomplished. "But," said he, "they taught me the proper time to cut timber to make it last. After they marched off, I found many trees that were not cut into cord wood; those I split into rails, believing, at the same time, they would soon decay, from their being cut in the spring—but I have been agreeably disappointed,—most of them are as sound now as when made into fence." This he related five-and-twenty or thirty years after the peace of '83.

Conversing with an old gentleman in the neighborhood of Haddonfield, he told me that in the

spring of the year he was making fence. "My fences," said he, "are all of cedar, but falling short of cedar rails, and having none from the swamp, I was induced to cut down a pine tree and convert it into rails to finish out my fence; they were the only pine rails I ever made use of. Ten or twelve years after this, when resetting my fence, I found the pine rails so sound that I let them remain; since then I have not seen them having left my farm." I proposed taking a ride and look if any of them were remaining. We did so, and found a number in the fence perfectly sound. I asked how long they had been there. He replied, between 28 to 30 years.

An old friend related the following:—"I served my apprenticeship to a carpenter.—During my apprenticeship my employer was sent for to build a barn for a farmer in the neighborhood, who was very particular to have every thing done in the best manner. In the old of the moon in the month of February, he cut down and hauled all the logs necessary for the frame. In the spring my employer was sent for, and when he came to hew the sills, one was so defective we were compelled to get another from the woods to supply its place. Whilst we were building the barn he would frequently lament the loss of the sill he cut in the winter, saying, 'in a few years I shall have to put in a new sill, for this one will rot,' pointing to the one cut in the spring. But, said this old friend, I lived to see the same barn moved, and before it could be effected, they were compelled to put three new sills under it; they were all rotten except the one cut in the spring." This satisfied me that the spring was the proper time to fall timber to insure its lasting well.

Being at Egg Harbor, fitting out a vessel and in company with several persons, the conversation turned us to the proper time to cut timber for ship building—an old man related the following:—"I well remember a gentleman coming from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor, and sending for a shipcarpenter to build him a schooner. When they entered into a contract, the gentleman bound him up to cut down all the timber when the sap run, and then take his own time to build her, provided he would get her round to Philadelphia before the winter set in. We all thought he knew but little about cutting timber, and would soon have a rotten vessel. Eighteen years after, said he, I saw the same vessel opened. Her timbers were then sound, and in good condition.

Yours, &c.,

AN OLD MAN.

TO PRESERVE PEARS, PLUMS, &c., FOR TARTS AND PIES.—Gather them when full grown and just as they begin to turn. Pick one third of the largest out and put to them as much water as will cover them, boil and skin them.—When the fruit is boiled soft, strain it through a coarse sieve, and to every quart of this liquor put a pound and a half of sugar: boil and skim it, and then throw in your fruit; just give them a scald, take them off the fire, and when cold put them into bottles with wide mouths, pour your syrup over them, lay a piece of white paper dipped in sweet oil over them, and cover tight.

Economical people will not, of course, think of either making or using many preserves, on account of the expense, and the rigid adherence to the teachings of experience will generally avoid them because they are unhealthy. In sickness, however,

they are frequently very grateful, particularly in pulmonary complaints, and most people who are well, like occasionally to taste of good preserves.

We have before published the following directions, but in this place the information may be of value, as it will lessen the expense of making preserves. Take 8 lbs. molasses—bright New Orleans or sugar house—8 lbs. pure water, 1 lb. coarsely powdered charcoal; boil for twenty minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double; put it again in a kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently till it forms a syrup of the proper consistence, and strain again. This syrup is said to be better for preserving fruit, &c. than a syrup prepared from the best of loaf sugar, as it is not so liable to candy, nor to ferment.—*Hillyard's Prac. Farming.*

SPECIFD TOMATOES.—As this is the season for securing a supply of this healthful vegetable, we commend to all housekeepers to put up some after the following recipe. By so doing they may preserve them perfectly good until tomatoes come again:

Recipe for a bushel of Tomatoes.—Take your tomatoes and pour boiling water over them, skin them, then boil them well, after which add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of black pepper, one tablespoonful of cayenne, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of mace, mix well, and put the tomatoes in jars, run mutton suet over them and tie them in jars, either with stone blue paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way they will keep a year.

[We had Tomatoes preserved in this manner, during the whole of the last winter. The quantity of cloves, however, in this recipe, is greater than is required. Half an ounce to the bushel is sufficient.—*Al. Ev. Jour.*]

TOMATO PIES EQUAL TO THE FINE ENGLISH GOOSEBERRY PIES.—The other day we partook, for the first time, of a Tomato Pie, and were so much pleased with the treat, that we enquired into the mode of making them. The tomatoes are skinned, sliced, and after being mixed with sugar, are prepared in the same manner as other pies. The tomato is likely to become one of the most useful of plants.—*Springfield Pioneer.*

CATTLE FEED.—To the people of the Eastern States, it may appear incredible, that cattle actually thrive as well or better here in the woods, than in the best clover and timothy of any state; such we believe is the unvarnished truth. This fact is mainly to be attributed to the vast abundance of the wild pea that starts early, grows large and luxuriantly, and furnishes cattle with excellent feed until about the first of July; when the wild bean succeeds it and supplies succulent food in great profusion until late in the fall. Besides these, there are some kinds of grasses that flourish to some degree, and the greatest variety of other herbage we have ever observed in any country. Here the lover of the science of botany has a grand field for the exercise of his patience, and delightfulness, as well as useful investigations. Here the votary of Flora can procure from nature's own gardens, varieties to compose the richest bouquets, and can for months in succession gratify his taste with flowers, worthy of a place in the most splendid gardens.—*Wisconsin Cultivist.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
No. III.

We come now to speak of the third class of agricultural improvements, those which are directly productive. These consist in the reclaiming of waste or unproductive lands, in rendering them productive; and in increasing the number, and value, and quantity of the products of the farm. We maintain that the great object of all agriculture ought to be production—the obtaining from the earth as large an amount of the means of human subsistence and comfort in the form of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel as it can be made to yield. In doing this we are to be restrained but by a single condition, and that is not so to cultivate it as to impoverish the soil; and for a long [and indefinite] period of time afterwards render it barren and unproductive. The earth is a liberal benefactor. There are few cases in which she refuses to answer fully the claims of industry and good management. But it is not reasonable to expect, it is not in the order of Providence, that she should expend continually without being replenished. There can be little doubt that the earth can be made to furnish from its own stores the means of maintaining its own fertility. By the application of all decayed substances vegetable and animal, by an exchange and intermixture of soils, by the occasional use of mineral substances, by the direct return to the earth of its own productions in the turning in of green crops, divine Providence has afforded the means of securing forever the productiveness of the earth. It is man's province and duty to use and apply these means; and it is thus in his power not only to secure but to increase its productiveness. Under these reasonable conditions man need not fear to tax the earth to the fullest extent of its powers, and to keep them in constant requisition. The limit of its capacities has perhaps in no case as yet been reached; in most cases it has not even been approached. The object of intelligent agriculture should be then to obtain from the earth all that it can be made to yield without impoverishment; to cultivate such crops and products as are most needed and consequently most valuable; and to put it into an advancing and improving condition.

If we try now the agricultural state of our farms by this standard of what it should be, it will be found greatly inferior and deficient. In respect to Massachusetts's itself we have no hesitation in saying that even with present prices of labor, on the supposition that the prices of agricultural produce should maintain the same relation to the prices of labor, which they now do, the agricultural products of the state might be profitably quadrupled; and we think we might even double this measure. We have no doubt that the agricultural resources of Massachusetts, if properly brought out, would be ample to the support of four times the population, which now belong to her.—Where she now produces one bushel of grain, and of excellent vegetables and one ton of hay, she might be made to produce four times that amount. Her beef, pork, wool, butter, cheese, are very small compared with what they might be. Her broom-corn, teasles, and tobacco are crops, which were never seen by a large portion of her inhabitants. Her maple sugar which is now in some parts of the state a considerable product, amounting in one town to several thousands of pounds yearly, might be vastly increased. Her apples, which, to say nothing of the value of the fruit for market or exportation, yet for feeding neat cattle and swine, are beginning to be appreciated at more than half the value of potatoes, are never-

theless comparatively a very small product. Hemp and flax are articles scarcely cultivated among us; yet in many cases would furnish an ample remuneration to labor. The cultivation of madder has not yet we believe been even tried among us. The cultivation of beets for sugar and of silk give a fair promise of the most abundant returns; but as yet can scarcely be said to be commenced. Now the question is not whether other countries can produce these articles in much greater abundance and at much less cost than we can; but whether Massachusetts can produce these articles in sufficiency for the supply of her own wants; and at such cost as to afford a full and profitable compensation for the labor necessary to their production. Without speculating on future contingences we can only say that at present she could do it to advantage and an ample profit; that an increased production would promote an increase of population and consequently increase the demand; and that an increased production would be followed by an increased use of the products; and that this likewise would stimulate the demand. The great and often vexed question whether a state for example should under all circumstances be advised to raise its own bread, when the same labor applied to other products or purposes would furnish the means of purchasing this bread at less cost, we shall reserve for discussion on another occasion. At present we rest upon the great position that agriculture in Massachusetts may be made to afford an ample and liberal compensation to well-directed labor, and to any amount of labor, which is available or can be brought to bear upon it; and therefore we feel at liberty to urge the subject of agricultural improvement, and the extension of our cultivation.

In New England in the common use or rather misuse of the term improve it means simply to use or to occupy. A man is said to improve a farm or a piece of land, when he merely uses or occupies it; and although under his management it should be in a course of impoverishment. It is a very different sense in which we employ the term. We understand a farm to be improved only when under the course of husbandry pursued it is continually becoming more fertile and productive. With this understanding what is the condition of agricultural improvement?

In looking then at the farms in Massachusetts, of which we feel more at liberty to speak than of other parts of the country, we are struck at once with the fact that a considerable portion of most of them is comparatively neglected and unproductive. There are large portions, which require draining. Perhaps in their present state they are overrun with bushes, and saturated with water, so as to be wholly inaccessible excepting when hard frozen. There are other portions so filled with water, that although containing a soil, which little more than the removal of the water would render eminently productive, they now yield nothing excepting a few cranberries, flags, and water-grasses, which will not compensate for the trouble of collecting them. Our peat meadows, of which we have a large extent in the Commonwealth, are among the best grass-lands, which can be found, yielding when properly subdued and managed in many cases two and even three tons of hay to the acre, and a large amount of after feed; and having proved in many cases highly productive in potatoes, wheat, and rye. There are other extensive tracts of meadow land of an alluvial character, of a soil of black mud, decayed vegetable matter, resting upon a gravelly subsoil, whose product in its present condition is comparatively worthless, which at a reasonable expense of draining and manuring, might be converted into the best of English mowing. Of these two descriptions of land there are thousands and thousands of acres in the state, which remain untouched. The many highly creditable examples of

distinguished improvements of such soils in Hamilton, Wenham, Lynn, Frammingham, Lexington, Groton, Concord, and many other places, show what may be done, and to the highest advantage and profit. We shall hereafter refer to them. H. C.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There seems to be a strong impression prevailing with many intelligent and observing persons, that the health of our young people, young men and young women, is much less perfect than formerly; they are more feeble; there prevails a general debility; they are more subject to disease; and there are more deaths among the young than formerly; and especially the capacity for labor is greatly reduced. The younger part of the community are not only less disposed, but much less able for physical exertion than formerly. We do not state this as a determined fact; but as a strong, and, to a considerable extent, a general impression. Others can judge as well as ourselves how far it is confirmed by their own observation. For ourselves we believe the fact; and that in muscular energy, activity, and power the race is degenerating. We are aware that it is a fact of rather difficult proof; and that the judgment may be fairly made up it would require such a variety of statistical returns as are not easily obtained. But we not only have come to the melancholy conviction of the fact in the case but we think we see many reasons, why such a result should be certainly expected. What these reasons are we cannot enter upon at present; but we may do it hereafter if opportunity should admit; and if the discussion be likely to prove useful. From the number of patent nostrums, the advertisements of which crowd the columns of our newspapers, there would seem to be no necessity that mankind should ever be sick, much less that they should ever die. It may be that this wholesale quackery is one of the principal reasons of the evil, which we deplore. We have nothing farther however to add on this subject than to remark that there exists an intimate and inviolable sympathy between the mind and the body; that any general decline of the latter must be followed by a corresponding imbecility of the former; that considering the subject in a general view, intellectual health and energy must essentially depend on physical health and energy; and that any attempt to purchase the former at the sacrifice of the latter is commonly idle and vain; and in cases of the most brilliant success is but a miserable bargain. H. C.

FLAX.—A patent has been taken out for a mode of preparing flax that it may be spun by machinery like cotton. It is not water or dew-rotted and all the original strength of the fibre is preserved. We are not at all apprized of the mode by which it is prepared. We have seen the article. It is very beautiful and has the appearance of silk. We are comforted with the hope, therefore, of being able to wear linen shirts and sleep in linen sheets still longer; a luxury of which the increasing manufacture and the extraordinary cheapness of cotton cloth threatened to deprive us.

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition at Bridgewater, on Wednesday, October 10th. We have not learnt who is to deliver the address on the occasion. The Worcester County Cattle Show is to be held on the same day.

A man in Albany bought 7000 melons for \$400, and having a boat he took them down the canal, and sold them as he went down, at an average of twenty cents, thus realising about \$1000 in less than a week.

A frost was experienced in the northern part of New York state, on the 10th, which did some damage to corn, potatoes, etc.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The annual exhibition at the Society's Hall took place last week much to the satisfaction of the numerous visitors who crowded the rooms for three successive days.—The display of fruits was never excelled, but on account of the failure of the Dahlia, the show of flowers was not so brilliant as that of last year. We shall devote the greater part of the next paper to the detailed report of the Committee on fruits and flowers.

NOTICE.

Those gentlemen who forwarded fruits for the late exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and did not leave minutes of the same with the Committee, are respectfully requested to forward lists of the same, directed to Mr Manning, to the care of Messrs Breck & Co. New England Farmer office, Boston, that they may be no omissions in the report.

For the Committee,
Sept. 22. **WILLIAM KENRICK, Chairman.**

FLOUR.—It is said that a few days since, 23 Stores in New York on the North River, were filled with flour; and that there were 30,000 barrels stored in Albany and Troy. If this is a fact, why is it that we at the North have to pay 8 and 9 dollars per barrel, when we ought to have it for \$5.00. We are inclined to think that the New York dealers have missed a figure, when they say that the price the present season will be 8, 9, and \$9.00 per barrel, for so long as we can raise such crops of corn as we shall the present season, we will not encourage, nor had Maine, for a decent price, we will not encourage, such nonpollers of bread stuffs, as those merchants who deal in the article— as there is no question but they are keeping it for the purpose of raising the price.

Mr Samuel Lewis, of Great Barrington, has raised 220 bushels of rye on five acres of land, being 46 bushels to the acre.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 21, 1838.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 525 Beef Cattle, 570 Stores, 4,000 Sheep, and 650 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote, First quality, \$7 37 1-2. Second quality \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$6 25.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$9 a \$13. Two Year Old \$17 a \$23. Three Year Old, \$24 a \$35.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 50, \$1 58, \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 12, \$2 33, \$2 58, and \$2 85.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6 a 6 1-4 for sows, and 7 a 7 1-4 for barrows. Two lots of selected barrows at 7 1-2 a 8. At retail, from 7 to 9.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 33 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Cambridge, about one mile from Murdock's Hotel on the West Cambridge road with a valuable stone ledge on the same; containing forty acres of good land with the buildings on the same. It will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about removing to the West. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Sept. 25. 3w AMMI C. TEEL.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham.

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking care of a small Farm. Inquire of **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
Sept. 5.

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him.

All orders left with J. Breck & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. **NAHUM WARD.**

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces,

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Azaleas, Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Breeds and other varieties.

Malberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PCWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantoin Hill, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut and the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass. Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations
Apply at the office of **D. STEBBINS.**
Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dime, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to **JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.**
August 15, 1838.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squamot so called.)
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blooded animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
" Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	"
prime,	"	12 00	"
DEESWAX, (American)	pound	23	32
CHEESE, NEW MILK,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3	325
FISH, Cod,	"	9 75	9 87
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	7	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	"	"
Baltimore, wharf,	"	"	9 25
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 60
Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
MEAL, Indian,	"	"	"
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 07	1 10
southern flat, yellow,	"	1 07	1 05
white,	"	1 00	1 20
Rye, northern,	"	"	"
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	50	54
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	12 00	16 00
Eastera srewed,	"	7	14 00
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	6	7
2d quality,	"	13	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	14
southern, 1st sort,	"	23	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	"	"
do. dry hides,	"	22	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	18	20
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	barrel	11	11 00
MACEREL, No. 1,	"	2 50	2 62
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	26 00	23 00
POAK, extra clear,	"	23 00	25 00
clear,	"	23 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
northern,	"	"	"
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 33
Red Clover, northern,	pound	22	25
Southern Clover,	"	20	22
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	50
American, full blood, washed,	"	42	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	38	40
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	37
do. 1-4 and common,	"	45	50
(Pulled superfine,	"	40	42
No. 1,	"	23	30
No. 2,	"	"	"
No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		pound	lb
HAMS, northern,	"	16	17
southern and western,	"	10	11
PORK, white hogs,	"	50	1 25
POULTRY, per pair,	"	18	22
BUTTER, tub,	"	25	27
lump,	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	16	17
POTATOES, NEW,	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 50

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 55 Broad Street, Boston.
4w

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for hudding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

To the miserable condition of some of our school-houses, many can bear witness. In truth, there are but few, who have not seen an old-fashioned one. The floor abounding in hills and valleys, seems to have been laid for the purpose of excluding the blind, or to learn the pupils to "look before they"—step. Every board is a "*cave ne titubas*" to the careless scholar; every nail a stumbling block. The benches are hacked as if they were so many Agags, who had been under the fatal instrument of Samuel. The cobwebs are so numerous and dense, that they resemble so many oaks spread out to entangle the bushy hair of the young Absaloms. The dust is so closely matted to the walls and ceiling, that one would suppose himself in an old, worn-out coal-pen. Then the stove, placed in the centre for heating the room, draws half and quarter hurricanes through every crevice in the sides of the building; and these enter like the sounds of innumerable musical instruments, abstracting the pupils' attention from their studies by their charming melody. This probably suggested the idea of teaching singing in some of our district schools. The shivering urehins, clattering windows and roaring draught defy all attempts to learn. Some of the most breezy apertures are now sought, and their tunes stopped by the insertion of rags. Thus the process advances till every avenue is blocked up; and though the stove seemed to send invitations to all the winds to aid it, these stubborn rags execute their veto. Now the breaths of seventy or eighty gain the ascendancy. The room is tight, and in fifteen minutes the oxygen is consumed, or the air is poisoned. Instead of the most beneficial, the most deleterious gas, carbonic acid, pervades it. One after another yawns—then drops upon his elbow—becomes drowsy—is roused up for a few moments, and if the Argus-eyed monarch remits his vigilance, he is fast locked in the arms of Somnus. The whole grow restless. Even the teacher begins to open his mouth for a gape; and the confined air, confusion, sleepy sounds and laborious exertions, monotonous in the extreme, commence their operation. His eyes grow heavy; his limbs lose their elasticity; his head aches; and he hangs to the back of his turned-up chair in drowsy silence till the long expected minute arrives.

Such is the effect of a deficiency in ventilation. The pupils are compelled to misapp a great part of their time, and hence do not make the intended progress. The energies of the teacher become partially paralyzed, and he is in a measure incapacitated to perform his duty; hence he is unable to do so much as under other circumstances. But where rests this item of fault? With the overseers of the schools. Yet, to whose neglect and responsibility is a want of progress, arising from this, attributed? To the teacher's; and he must be discharged.

The public calculate the teacher's ability to instruct, without taking into consideration any of the very disadvantages they know to be in his way, and which some of them even purposely throw in his way. They suppose him to be put into a perfectly convenient house, with regularly attending scholars, exactly qualified to be taught in the studies of the school, all of an age, with equal talents, unwavering habits, industrious inclinations, faultless self-command, and every other quality to exceed perfec-

tion. He is stationed in a building similar to that described; and if he does not answer the expectations of the cold calculating world, they heap all the blame upon his innocent head.

These accusations effect another injury. They draw away the attention from a great evil. The health of seventy or eighty children in every such school house is undermined by the inhalation and absorption of the carbonic acid. Their lives are shortened; and more so, as they are in a very precarious and critical period of existence, which is to govern their future years. A partial absence of oxygen would be hurtful; but a supply of carbonic in its stead is destructive. Now what an immense amount of mischief is done to all the children of the United States, if cooped up as above stated! And what must be the loss of time and usefulness in the havoc committed against the whole human race!—*Essex Banner.*

NEWSPAPERS.—The following is an extract from Rev. Mr Winslow's Fourth of July Oration:

"As ready vehicles of public intelligence and instruction, newspapers are of indispensable service; they are eminently republican. They are the most constant companion and teachers of the people. In their daily visits, they are at the doors of their patrons to give them the news, first in the morning and first in the evening; frequently they breakfast and dine and sup with them; they entertain them in the parlor, and advise them in the counting-room; they travel with them in all the coaches, cars and steamboats, upon the public ways; there is not an Athenæum, nor reading room, nor house of entertainment, nor any place of public daily resort, where their forms are not seen, and their voices heard. They are in truth the omnipresent geniuses and tutelary goddesses of the people,—and if there be any truth in the proverb, that they who perpetually have our ears, have at last our faith, their influence must be great and decisive upon the destinies of this republic. Considering their immense power over the public mind, every good citizen must see the importance of endeavoring to save them from perversion, of elevating their character, and disseminating them as widely as possible. Every family that can afford it, should take at least one paper, and should exercise the most wise discrimination in the selection. Few men confer more benefit upon the community than good editors, and few do more harm than bad ones."

A thrifty old dame, in by-gone years, built a pudding for a family dinner. Extravagant as she thought she had been, she was rather mortified to find that her boarders were too *hoggyish* to appreciate her kind attentions to their wants, and in relating her trials to a neighbor, she pathetically exclaimed: "I made a pudding to-day, and put a *whole egg* in it; but *after all* our folks would eat *butter* on it!"

A Stove has been invented in New York, called the "poor man's stove," which the patentee offers to furnish together with the pipe, and coal enough to burn through the winter, for *fifteen dollars*. We shall order one immediately.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains copious glossaries of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his circular metallic trough for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers his services to apply the same to any extent that may be wanted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis in Portsmouth, N. H., in the autumn of 1837, and exterminated the canker worms so completely that some of the trees hang so full of apples as to render it necessary to prop them, although they have been eaten by the worms for a number of years previous, and notwithstanding the application of tar. The public are invited to examine the orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is made of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, and the ends soldered together and made enough larger than the tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will fill the space. The space between the trough and the tree is filled with hay, straw, seaweed, or any substance that is easily compressed by the growth of the tree; the trough is kept in its place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when the tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may be enlarged by putting in a short piece so as to answer ten years more. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and filling them three times has been found to answer for one year, by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees fitted with this, will do well to make early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For sale, State, Town and County rights by

JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee, Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837. 4w

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Numontum Hill, in Newton, 5 1/2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WARMING HOUSES.

Some of our subscribers and correspondents, who propose building houses, have requested some information as to the best method of heating them during our winters, and this may serve as an apology should one be deemed necessary, for the introducing of a topic more properly belonging to another season of the year.

The saving of fuel is daily assuming a greater importance among the inhabitants of this country, where the forests are rapidly disappearing, or where, as in many sections of the wide west, the country has always been destitute of timber. The broad fire places of our paternal mansions have been superseded by stoves; and to supply these with fuel where a number are required, as in the usual method of warming houses, is found to occasion heavy drafts on the income of most individuals. The great waste of heat that takes place in all the ordinary stoves and fire places, has turned the attention of men of science to the providing a remedy for the evil, and to efforts to provide a suitable temperature at a less expenditure than is usually incurred. Various methods have been suggested for economizing heat, some of which we shall notice. All arc on the principle of warming a house by a single fire, and all are more or less efficient for that purpose.

A few years since, Mr Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer, devised, and patented, we believe, a plan for warming rooms by hot water, and the system has been acted upon to a considerable extent in some of the eastern cities and large manufactories. It is founded on the well known fact that warm water always rises, and will continue to do so until the whole mass is brought to the boiling temperature, should the heat be continued to that point. A copper boiler is placed in the lower part of the building to be warmed, and pipes of copper connected with the boiler rise and pass through the various rooms to be warmed. These pipes, as well as the boiler, are water tight, and are filled to the top with water. When the fire is kindled, the water in the boiler being first warmed rises in the tubes, and displaces the cold water, which sinks into the boiler to be heated in its turn. Thus the circulation is kept up, and the rooms are gradually and equally warmed by the hot water contained in the pipes. This method has been highly approved for heating green houses, the heat being considered less drying and injurious to growing plants, than air heated by direct contact with iron stoves. That it will come into general use can hardly be expected, however, the apparatus requiring a nicer adjustment than can in ordinary cases be expected. It has one great advantage to recommend it, and that is, fires can hardly ensue from the use of such pipes; a difficulty which renders the ordinary stove most objectionable.

Several plans for warming rooms with heated air have been devised, one of which was described in the 6th vol. of the Farmer; but as our list of subscribers has since that time greatly increased, we shall for their benefit give the plan here presented, and which has, where adopted, succeeded admirably. The apparatus "consists of a large box stove, surmounted with two flat cast iron drums, and these again by two sheet iron ones. These four drums are made to communicate with each other, and with the stove by short pieces of pipe, joined to their alternate ends. The smoke and heated current of air, after it leaves the stove, is thus broken in its course eight times, and is deprived of its heat before it finally passes away. The heat is communicated to the air outside the drums, which rises in large volumes about them, in consequence of the increased temperature; and is retained from escaping by a brick wall around the whole apparatus, except the door of the stove which is left even with the outside of the wall. A chamber is thus formed, from which the heated air (in tubes) is at once conducted to any part of the house. The apparatus is placed in a small open cellar, and renders all fires above stairs unnecessary." Perhaps if the drums were placed vertically, instead of horizontally, as suggested by the inventor, the current from the stove would be sooner and more effectually deprived of its heat.

In Prof. Silliman's Journal for April, 1838, there is a communication on this subject from a gentleman in Virginia, in which the objections against this mode of warming houses are pointed out and obviated. His dwelling was warmed by such a furnace and air chamber, and as the air was admitted into the chamber of the furnace from the hall, or basement room, the air ascended to the parlors loaded with coal dust and other impurities. This evil was at once remedied by obtaining the air in pipes from without the house. This, besides obviating the difficulty of the dust, furnished a constant supply of fresh air. In rooms warmed by heated air, (and the difficulty attends nearly in an equal degree those warmed by a common stove,) it is found that the thermometer indicates a higher temperature in the upper part of the room than in the lower part, frequently as much as six or eight degrees, thus keeping the feet almost constantly cold, while the person is comfortable in other respects. This state of the air, reverses the injunction of Boerhaave, to keep the feet warm and the head cool, and as far as its influence extended was injurious to health. As the rooms were tight, it was evident that the warm air after parting with its caloric settled to the floor, and remained there causing the reduction shown by the thermometer. To remedy this, a pipe was led from the floor to the bottom of the air chamber in the furnace, and the cooled air passed off so rapidly, that when a supply of fresh air was admitted by a pipe into the parlor, to keep up the purity of the air, the quantity of which could be regulated by a valve, the thermometer gives a difference of only a degree and a half between the lower and upper part of the room.

This arrangement has been tested for five years, and has been perfectly satisfactory.

It may be here remarked, that where it is required to give out heat, as in the case of the stove and drums to the air chamber, rough and black bodies are far preferable to bright or polished ones; and for the same reason, the pipes that convey the heated air from the air chamber to the several rooms, should be smooth and bright, that the heat may not be given out on its passage. That a house may be warmed in this way from a single fire, does not admit of a doubt; and that it is far more economical than the usual process, is equally clear. We may, however, be permitted to suggest to those about to build, that a little additional expense in building, will do much more towards making a house comfortable, than a greater sum after it is built; and that it is better to shut out the cold air, than to devise ways and means for heating it, after it is once admitted. This is the true economy, and this our climate demands of us.

Since writing the above, we have seen in the London Chronicle an account of a new invention for warming rooms, which promises to supersede all others. A stove six inches in diameter and eighteen inches high, is enclosed in a cylindrical case of thin copper, the bottom of which, as well as that of the stove, is perforated for the admission of air, and the top of which is furnished with a damper or regulator to determine the heat. Such an apparatus will warm a room 25 feet square, and 12 feet high; does not require to be fed with fuel but once a day, and the expense of fuel daily is four pence. The fuel is charcoal. This fireplace has the form of a small column, is moveable, and may be made ornamental. It is evident from the fact of there being no flue or chimney required, that the charcoal is prepared in such a way as to prevent the formation, or secure the absorption, of carbonic gas; and since the patent has been secured, this preparation is all that remains a secret in the apparatus. Should it realize the benefits prophesied of it in the English journals, we may soon expect the method will be transplanted to our shores, and the wonderful properties of "Joyce's Heating Apparatus," as it termed, be tested among ourselves.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SOILING NEAT CATTLE.

The system of soiling has strenuous opponents, as well as many ardent advocates. But I believe that the system has never been fully settled by thorough and long tried experiments. A system is not to be established, nor overthrown in a day. We do not arrive at certain results in agricultural improvements by jumping conclusions. All improvement is the result or consequence of steady, progressive and judicious means. Those who undertake experiments are apt to abandon them at once, and in disgust, if success does not attend their first effort. This is wrong. It is important for us in establishing results to view both sides. It is altogether necessary that we know the failures of at

tempted experiments. It is as essential as it is to be assured of successful results. All tend to increase the store of general knowledge. All knowing wherein there has been a failure, and the course pursued, we can then enter into an investigation of the causes. Let no one be discouraged because a first or second effort is not crowned with success. A farmer has this advantage, that he can experiment on a small scale. The soiling system, as I before remarked, has not been satisfactorily settled. Its opponents contend—

I. That the soiling of cattle in the house during the whole of the year, is not only not beneficial, but positively injurious. This position is maintained by the following grounds:—1. It is natural. 2. Animals, thus kept, are deprived of air and exercise, and the selection of their food. In the experience of some farmers, cattle thrive much better in the fields, or open air, than when housed.

On the other hand, the advocates of this system say—

1. That it is a considerable saving of land, that is, one acre of cut grass soiled being equal to three acres of the same field pastured. The grasses grow much more rapidly in consequence of not being trampled upon.

II. It is a great saving of food, for when, say the compilers of the Complete Grazier, "animals are suffered to go upon the field, many plants are necessarily trodden under foot, and bruised, or partly buried in the earth, in which state they are greatly disrelished by cattle, and are suffered to run to waste; a circumstance which never could occur, if the practice of cutting were adopted." If the consumption of plants is an object, that object is obtained by soiling, for all who have paid attention to the subject must have observed that cattle will readily eat plants cut, and given to them when housed, which they would discard in the pasture; yet, according to the authority above quoted, it is known that they will feed, when thrown to them on the ground, which they will reject when given in the stall. Many of the grasses which are sweet and succulent when young, and which cattle eat with the greatest avidity, are quite offensive when suffered to get into ear, and are thereby lost; but by this system of cutting, no loss can occur from this quarter. Plants rejected by one class of animals, when presented to them, even when housed, are not on that account less acceptable to others; indeed they appear to be eaten with greater avidity. "Thus grass, or other food, that has been *blowed or breathed upon* by any animal for a considerable time, becomes unpleasant to other beasts of the same species, but not so to a stock of another class or variety; for them, indeed, it appears to acquire a higher relish."

III. It is contended by the friends of the cutting system, that the balance, so far as regards the health and comfort of cattle, is decidedly in its favor over that of pasturing. Cattle are not only less liable to accidents, but do not suffer the same inconveniences or annoyances to which they are subject, when exposed to the sun in the open air—they suffer much less from heat, flies, &c., and it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that they take on flesh more readily. Tranquillity and ease are essential; otherwise animals cannot thrive. An instance in point was cited by one of your correspondents, (see Cab. Vol. ii. page 295,) from which it appears that animals housed for fattening, and well fed, did not take on fat, owing to the circumstance of their being confined lousy, in consequence of fowls roosting over

them. The reason why they did not thrive, is obvious—when cleansed of the vermin they fattened well. Heat, restlessness, the terrible annoyance of flies, &c., when cattle are exposed, as they must frequently be in pastures, operate against them.

IV. The Complete Grazier asserts that the proportioned increase of manure obtained by soiling and stall feeding abundantly evince their superiority over pasturing. "Manure is the life and soul of husbandry; and when tillage is an object of attention, there can be no comparison between the two modes of consumption, especially in regard to manure obtained by soiling live stock during summer with green food, for in consequence of the increased discharge of urine during that season, the litter, of whatever substance it may consist, is speedily converted into dung."—p. 81.

Nicholson, in his Farmers' Assistant, refers to a communication from Dr. Thær, of Hanover, detailing the result of the experience of Baron de Bulow, and others: He lays down the following as facts, which he says, are incontrovertible.

"1. A spot of ground, which, when pastured, will yield only sufficient food for one head, will abundantly maintain four when left in the stable.

"2. Soiling affords at least double the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle: for the best summer manure is produced in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper period of its fermentation; whereas, when dropt on the meadow, and exposed to the action of the air and sun, its power is much wasted.

"3. Cows which are accustomed to soiling, will yield much more milk, when kept in this manner, and fattening cattle will increase much faster in weight.

"4. They are less subject to accidents and diseases—they are protected from the flies which torment them in the fields during the warm weather; and they do not suffer from the heat of summer."

Many other advantages are enumerated. Grazing also has its advantages. Experiments, however, render it certain that soiling, under favorable circumstances, is the most profitable. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, ascertained about 1820, that seventeen acres of land, under the soiling system, supported as much stock, and in as good, if not better condition, as had previously required fifty; and Sinclair states, that thirtythree head of cattle were soiled from the 20th of May to the first of October, 1835, on seventeen acres and a half, of which fifty were necessary in pasture. *The saving of land was consequently thirtytwo and a half acres.* From my own experience and observation, I am fully satisfied that there is no mode by which cultivated grasses will pay so well as by soiling. With us Jersey farmers, who can so readily derive the great advantage of top dressing by marl, lime, &c. it is nevertheless an object to turn all to the best account.

Burlington Co. July 23d, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

Bones possess very fertilizing powers as a manure. In an experiment of Mr. Watson, of Perth Amboy, with bone dust, who applied it to corn, at the rate of sixteen bushels to the acre, it exceeded in its effects the highest manuring with yard manure or with fish. It does not in general, produce much effect the first year, unless it has been fermented before the application to the soil; this process of fermentation is effected by mixing 25 bush-

els of leached ashes with 40 bushels of bone dust, moisten the whole with water, and at the end of twentyfour hours, the heap will commence smoking, when the whole should be turned—after laying ten days it will be fit for use. Bone dust is known to be in fermentation by the heat, and the strong smell; before being fermented, it is white, or of the color of bone; after, it assumes a yellowish cast.

The quantity of bone dust applied in ordinary cases, is about 20 bushels per acre—if the bones are coarsely broken, 40 bushels should be applied; but in this the farmer must be governed by the quality of the soil; poorer lands requiring more, and those in a higher state of cultivation, less.

Bone manure should be placed within about two inches of the surface; and owing to the small quantity used per acre, the seed should be brought as near to it as possible, without immediate contact, which it is thought better to avoid. In the preparation, a decided preference seems to be given to bones broken small, and the half inch bones are those most generally used. Mr Birks states, that were he to till for early profit, he would use bones powdered as fine as sawdust; if he wished to keep his land in good heart, he would use principally half-inch bones, and would prefer some remaining considerably larger. The reasons for which belief are, that by using bones of a larger size with the dust in them, there would be sufficient of the small particles of the dust to set the (turnip) crop forward, and sufficient of the large particles of the bone left, to maintain the land in good condition for the next crop—it is the small quantity needed to produce a given effect, that renders manures of this class so remarkable.

The soils to which they are best adapted, are those of a light and warm nature, for upon wet or cold ground, they have rarely been found to produce any sensible effect. On heavy loams and clay, the accounts of their operations have been almost invariably unfavorable, and it may be laid down as a necessary qualification, in a soil fit for the application of bones, that it should be dry.—*Salem Observer.*

IRRIGATION.—Irrigation is a practice which has not yet been introduced, to hardly any extent, into agriculture in this country; but which would, in most seasons and situations, abundantly repay the husbandman for all the expense and labor attendant on the practice. What an immense value in crops might have been saved during the late drought, had the watering of fields by artificial means been in use to the extent to which it is susceptible!—There is always water enough in the bowels of the earth; and the drawing of it forth and diffusion of it are not so difficult and expensive matters as might at first be imagined. A common well sunk in a favorable spot, with simple horse power applied to a common pump, would in a dry time, be found of great saving benefit even to acres. Many fields are so situated that the springs in the neighboring hills, with little ingenuity and not much expense, might be made to diffuse their animating contents over them, greatly to the advantage of any kind of crop. Artificial means of watering would be found beneficial in most ordinary seasons; but in times of great drought, of incalculable benefit. The most flattering promises of abundant crops, have in many cases, been destroyed by the recent hot and dry time which has been experienced in this State and elsewhere.

We speak not from self-experienced knowledge in this matter: but from the dictates of common sense, from what we have read upon the subject. We believe that a method, which might be turned to much good, is hardly thought of among our agriculturists. Irrigation is much employed in many countries in Europe, and with great advantage. In Italy there is scarcely a field or garden which is not furnished with the means of artificial watering. The Milanese territory exhibits the greatest expense of irrigation known in Europe. In that country are to be seen noble canals, running in every direction for this purpose. They are under the authority and protection of the government, which lets out the water to the various occupiers of meadows, at a fixed rate, according to the quantity supplied. Sometimes these canals are farmed out, by putting up the several sluices at auction; in other instances the canals go with the lands.

We contemplate nothing in this way on a public or so extensive a scale; but believe that much might be done in cheap way by individual enterprise. These few thoughts upon this subject are the suggestion of a *dry time*; and we believe that there is as much reason and utility in them as in most of the political essays and paragraphs, which meet us on every side.—*Salem Observer*.

SWINE.

The following observations respecting this ugly, uncouth, but useful animal, are mostly condensed from a number of authors on both sides of the Atlantic:—

It is best to begin to fatten hogs the latter part of August or the beginning of September, so that they may be fit for the butcher before the weather becomes very cold, as it is very difficult to put flesh on them in cold weather.

When you commence fattening swine, care should be used not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and other diseases. Their troughs should be replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean and well seasoned with salt.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty; one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way it is probable that the animal would not only thrive without water, but need no antimony, brimstone, nor other medical substances; for raw potatoes being cooling and loosening, might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or what would be better, Indian meal might be substituted. This mode of management with swine, was first recommended in the *New England Farmer* of Aug. 16, 1824, and we are glad to see that it has been adopted by a writer for the *Northern Farmer*.

Cunningham, in his *Two Years in New South Wales*, relates:—"I had often heard it said among sailors, that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of mashing up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived that they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a worthy friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig's being

lost for several weeks in a vessel he commanded, and it was at last found tumbled into the coal hole, and there lived all that period without a morsel of any thing to feed on but coals: on being dragged out, it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case which came under his observation, and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at least to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, our surprise ceases.

I always cause as many peas as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the same manner, nearly, as my barley; this management has succeeded very well with me. Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them sleek and healthy; but warm beverage is considered requisite to a quick growth.

EVERY STYE SHOULD HAVE A RUBBING-POST. Having occasion to shift two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleekly haired; the enjoyment of the post was discernable even in their looks; in their liveliness and apparent contentment.

From experience, I have found that swine prefer lucerne to clover. A small quantity of corn, peas, or beans, is certainly necessary to be given to them. Potatoes, either whole or mashed in the water in which they are boiled, or mixed in the trough with barley meal scalded, is very good feed for swine. When rearing, a small quantity of food given once or twice a day, with lucerne, clover, grass and offals, is sufficient. When fattening, a constant supply is essentially necessary, so as not to leave the troughs encumbered with stale food, which should be cleaned out and given to store swine. An iron kettle is best to boil potatoes in, as copper, brass, and lead, are extremely dangerous and generate poison, if allowed to be left with any water in them, therefore it is necessary they should be immediately emptied and cleaned out. Swine while fattening should be kept as clean as possible and well supplied with dry litter. Two or three times in a week add about three table spoonfuls of salt to each bushel of their food, which assists digestion and promotes appetite.—*Essex Gazette*.

SILK FACTORY.

Northampton, July 27th, 1838.

Yesterday I visited Mr. Whitmarsh's establishment, and although I had heard much of his factory, I was most agreeably disappointed. Few men in this country deserve more credit for enterprise and industry. But a few years since he was a successful merchant in Broadway. He retired to this place, since which, he has visited various parts of Europe, to obtain information relating to the Mulberry, the worm, and the manufacture of silk; and, unlike nearly all his travelling countrymen, he has brought his knowledge into practical usefulness. He purchased a neglected spot, which he has im-

proved to such a degree, that it now presents one of the most tasteful country seats that adorn our country, and has erected a fine cottage, after the Corinthian order, not unlike in appearance the Hall of Record, in the Park. The grounds are laid out with a taste that would do credit to an English nobleman. The great objects of attraction, however, are his mulberry grounds, his cocoonery, and his factory. In the first are fields of the plant: they are placed in hedges, about four feet high and about eight feet apart, and men are constantly employed in hoeing them and keeping the ground perfectly clear of weeds and grass. He has every variety of plant, and is making valuable experiments as to which species will best suit the climate, and yield the finest and best silk. Many of these plants he brought from the villas of Italy. His cocoonery is a building of two stories, about thirty feet wide and a hundred and fifty feet long; here are different shelves or tables, on which are myriads of worms in all their different stages, from that of hatching from the egg, to that of winding up their balls. The whole labor of feeding and attending to these myriads of 'manufacturers' is done by a few females, and is neither arduous nor unpleasant. There are two manufactories, and a third now building. The smallest is the one I examined. It is beyond my power to detail the progress of the manufacture. Every thing appeared neat, and the girls cheerful and happy. The silk, from the raw to the manufactured state, is here perfected, and sells much higher than the imported.—*N. Y. Express*.

Town House, Hartford, Sep. 26, 1838.

MR BOSWELL: Sir—We present you with three stalks of corn, the product of one kernel; the main stalk measures from the root to the top 13 feet 8 inches, the longest sucker 12 feet 10 inches, and the shortest one 11 feet 11 inches—total 38 feet 5 inches—having three full ears of corn. The circumference of the largest ear is 11 inches; the circumference of the three stalks in the thickest part is 13 1-4 inches: it grew in the midst of a field of broom corn, 80 full-grown stalks of which growing within an inch of four feet from it. Now we do not exhibit this stalk of corn for the purpose of shewing our superior skill in farming, but having noticed in your paper that several exhibitions of the kind have been made the present season, it is to show that we have something that goes a little beyond any thing of the kind yet produced; but most of all it is that you may see that kind Providence in rewarding the rich with an abundant harvest, has not been unkind to the poor.—*Con. Courant*. V. CORNISH.

WOOL.—The vast quantities of this article which have been transported from this wool-growing section to Boston and other markets, during the few past weeks are astonishing. Almost daily, eight-horse teams pass through our village, groaning beneath their loads of this commodity. We understand from a gentleman who is acquainted with the matter, that but little remains unsold in this vicinity. This circumstance, together with the overwhelming amount of every article of production, which our agriculturists are gathering to their garner, with joyful hearts,—must of necessity, cause business to revive, and bring our farmers that ample return, which should ever be the just meed of honest industry and the "sweat of the brow."—*Newport, N. H. Argus*.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Concluded from page 93.]

Clay in Agriculture.—There is abundant evidence that our common clays are of great value when spread upon land. I find that they have been used to a considerable extent in the state; so commonly, indeed, that I abandoned the idea I had formed of giving a detailed account of particular instances. So far as my inquiries have extended, the testimony is decided that our blue clays exert a very favorable effect upon the soil. When spread upon sandy ground we might expect that they would render it a better reservoir for salts and geine. But thoroughly to ameliorate our sandy soils in this way, requires far more clay than is usually employed, and I am perfectly convinced that they exert other than a mechanical influence; that in fact, their effect is analogous to that of lime. I refer here to the blue clays which are far the most common. As to the white clay I have not learnt its effect upon the soil; but from the fertility of some of the soils in Kingston, Plymouth, and Barnstable, where white clay is mixed naturally with sand, I presume this sort is equally valuable with the blue.

In view of the wide extent of our beds of clay, and the use that might be made of it upon land, I felt desirous to ascertain to what principle it owes its fertilizing powers; and therefore subjected a few specimens to analysis in the ordinary way by solution in alkali. The following are the results. I omit however certain white clays, which I found destitute of iron, and therefore probably not very likely to be of much value upon land. But for other purposes, of which I shall speak shortly, they are of a good deal of importance.

Analysis in the Dry way by Alkali.

No.	Locality.	Water & Oxide of Iron.	Silica.	Alumina.	Protoxide of Iron.	Oxide of Magnesia.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Specific Gravity.
139	Northfield, blue.	10.8	46.93	23.97	9.9			0.1	2.9
140	Sunderland, light blue.	8.2	49.00	29.15	13.1	0.15	slight prec.	0.4	
142	Kingston, white.	3.5	71.00	16.30	7.3	0.30	do.	0.3	1.3
143	Lowell, white.	4	61.52	20.50	9.2	0.56	0.56	0.41	3.22

I tried some of our blue clays also, for geine; but in general they yielded only very little, and perhaps none. For so strongly do they retain water, that not improbably all the loss, especially of soluble geine, might have been imputed to this substance, which had not been all expelled by a heat of 300° F.; and then the peroxidation of the iron by ignition, renders this method of analysis quite uncertain. I, therefore, omit the results; only observing, that the amount of sulphate and phosphate of lime obtained, was about the same as in good soils. I therefore suspect that we must impute most of the good effects of clay as a manure to the large quantity of iron which it contains. On this point, however, I will present some suggestions of Dr Dana, with which he has kindly favored me.

"If we attempt," says he, "to account for the action of *el ty*, independent of its amending a sandy soil, we should bear in mind that all our common clays contain more or less of sulphure of iron.—The conversion of this into the persulphate of iron

is the natural consequence of exposure; free sulphuric acid then results, which acts on any lime in the soil, forming sulphate of lime: (the Gay Lard crystals of sulphate of lime are so formed); so that by spreading clay, we spread plaster. The iron in clay also plays its part thus. It is evident from Chaptal's experiments, that protoxide of iron is not beneficial in agriculture. He attributes this to the oxidation of the iron, depriving the plant of its intended oxygen. Nature is no niggard; nor is the reason of Chaptal very philosophical. We have seen above that protoxide of iron does not act on geine. Now by exposure, the protoxide becomes peroxide; and then, I conceive begins an action similar to that of lime. If the free sulphuric acid, produced as we have supposed, finds not lime enough, it will decompose all earthy geates, and thus a fresh portion of nutriment is set at liberty. Both the effects of clay—the production of plaster and the formation of peroxide of iron, are speedily produced by burning the clay, as is often practised.*"

Still more recently, Dr Dana adds the following: "Some facts have lately come under my eye, and have recalled others to mind, which I have followed up experimentally; all tending to show, that if iron peroxidates itself in contact with vegetable fibre, the texture of the vegetable fibre is weakened, and geine is produced, and that in a few hours. It is during the passage from protoxide to peroxide that the 'saponifying' action takes place, geine is produced, and then combines with peroxide."

In the few analyses which I have given above of our clays, I have considered all the iron in them as existing in the state of protoxide; although I made no attempt to ascertain whether some of it might not be a peroxide. Very probably this may to some extent be the case: especially where the clay has a yellowish tinge. Yet for the most part, I doubt not it is a protoxide. A slight error here cannot affect the reasoning above presented.

I hope our farmers will make more numerous and accurate experiments upon the use of clay as a manure; not merely upon sandy land, but following the suggestions of Dr Dana, upon other soils, in the expectation that its action will be analogous to that of lime. Probably, the best clay for this purpose occurs in the valley of the Connecticut river; but it abounds in almost every part of the state, and perhaps it may in a good measure supply the deficiency of lime. It will of course require to be laid on in much greater quantity than marl, and probably, as in the case of marl, too much may be used. How much ought to be used is a fair subject for experiment.

* The agency of geine in the fermentation of manure is thus explained by Dr Dana with his usual clearness and felicity.

"By fermenting dung vast volumes of ammonia are liberated. I do not think that it is the action of gases as such, which we want or which nature intends as food of plants to be derived from the soil. The air is always full of all which this fermenting manure can supply in a gaseous form. The true actions of ammonia and carbonic acid resolve into their effects on geine. The ammonia combines as alkali with that, and thus it becomes very soluble, and the carbonic acid produces sur-salts of the earthy geates of lime and magnesia. It is these, liberated the moment the plant demands them, which cause all the geine of the manure to become alkaline soluble geates."

"How wide is the influence of geine! It not only enters by itself into the food of vegetables but becomes the very solvent which nature has proposed to act on the alkaline earths and oxides, dissolving them as they are liberated from decomposing granitic sand."

Peat Swamps.—The peat swamps of New England have become a vast repository of organic matter, which is, and has been, for ages increasing. In addition to the larger vegetables, which, as they die, fall and are enveloped in the soft matter on which they grew, there is a thick mat of moss, which—especially the sphagnum—continues to flourish at the upper part while the lower part dies and decays. In favorable circumstances as to wet and temperature, this mass of vegetable matter becomes converted into peat. Only a small part, however, of what is thus accumulated, becomes peat of such a character that it answers well for fuel. Often it is too much mixed with mud to be easily burnt, and sometimes the vegetable fibre is scarcely changed. Yet the whole of it is capable of being converted into vegetable nutriment. And I am convinced, from all that I have seen and heard, that Massachusetts contains enough of this geine and vegetable fibre in her swamps, to render all her fields fertile for centuries. In other words, here is an exhaustless source of geine. Some of it is already in a soluble state; and therefore the black matter from swamps, is rarely spread upon soils without producing some benefit. Yet for the most part the geine is in such a state as to require some chemical change before it will become soluble nutriment, fit to be absorbed by roots. It is an important inquiry then, what is the best mode of accomplishing this change. This has been attempted, first, by mixing the peaty matter with good manure in alternating layers, and suffering them to ferment for a long time, the peat being in much the greatest quantity. Secondly, by mixing it in a similar manner with lime; and thirdly by mixing it with alkali, or some compound containing alkali. The principles respecting geine which have been advanced in this Report, will probably enable us to decide as to the preference to be given to any one of these methods. And here I have it in my power to give the opinion of Dr Dana, whose remarks I am always happy to substitute for my own, on a subject with which he is so familiar, and which he has done so much to elucidate.

"The fact," says he, "that peat or turf is very soluble, in alkali, seems not to be known among our farmers. The usual practice of mixing lime with peat or turf is decidedly the worst which can be followed. The geine which constitutes a large part of peat bogs, forms with lime a compound little soluble in water, requiring at least 2000 parts of water to one of geate of lime; and if the compound has been dried and sun-baked, a still larger portion of water is required; it becomes, in truth, a most insoluble. With alumina, geine forms a compound still more insoluble than with lime: although the vegetable matter in combination with these earthy bases, is actually absorbed by the roots of growing plants, still the geine is in a state much less favorable than when in combination with alkali. Mix ley of wood ashes with peat, and we form (dark brown) vegetable solution: the alkaline properties are completely neutralized by the geine, and very often ammonia escapes from turf when treated by caustic alkali. When we add, that this geine absorbs and retains nearly its own weight of water without seeming moist, it is evident, that with the use of ley or wood ashes, the value of peat as manure will be very much increased."

I will only add, that in my opinion, it would be very desirable to have a series of experiments performed by a practical chemist upon the differ-

varieties of our peat, and especially upon the best mode of converting it into soluble geine. Since by the old methods of analysis the different varieties of peat would be found to differ from one another only in the quantity of organic matter which they contain, I supposed it would be useless to analyze them, and therefore did not collect specimens of the peat and other vegetable matters that occur in our swamps. The doctrines respecting geine put a new aspect upon the case, and led me to regret that such a collection was not made. The labor of doing it now, however, is small; and when it is considered what an immense mass of organic matter now lies useless in our swamps, while the fields around them yield but a scanty crop, and that the chief reason why our farmers make so limited a use of this manure, is, that they find it difficult to convert it into soluble nutriment, I sincerely hope that the government will do all in its power to bring into use this important part of our fossil resources.

Marsh Mud.—Every intelligent farmer probably knows, that this substance forms an excellent manure; and although I apprehend it is employed far less than its value demands. An intelligent farmer in Maryland states, that he "deems it more valuable than barn-yard manure;" and that "it never failed in any application he had made of it." He also prefers it to marl, because "it is more accessible, its effects are quicker and much more can be done in the way of improvement for the same money." At the same time he confesses, that the permanent advantages of marl are much greater; and thinks that marl and marsh mud will both be improved by combination." This last remark appears still more important, when we ascertain what it is that gives an agricultural value to this substance. The fact is, it sometimes contains a large quantity of geine, and sometimes but little, while the quantity of the salts of lime, soda, and magnesia, is rather large; so that sometimes a mixture of marl will be of service, and sometimes not.

Concluding remarks upon Soils.—Though I have dwelt so long upon the analysis and improvement of our soils, it will be seen that I have touched only a few of its more important features, and that even these are but imperfectly considered. Many minor points, of no small importance, however, have been wholly passed over, or only alluded to; and sensible that I cannot do them justice at present, I shall not attempt to discuss them. My great object has been, after ascertaining the greatest deficiencies in our soils, to satisfy the Government that we have the means of remedying them and of making great improvements in them, by the aid of chemistry. If I may hope that I have accomplished this object, then I take the liberty to inquire, whether it be not important enough, and whether there is not enough still left to accomplish respecting it, to make the appointment of a *State Chemist*, desirable? We ought to have still further experiments made on the subject of geine, and the salts, which the soils contain; also accurate analyses of the crops grown on soils with different manures; and investigations as to the manner in which calcareous matter acts upon vegetable and animal substances; as also experiments directed by an able and experienced chemist, on the best mode of bringing into use the vast deposits of geine and vegetable fibre which our state contains. And since we have chemists of this character among us, why should not the services of at least one of them

be secured for this object? The geological surveyor might often collect substances for analysis; but if obliged to go as thoroughly into the chemistry of the subject as is necessary to valuable results, he cannot within any reasonable time accomplish the more appropriate objects of his appointment. In at least one state of the Union, where geological surveys are in progress, one gentleman is appointed, whose time and attention are exclusively devoted to the chemical examination of the soils, ores, &c., collected. And I would fondly believe, that Massachusetts will not rest satisfied, till this work is done at least as thoroughly as in any other state. I believe there is abundant labor, for an experienced chemist upon our soils alone; but many other substances, found in the state, ought to be analysed, that their real value may be known.

I do not doubt but the Government and every intelligent reflecting citizen will feel the vast importance of energetic efforts to improve our soils so that they may sustain a larger population. This is the only way to check the tide of emigration that sets so strongly to the great West. For if our sons can be made to see the soil of New England doubling its increase, as I verily believe they might in one or two decades of years, the rich alluvia and prairies of the West will not be able to draw them away from the graves of their fathers; especially if they learn that those fertile regions will at length become exhausted of their geine and salts, and then will probably require as much labor to cultivate as the soils of Massachusetts.

Some, however, may contend, that it is more important, to transfer the New England character to the unsettled West, than to multiply our numbers and wealth at home. But the history of the world leads us to fear, that New England character cannot long be preserved except upon New England soil; or upon a soil that requires equal industry for its cultivation. Place New England men where the earth yields spontaneously, and the locks of their strength will soon be shorn. If we look over the map of the world, and the history of the past, we shall find as a general fact, that the brightest exhibitions of human character have been made, in regions where nature has done less, but art and industry more. If, therefore, we wish to increase the moral power of New England, it must be done by improving her soil, and increasing her resources and her population. If these views are correct, which I acknowledge do not fall in with the prevailing notions, they furnish a new stimulus for vigorous effort in the improvement of our soils.

From the Genesee Farmer.

W H E A T W O R M .

No apology can be necessary for introducing this subject so frequently into the columns of the Farmer. The extent of the interest involved in the progress of the wheat worm can only be estimated by those who have traversed Western New York, and witnessed the quantity of wheat annually sown in this district. We make the following extract from the Seneca Observer, for the purpose of calling the attention of farmers to the statements made in it, and particularly the one that the worm continues its ravages after the wheat is ripe and put in the barn.

We have had the impression, in common with most others, that after the berry had become hard, the ravages of the worm ceased, or was only con-

tinued on such kernels as were attacked before the wheat had become ripened. We have within a few days examined wheat in which worms were found in abundance, and could find no kernels injured, except such as from their shrunken and pale appearance had evidently suffered when in the milk, or before the berry had become ripe. That the *worm*, the product of a bug, destroys the grain in the mow or the granary, is well known; but that the *worm*, the product of a fly, does the same, we think requires further examination and proof before it is fully admitted. Should such prove to be the fact, it would indeed prove to be an alarming feature in the history of the wheat worm. At the east, where its ravages have been the most extensive and longest continued, we have never heard any apprehensions of injury after the wheat had ripened and was gathered. We have instituted some experiments having a bearing on this matter, and we hope farmers generally will lend their aid in elucidating this point. Is not the noise spoken of occasioned by the crawling of the worm and the rustling of the chaff, rather than by its feeding? and does not the pressure in a mow of wheat cause the speedy death of far the greater part of the worms in the gathered grain? It is well known that when wheat is threshed immediately after gathering, the worms will be many times more numerous than in the same wheat, if left in the barn for one or two months before threshing.

"It is curious as well as alarming to observe the operations of this destructive worm. It commences its work early, and continues it late. When in the field, it can be heard making a noise much resembling that of the silk worm while eating. After it commences, it devours with all greediness, until the crop is gathered; and, what is still worse, and perhaps not generally known, it continues its work of destruction, after the crop is gathered. Of this fact there can now be no doubt. It has been witnessed by many of the most observing farmers of our neighborhood. This insect can be heard in the mows and stacks, and on examining the heads of wheat, they are found to contain many of these destroyers. This is the more alarming to the wheat grower, as it is next to impossible for him to thresh out his grain as soon as harvested, owing to the other necessary labor that is pressing upon him at this season of the year—the completion of his haying, and the preparing of his fallow ground for another crop. Yet he must thresh his wheat or lose a goodly portion of what has been gathered."

We do not allow ourselves to indulge in the gloomy anticipations of the concluding paragraphs of the article in the Observer. We remember that when the Hessian fly became so destructive, and its ravages extended so rapidly, many were found who fancied that wheat could never again be grown in the United States. Such predictions have been utterly falsified by the event; and such we doubt not will be the result in regard to the grain worm. As yet we see no reason for deserting the fair fields of Western New York, or abandoning the culture of wheat. Partial failures may indeed be expected; but the beautiful wheat that finds its way in such quantities to our markets affords conclusive proof that our fields yet yield their increase, and that Providence has not ceased its kindness and its blessings.

A clergyman in New York advises his hearers to subscribe and pay for a good newspaper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL DEPOSITORY.

A CARD.—The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey respectfully solicits of the farmers in Massachusetts, or his correspondents in other places, small samples of any of their agricultural products, which they may regard as possessing any peculiar excellence. Corn in the ear, of any variety; Wheat; Rye; Barley; Oats; Buckwheat; Broom Corn; Cocoons; Silk; Wool; and valuable grasses. He would likewise be pleased to receive specimens or models of any valuable implement or invention connected with husbandry or the rural arts; or models or drawings of any improved farm buildings; or pictures of any valuable domestic animals. His objects are wholly public. His intention is to place such things in a situation where they may be examined by the farmers of the State; and to lay the foundation of an Agricultural Museum solely for the public benefit. He hopes so much public spirit will be felt in this case by his agricultural brethren, that their liberal contributions will soon render the collection worthy of public attention. The beginnings must be small; but in time the collection may be of great utility. It is important in respect to any article sent that a written account should accompany it.

He particularly solicits likewise the attention of intelligent shipmasters and others visiting foreign countries, to the collection of valuable agricultural seeds in places where they may go; and pledges himself that if they will do him the favor to place them under his care, he will gratefully receive them and dispose of them in a manner to test their value and diffuse their benefits.

Any such donations may be forwarded for the present to the store of Messrs James K. Mills & Co. Kilby street, Boston; to his address. The expenses of freight or transportation will be cheerfully paid.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner of Agr. Survey in Massachusetts.

Oct. 1, 1838.

Printers in Massachusetts, in town and country, favorably disposed to this object, are respectfully requested to give the above card one or two insertions.

ON PAINTING ROOFS.

Milford, Sept. 28, 1838.

MR EDITOR:—Sir,—I wish to make enquiry through your paper respecting the painting of roofs, and the best paint or composition for preserving them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—We have seen different preparations applied for the preservation of roofs, and been acquainted with many recipes for composition for the same purpose; yet from our own observation and experience, we believe there is no great economy in expending much upon a roof for paint. The object of the greatest importance is to get good shingles and then have them well laid. There are those, however, who think differently. A mixture of black lead and linseed oil is perhaps as good a mixture as can be used if it is thought expedient to paint; but it is very difficult with any paint, to fill every crevice so that water will not find its way between the joints to the unpainted shingle, and here is the trouble; the wet gets under the shingle, and in consequence of their being painted do not dry so quick, and of course will decay sooner for being painted. It is sometimes the case when a man undertakes to build substantially he paints the shingles as they are laid, which no doubt adds much to the durability of the roof, but then does not the expense

of paint and additional labor and interest on the same, amount to as much, or more, than another shingling? We were much struck with the appearance of a noble barn, which was built two years since by our friends the Shakers at Shirley. They never do anything by the halves, but whatever they undertake is done in the very best style. The barn was finished in the most substantial manner, from the foundation to the ridge-pole, but we were forcibly reminded by it of Noah's Ark, for it was "pitched within and without." Our friends informed us that the shingles were laid in hot pitch, or a mixture of pitch and tar, and the building coated over with the same. This mode of laying shingles, has one advantage certainly; if fire should take hold of it, it would burn without much trouble.

Since writing the above, a gentleman of some experience has informed us that if shingles are dipped in strong alum water, they will last much longer, and it is also a security against fire. We find in Vol. 12, page 283 of the N. E. Farmer the following receipt and remarks, which we copy, as many of our present subscribers have not taken the work so far back.

"For painting the roofs of buildings, Mr Patterson of New Jersey, has, some years since, given the following directions, which have been highly approved, as the best composition known for preserving the roofs of houses; as it is found that it hardens by time, and is an effectual preservative against the roof taking fire from the sparks the chimney.

"Take three parts of air slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working it with a painter's brush. Great care must be taken to mix it perfectly.

"We believe grinding it as a paint would be an improvement. Two coats are necessary; the first rather thin; the second as thick as can be conveniently laid on."

We have not seen an application of the above composition, and therefore, give it as we find it. It is no doubt a good composition if it could be applied to every part of the shingle. We have answered our friend "A Subscriber" as well as we are able; if any of our correspondents who have more experience, can add anything which will meet his case or benefit the public, we shall be much obliged.

J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 29, 1838.

From R. Manning, Esq. Salem, fine specimens of the following Pears: Bergamotte d'Autumnal, Green Sugar, Syriam, Louise, Bonne de Jersey, Autumn Superb, Belle St. Bonne, and Webber's Yellow Autumnal. (Mr Manning is entitled to the thanks of every lover of Good Fruits for his exertions to introduce new varieties and to sustain the exhibitions of the Society.)

From Samuel S. Lewis, Esq. Brinley Place, Roxbury, (the late residence of Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, a zealous friend and promoter of the best interests of this Society,) the following Pears: Autumn Bergamotte, Passe Colmar, Napoleon Doyenne Gris, Newton Vergaleau, Brown Beurre Capiamont, Lewis and Moorfools Egg, and five other specimens not named. These specimens were all fine.

From E. M. Richards, Esq., fine seedling Clingstone Peach.

From Mr Eustis of South Reading, Isabella Grapes.

From Mr S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, very fine Black Hamburg and Sweetwater Grapes.

From M. P. Sawyer, Esq. Portland. Plums, variety

Imperatrice and Magnum Bonum; the latter were very beautiful the finest exhibited this season.

From Mr Pond, Cambridgeport; Semiana Plums, very large and fine; also Isabella Grapes, and a new seedling Grape called Pond's Seedling. This fruit was proved to be a very fine variety and far superior to the Isabella, worthy of cultivation.

From James L. L. F. Warren, fine specimens of Imperatrice Lemon Clingstone Peach.

The following letter, with the specimens of Fruits were received from the Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury.

Roxbury, Sept. 29, 1838.

To the President of the Massachusetts Hort. Society:

Sir—I send specimens of "Beurre Spence" nearly or quite ripe. It should be understood, that for 50 years I have thought the soil at my place, not adapted to produce the best pears, except certain kinds which come to high perfection in it. I send an unripe sample of Beurre Bronz, which Parmentier highly commends. Also, a bunch of Grapes,* sent neither for its size nor quality, but novelty. It is one of the grapes sent by the American Consul at Ferrol, to Mr Cook, late Vice President of your Society. It is to me wholly new in foliage, wood, bunches, berries and taste. It is a prolific grape, and can be made to produce immense bunches for those who desire it; of its value, as a fruit, it is not for me to decide.

I have added Beurre Crapeau and Milanais or Great Britain; a crisp pear when ripe.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your humble servant,

JOHN LOWELL.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

*The Grape was new to the Committee, but was found to be of very fine flavor.

The reports of the Horticultural Society are necessarily deferred until next week, as the committee have not fully completed them. We shall publish the whole in one paper, which will make it necessary for us to issue an extra.

THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The governor of this State has appointed THURSDAY, the 29th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

The heaviest Wheat and Rye crop, perhaps ever taken in this county, has been gathered within the last fortnight—in good order—plump and well filled. The grass crop is also good. The Corn crop, which, at the outset was very promising, has been seriously injured in some parts of the county from a long prevailing drought. In the south and southwest portion of the county it will be an entire failure. Many of our farmers in Warwick—the southern part of Minisink—and in Sussex Co. N. J. are now engaged in cutting it up. The Oat, Potato, and Buckwheat crops have suffered severely from like causes. In the other sections of the county, where the drought has not been so severely felt, the Corn crop particularly is very promising.—*Gov'n N. F. Republican.*

The Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad have resolved to complete their railroad as far as Newburyport, and to put the rest to the East line of the State under contract as soon as they have satisfactory assurances that it will be continued to Portsmouth.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society have postponed the Fair which was to have been held on the 1st of November, on account of the deplorable drought which has prevailed throughout the Eastern Shore.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct 1, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 400 Beef Cattle, 350 Stores, 2,450 Sheep, and about 1,500 Swine.

Prices.—Bref Cattle.—Sales were brisk. First quality, \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Stores.—In good demand. Yearlings, \$9 a \$14. Two Year Old, \$16 a \$23. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$33.

Sheep.—Sales brisk. At \$1 62, \$1 82, \$2 16, \$2 50 and \$3 25.

Swine.—Last week's prices were fully supported. Lots to peddle at 6 1-2 a 7 1-2. At retail, 7 1-2 a 9. Old hogs, 7 to 8.

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, week ending September 30.

SEPTEMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday	24	50	62	55 N. E.
Tuesday	23	44	68	53 E.
Wednesday	26	52	72	64 S. E.
Thursday	27	46	68	62 S. W.
Friday	28	58	70	58 S.
Saturday	29	68	68	60 S. E.
Sunday	30	54	68	60 N. E.

FOR SALE.

The thorough bred Short Horned Durham Bull, Superior-Superior was calved in August, 1831. He was got by Frederick, and he by Wye Comet.
Dam, Yellow Rose, by Young Denton.
G. Dam, Arabella, (Imported,) by North Star.
G. G. Dam Aurora, " " Comet.
G. G. G. Dam " " Henry.
G. G. G. G. Dam " " Danby.
The above pedigree may be found in the English Herd Book.

He is a roan and perfectly gentle and docile; and his stock, which may be seen at the farm of the subscriber, will testify to his value. Price, \$250. Apply to C. N. Bement, Esq. near Albany, N. Y. or to Wm. Augustus North, Mount Marie, Danesburgh, N. Y.
October 3, 1837. 4w

MULBERRY TREES.

1500 Morus Multicaulis.
1000 White Mulberry.
For sale, the entire lot, or in small quantities. They are very superior, and being raised so far north, have the advantage over southern raised trees, for this State.
JAMES STEWART,
Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass.
October 3, 1837. 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Cambridge, about one mile from McDock's Hotel on the West Cambridge road with a valuable stone ledge on the same; containing forty acres of good land with the buildings on the same. It will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about removing to the West. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Sept. 25. 3w AMMI C. TEEL.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most luttler of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham.
ISAAC PARKER.

WANTED TO HIRE

A single Man, who is capable of taking charge of a small Farm. Inquire of
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Sept. 5.

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him.

All orders left with J. Brock & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and I eatches now ready for sale is large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Heraceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORES MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BAECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cool climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. E. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wake-man, at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS, Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and sweet wood, including a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises, large quantities of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called.) Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton. Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 20	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEFWAX, (American)	pond	25	32
CHEESE, north milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" " southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 25	3 40
FISH, Cod,	barrel	9 37	9 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 75	9 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	"	"
Baltimore, wharf,	"	"	"
Alexandria,	"	"	"
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian,	"	4 00	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	1 06	1 07
Southern flat, yellow,	"	"	1 02
white,	"	"	1 20
Rye, northern,	"	80	85
Barley,	"	53	54
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00	14 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.,	"	12 00	14 00
Eastern swarded,	"	60	52
HONEY, Cuba,	gallon	7	8
HORS, 1st quality,	pond	6	7
2d quality,	"	14	15
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	13	15
southern, 1st sort,	"	27	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
do. do. country do,	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	23
do. dry hides,	"	19	21
New York red, light,	"	18	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	30	35
Boston dry hides,	"	11	00
LIME, best, English,	barrel	2 50	2 62
MACAZER, No. 1,	barrel	26 00	28 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.,	barrel	25 00	25 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	23 00	24 00
clear,	"	2 63	2 75
Mess,	"	80	1 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 62	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	1 25	1 33
northern,	"	22	25
Hemp,	"	20	22
Flax,	"	6	7
Red Clover, northern,	pond	5	6
Southern Clover,	"	10	11
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	3 00	3 50
No. 2,	"	45	50
TALLOW, tried,	"	38	40
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	35	37
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pond	45	50
American, full blood, washed,	"	42	45
do. 3-4ths do.,	"	38	40
do. 1-2 do.,	"	35	37
do. 1-4 and common,	"	45	50
(Fulled superfine,	"	40	42
No. 1,	"	25	30
No. 2,	"	"	"
No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pond	15	16
southern and western,	"	14	15
PORK, home hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	60	100
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	22
lump,	"	25	27
EGGS, fresh,	dozen	17	18
POTATOES, new,	bushel	70	75
CIDER,	barrel	2 00	2 50

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for hudding or gardening of any description. Apply to the New England Farmer Office.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRST YELLOW LEAF.

Thou bring'st sad thoughts to me,
First yellow leaf;
Thou tell'st the change on soon to be,
From Summer, bright and brief,
To Autumn's sear and sadd'ning time,
When gladness leaves our happy clime.

But few short months have gone,
Thou fragile thing,
Since first upon the grassy lawn
So gaily drest by Spring,
I watched thy beauties, one by one,
Spring forth to greet th' enliven'ing sun.

And all this lovely earth,
So fresh and green,
Prais'd well the pow'r that gave it birth,
And deck'd it all unseem.
I gazed, and joy my bosom fill'd;
Nor thoughts of blight, my transport still'd.

And now to see thee fall
So soon to earth,
And thus to see thy bright train all
Resign their notes of mirth,
Nor whisper to the breeze again,
'Tis sad, and well might give me pain.

But there are other tones
Than fading leaf,
That thus speak in thy dying moans:
"Thy life, like mine, is brief;
Thou, too, may'st bloom but for a day,
Then fade, like Autumn leaves away."

SLEEPING CHAMBERS.

Is the philosophy of sleep enough considered? Are the circumstances connected with this condition of human nature, for one quarter or one third of human life, duly attended to?

While we are awake, our bodies are, as a general rule, more or less in motion; and the air, even in our rooms, more or less in motion also. But while we sleep we are quiet, the air is quiet, and is soon contaminated. Do people consider how fast?

The air is spoiled fast when but one person occupies a bed, and there is but one bed in the room. Franklin and others have supposed the air to be rendered unfit for breathing at the rate of a gallon a minute. But if so, how many of us breathe bad air in our sleeping rooms! We seldom lie quietly in our beds with the doors and windows closed, a heap of feathers under us, and thick clothes over us, more than an hour at most, before we begin to suffer. This is the case if the sleeping room is large; but if small, it is much worse. It is impossible to have a hoghead of poisoned air diffused through a sleeping room without doing mischief.

I know it will be said that the carbonic acid gas, produced by breathing, is heavier than atmospheric air, and soon settles to the floor; and if the bed-room is not so small that the room, like a culinary vessel, gets full of it up to the surface of the bed, before the individual wakes, there is no danger.

But it does not all settle to the floor. In hot weather, it scarcely settles at all; though in cold weather it does so much more. Nay, even in cold weather some of it falls on the bed, and much of it

is entangled in the bed clothes. This, however, is not quite all. The same poisonous gas which is formed by breathing, is also constantly formed by the whole surface of our bodies, in greater or less degree; and this, if improved under the bed clothes, between them and a thick bed of feathers, is not only injuring us by its contact with our skins, but still more by our breathing it. For nothing is more common than for a small quantity of this impure air to escape from the bed by the side of our bodies, especially upon the least motion; thus giving an opportunity—nay, a certainty—of inhaling a part of it.

To all these evils we are subjected, I have said, when under the most favorable circumstances; that is, when our sleeping rooms are large, and when only one person occupies a bed, and one bed in an apartment. But when two persons, or even more, sleep in the same bed, when the room is small, or has several beds in it, and when the beds are of feathers or down, the evil and the danger are very greatly increased.

I wish sleeping rooms were generally much larger than they are. Then I wish they were always freed as much as possible from unnecessary clothing, and every thing which could retain bad air. The bedstead should be rather high, and only broad enough to accommodate freely and fully one person. The bed should be of some material which is light and porous, as oat or wheat straw, corn husks split finely, grass, hay, &c.; and the clothing should be adapted to the season, but should never be so constructed as to prevent entirely the passage of the air through it. No dogs, or cats, or lamps, or fires without flues, should be found in the room. A window or door which will admit fresh air should be, in all seasons, but especially in hot weather, left open in such a direction from the bed as will not expose the occupant to have currents of air fall directly upon him;—to prevent the possibility of which, however, a screen might be placed before the window. Then, in the last place, and as I have already intimated, the bed should contain but one person, and unless the room is exceedingly large, there should be but one bed in it.

Perhaps it will be said that I require too much. Most persons, I shall be told, cannot have all this. No, they cannot. Sin is in the world, and has long been in it; and it will be long before we can get it out entirely. But sin has brought with it among other evils, that of poverty; and poverty does not always permit every thing which is best for health. But one thing at least we can do; which is, to come as near what we know to be truth as possible.—*Library of Health for September.*

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—Do you see that house on that risin' hummock to the right there?—Well, gist look at it, that's what I call about right. Flanked on both sides by an orchard of best grafted fruit, a tidy little clever flower garden in front, that the galls see to, and a most a grand sarce garden over the road there sheltered by them are willows. At the back side see them everlastin' big barns; and, by gosh! there goes the dairy cows; and a pretty sight too; that fourteen of 'em marchin' Indgian life arter milkmin', down to that are madder. Whicenever you see a place snugged up and lookin' like that are, depend on it the folks are of the right kind. Them flowers too, and that are honeysuckle, and rose bushes, show the family

are brought up right; somethin' to do at home, instead of racin' about to quiltn' parties, huskin' frolics, gossippin', talkin' scandal, and neglectin' their business. Then little matters are like throwin' up straws, they show which way the wind is.—When galls attend to them are things, it shews that they are what our minister used to call, "right minded." It keeps them busy, and when folks are busy, they ha'n't time to get into mischief; and it amuses them too, and keeps the dear little critters healthy and cheerful.—*Sam Slick, second series.*

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Do you see them are country galls there, said Mr Slick, how they are tricked out in silks, and touch'd off with lace and riband to the nine's, a mincin' along with parasols in their hands, as if they were afraid the sun would melt them like wax, or take the color out of their faces, like a printed cotton blind? Well, that's gist the ruin of this country.

It ain't poverty the blue noses have to fear, for that they needn't know without they choose to make acquaintances with it; but it's gentility.—They go the whole hog in this country, you may depend. They ain't content to appear what they be, but want to be what they ain't; they live too extravagant, and dress too extravagant, and won't do what's the only thing that will support this extravagance; that is, be industrious. Gist go into one of the meeting houses, back here in the woods, where there ought to be nothin' but homespun cloth, and home made stuffs and bonnets, and see the leg-horn and palm-trees, and silks and shalleys, merinos, gauzes, and blonds, assembled there, enough to buy the best farm in the settlement. There's somethin' not altogether gist right in this.—*Samuel Slick, second series.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A drunken fellow, not long since, staggered into one of our most respectable victuallin' cellars, and greeted the attendant with a familiar 'how are you?' 'Who are you,' said the host, 'are you drunk?' 'Aye,' said the bacchanalian, 'drunk enough! and have been every day for two years! My brother Josh and I am engaged in the temperance cause; he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance. Now shant we get up a reformation.'

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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[NO. 14.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

"———Let one great day
To celebrated sports and floral play
Be set aside!"

The annual exhibition of Flowers and Fruits by the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, took place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

The specimens of Fruit (the particulars of which are here withgiven by the Chairman of the Fruit Committee) were very fine, and exceeded, both in quantity and quality those of any former season.

Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, and the continued drought in July and August, Autumn's Queen, the gorgeous Dahlia, did not appear at the exhibition in all her glory. But notwithstanding the almost total failure of the Dahlia bloom, the floral part of the show was much better than our friends or ourselves anticipated. When it was made known to the cultivators, and to the lovers of flowers, that the place of the Dahlia must be filled up, by such cut flowers as could be procured, the disposition to contribute became general, and the supply was equal to our wants. Before the appointed hour had arrived to open the Rooms for the public, every vial, dish and basket, was filled, and all was in readiness for the inspection, and we trust gratification, of the lovers of Flora and Pomona.

The contributors will please accept our thanks and acknowledgments, for their liberal contributions, and their kind aid. If we have omitted, in our annexed statement, the name of any contributor, or an account of any specimens sent for exhibition, we solicit the favor of a communication giving us a list of the plants or flowers omitted, that they may be added to our report.

From the Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury.

Pandanus utilis, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, *Araucaria excelsa*, (rare and valuable.) This is a most superb plant. The inhabitants of Chili call this noble ornament of their forests *araucanos*. "This genus" Sweet observes "may be termed the handsomest genus of plants with which we are acquainted." *Bignonia discolor*, *Acrostichum alciorne*, *Asplenium* (?) *Casuarina equisetifolia*.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq. Watertown.

Astræa Wallichii, *Epiphyllum Ackermani*, *Maranta zebra*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, (several pots in bloom,) *Hippeastrums*, (seedlings in bloom,) *Erica glauca*, *Alpinia mutans*, *Rochea falcata*, *Trevirana coccinea*, *Phenicia dactylifera*, *Hippeastrums*, (seedlings in bloom,) *Mespilus* (?) and a fine cut blossom of *Crimum anabile*.

From Marshall P. Wilder, Esq. of Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester.

Stanhopea quadricornis, (Air plant from South America in fine bloom.) "The true species of this

genus," says Loudon, "are beyond comparison the most delightful productions of the vegetable world." This specimen was very beautiful, and was greatly admired. *Maranta zebra*, *Acacia*, (four varieties,) *Ardisia crenulata*, *Mannettia glabra*, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, *Nerine Fothergillii*, &c.

From John Lemist, Esq. of Roxbury.

Citrus myrtifolia, (two plants,) *Erica cruenta*, (two plants,) *Cycas revoluta*, *Ilex aureo-marginata*, and a very splendid Bouquet.

From Mrs Bigelow, of Medford, two very fine specimens of *Cupressus stricta*. These plants were placed at the entrance of the rooms and made a handsome appearance.

From John C. Gray, Esq.

Two very fine specimens of *Cockscomb*.

From the Botanic Garden Cambridge, by Mr W. E. Carter.

Ficus elastica, *Ficus australis*, *Diosma ericoides*, *Taxus Chinensis*, *Streitzia regina*, *Bignonia Evansiana*, *Laurus crassifolia*, do. evaltata, do. indica, *Banksia*, *Rhododendron arboreum*, do. hybridum, *Eugenia australis*, *Pelargonium*, *Erica Caffra*, do. concinna, *Erica empetroides*, *Myrtus flora pleno*, do. narrow leaved, three seedling *Camellia japonica*, *Metrosideros saligna*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Bauera rubrifolia*, *Acacia divaricata*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Eucalyptus perfoliata*, *Ilex crassifolia*, *Morus mucronata*, *Melastoma nepalensis*, *Acacia* (?) do. saligna, *Hakea*, Double flowering *Myrtle*, *Acacia decipiens*, *Petunia hybrida*, *Fuschia grandiflora*, *Lantana Cammara*, *Melaleuca tenuifolia*, *Calothamnus pubescens*, do. quadrifida, *Menziesia globularis*, *Bouvardia coccinea*, *Beaufortea decussata*.

From Messrs Winship of Brighton.

Cassia sopheræ, *Citrus nobilis minor*, in fine fruit, *Eugenia Australis*, *Agave Americana variegata*, *Sparmannia africana*, 2 varieties of *Cyclamen persicum*, *Vinea rosea*, *Aucuba japonica*, *Gloxinia speciosa*, *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Maranta zebra*, *Erica gracilis*, and spuria, *rallota purpurea*, *Merpilus japonica*, *Atriplex halimus*, *Asclepias persicifolia*, *Begonia argyrostigma*, *Ficus elasticus*, *Daphne variegata*, *Laurus*, *communis fol* : *variegata*, *Ruscus*, *racemosus* in fruit, *Melaleuca diosmefolia*.

From Mr H. Bowditch, Boston.

Five specimens of *Myrtles* and *Orange trees* in fruit, *Aloysia citriodora*, *Fuchsia*, *Erica*, *Acacia*, &c.

From Messrs Hovey, *Oxalis Bowellii*.

From Jno. Hovey, Roxbury.

Yellow tea rose, *Verbena melindre*, *Passiflora racemosa*.

From Mr Mason of Charlestown.

Phylica ericoides, *Acacia armata*, and two other varieties, *Verbena melindre*, great variety of double tea week stocks, *Viburnum tinus*, three varieties of *Erica*, *Rhododendron arboreum*, *Orange tree* with fruit, and *Diosma ericoides*.

From Mr William Meller, Roxbury, four plants *Citrus Decumana*.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline.

A fine specimen of *Yucca* and other plants.

From Thomas Lee, Esq. Brookline, several beautiful little plants in bloom and a great variety of cut flowers, *Roses*, &c.

From J. D. H. Williams, Esq. Roxbury, *Taxus communis*, *Callistenum lanceolatum*.

From Mr T. Rundle, Fig and Dwarf apple tree, both in fruit.

From Mr John Arnold, Boston, *Camellia japonica alba pleno*, in fine bloom.

DAHLIAS.—From Col. Wilder, var. *Suffolk Hero*, *Elphinstones Diana*, do. *purple Perfection*, *Marquis of Northampton*, *Conqueror of Europe*, *Brown's quilled Perfection*, &c.

From E. Breed, Esq. Charlestown.
Widnall's Triumphant.

From Messrs Hovey, var. *Mrs Rushton*, *Liberty*, *Juliet*, *Rival Yellow*, *Middlesex Rival*, *Conqueror of Europe*, *Rosa Superba*, *Ruby*, *Diadema of Flora*, &c.

From Dr J. C. Howard, var. *Prince George*, *Ophelia*, *Royal William*, *Countess of Liverpool*, *Dennisii*, *Beauty of Cambridge*, *Desdemona*, *Alba purpurea*, *Picta formosissima*, *Lady Fordwich*, &c.

From Messrs Winship, var. *Countess of Liverpool*, *Royal William*, *Barrett's Susanna*, *Prince George of Cumberland*, *Dutchess of Buccleugh*, &c.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by Mr W. E. Carter, *Dennis's Perfection*, *Lord Liverpool*, *Dennisii*, *Countess of Liverpool*, *Prince George*, *Ophelia*, *Mrs Broadwood*, *Desdemona*, *Augusta*, *Picta formosissima*.

From Mr Jno Richardson, Dorchester, var. *Lord Liverpool*, *Countess of Mansfield*, *Dennisii*.

From W. Phipps, Esq. and W. Farnsworth, Esq. of Roxbury, each a few fine flowers.

From Messrs O. and W. Wales of Dorchester, var. *Red Rover*, *Lady Fordwich*, *Widnall's Perfection*, *Dennisii*, and *Dutchess of Buccleugh*.

On the second and third days of exhibition, there was a basket of choice specimens handed to the committee, with a request that they should be placed in the stands incog. The request was complied with. All that we feel permitted to say in our report is, that the flowers were much admired; we classed them among the fairest of the fair.

By Samuel Walker of Roxbury, var. *Napoleon*, *Desdemona*, *Dennisii*, *King of Dahlias*, *Metropolitan*, *Calypto*, *Widnall's Perfection*, *Mrs Broadwood*, *Dutchess of Buccleugh*, *Jackson's Rival Yellow*, *Lady Ann*, *Douglas Glory*, *Belledonna*, *Autro purpurea*, *Granta*, *Well's white*, *Harding's bride*, *Ophelia*, *Beauty of Cambridge*, *Urania*, *Barrett's Susanna*, and *Beauty of Bedford*.

BOUQUETS.—From Mrs. J. H. Gardner, of Roxbury; Dr J. C. Howard of Brookline; John Lemist, Esq. of Roxbury; W. E. Carter of Cambridge; Messrs Hovey, and S. Sweetser, Esq. of Cambridgeport; Messrs Winship, Brighton, W. Kenrick, Newton, and S. Walker.

A small bouquet, presented by Mrs. E. Breed,

of Charlestown, containing specimens of *Stapelia pulchella*, and *Bignonia Evansiana*, was much admired.

Cut flowers of various descriptions from T. Lee, Esq. Col. Wilder, E. Breed, Esq. Hon. E. Vose, Messrs Richardson, Phipps, Farnsworth, Gardener, Sweetser, Breck, Warren, Winship, Hovey and Co. Jno. Hovey, Mason, Miller, and Carter.

From Joseph Breck & Co., a superb collection of German Asters of every variety. Thirteen distinct varieties of *Zinnia elegans*, of the following colors:—white, blush, pink, violet, light purple, dark purple, salmon, yellow, orange, light scarlet, dark scarlet, light crimson, and deep crimson.—Specimens of *Euphorbia variegata*, *Centaureis* of sorts; improved variegated, and other Marigolds, together with great a variety of other annuals, and cut flowers.

The wreaths were made and presented by Messrs D. Haggerston, J. W. Russell, and E. Sayers.

We shall close our report with a few brief remarks, and some quotations from various authors on the love, and use made of flowers by the inhabitants of several parts of the world.

"Flowers!" says Mr Bowring, "what a hundred associations the word brings to my mind! Of what countless songs, sweet and sacred, delicate and divine, are they the subject! A flower in England, [and we will add America,] is something to the botanist,—but only if it be rare; to the florist,—but only if it be beautiful: even the poet and the moralizer seldom bend down to its eloquent silence. The peasant never utters to it an ejaculation—the ploughman (all but one) carelessly tears it up with his share—no maiden thinks of wreathing it—no youth aspires to wear it: but in Spain ten to one but it becomes a minister of love, that it hears the voice of poetry, that it crowns the brow of beauty. Thus how sweetly an anonymous cancionero sings:

"Put on your brightest richest dress,
Wear all your gems, blest vale of ours!
My fair one comes in her loveliness,
She comes to gather flowers.

"Garland me wreaths, thou fertile vale;
Woods of green your coronets bring;
Pinks of red, and lilies pale,
Come with your fragrant offering.
Mingle your charms of hue and smell,
Which Flora wakes in her spring-tide hours!
My fair one comes across the dell,
She comes to gather flowers.

"Twilight of morn! from thy misty tower
Seatter the trembling pearls around,
Hang up thy gems on fruit and flower,
Bespangle the dewy ground!
Phœbus, rest on thy ruby wheels—
Look, and envy this world of ours;
For my fair one now descends the hills,
She comes to gather flowers.

"List! for the breeze on wings serene
Through the light foliage soils;
Hidden amidst the forest's den
Warble the nightingales!
Hailing the glorious birth of day
With music's best, divinest powers,
Hither my fair one bends her way,
She comes to gather flowers."

LONDON MAGAZINE, *Spanish Romances*, No. 3.

It was, perhaps, the general power of sympathy

upon the subject of plants, which caused them to be connected with some of the earliest events that history records. The mythologies of all nations are full of them; and in all times they have been associated with the soldiery, the government, and the arts. Thus the patriot was crowned with oak; the hero and the poet with bay; and beauty with the myrtle. Peace had her olive; Bacchus his ivy; and whole groves of oak-trees were thought to send out oracular voices in the winds. One of the most pleasing parts of state-splendor has been associated with flowers, as Shakspeare seems to have had in his mind when he wrote that beautiful line respecting the accomplished prince, Hamlet:

"The expectancy and rose of the fair state"

It was this that brought the gentle family of roses into such unnatural broils in the civil wars; and still the united countries of Great Britain have each a floral emblem: Scotland has its thistle, Ireland its shamrock, and England the rose. France, under the Bourbons, had the golden lily.

The different festivals in England, have each their own peculiar plant or plants, to be used in their celebration; at Easter the willow as a substitute for the palm; at Christmas, the holly and the mistletoe; on May-day every flower in bloom, but particularly the hawthorn or May-bush. In Persia they have a festival called the Feast of Roses, which lasts the whole time they are in bloom. Formerly, it was the custom, and still is in some parts of the country, to scatter flowers on the celebration of a wedding, a christening, or even of a funeral.

It was formerly the custom also, to carry garlands before the bier of a maiden, and to hang them, and scatter flowers over her grave:

The Queen scattering flowers:

"Sweets to the sweet. Farewell!
I hoped thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid,
And not have strewed thy grave."

HAMLET, Act v. Scene 1.

In Tripoli, on the celebration of a wedding, the baskets of sweetmeats, &c. sent as wedding presents, are covered with flowers; and although it is well known that they frequently communicate the plague, the inhabitants will even prefer running the risk, when that dreadful disease is abroad, rather than lose the enjoyment they have in their love of flowers. When a woman in Tripoli dies, a large bouquet of fresh flowers, if they can be procured, if not, of artificial, is fastened at the head of her coffin. Upon the death of a Moorish lady of quality, every place is filled with fresh flowers and burning perfumes: at the head of the body is placed a large bouquet, of part artificial, and part natural, and richly ornamented with silver: and additions are continually made to it. The author who describes these customs also mentions a lady of high rank, who regularly attended the tomb of her daughter, who had been three years dead; she always kept it in repair, and, with the exception of the great mosque, it was one of the grandest in Tripoli. From the time of the young lady's death, the tomb had always been supplied with the most expensive flowers, placed in beautiful vases; and, in addition to these, a great quantity of fresh Arabian Jessamines, threaded on thin slips of the palm-leaf, were hung in festoons and tassels about this revered sepulchre. The mausoleum of the royal family, which is called the *Turban*, is of the purest white marble, and is filled with an immense quantity of fresh flowers; most of the tombs being

dressed with festoons of Arabian Jessamine and large bunches of variegated flowers, consisting of Orange, Myrtle, Red and White Roses, &c. They afford a perfume which those who are not habituated to such choice flowers can scarcely conceive. The tombs are mostly of white, a few inlaid with colored marble. A manuscript Bible, which was presented by a Jew to the Synagogue, was adorned with flowers; and silver vases filled with flowers were placed upon the ark which contained the sacred V.S.*

The ancients used wreaths of flowers in their entertainments, not only for pleasure, but also from a notion that their odour prevented the wine from intoxicating them; they used other perfumes on the same account. Beds of flowers are not merely fictitious. The Highlanders of Scotland commonly sleep on heath, which is said to make a delicious bed; and beds are, in Italy, often filled with the leaves of trees, instead of down or feathers. It is an old joke against the offensive Sybarites, that one of them complaining he had not slept all night, and being asked the reason why, said that a rose-leaf had got folded under him.

In Naples, and in the vale of Cachemere (I have been told also that it sometimes occurs in Chester,) gardens are formed on the roofs of houses: "On a standing roof of wood is laid a covering of fine earth, which shelters the building from the great quantity of snow that falls in the winter season. This fence communicates an equal warmth in winter, as a refreshing coolness in summer, when the tops of the houses, which are planted with a variety of flowers, exhibit at a distance the spacious view of a beautiful chequered parterre." The famous hanging gardens of Babylon were on the enormous walls of that city.

A garden usually makes a part of every Paradise, even of Mahomet's, from which women are excluded,—women, whom gallantry has so associated with flowers, that we are told, in the Malay language, one word serves for both.† In Milton's Paradise, the occupation of Adam and Eve was to tend the flowers, to prune the luxuriant branches, and support the roses, heavy with beauty. Poets have taken pleasure in painting gardens in all the brilliancy of imagination. See the garden of Alcinoüs in Homer's *Odyssey*; those of Morgana, Alcina, and Armida, in the Italian poets: the gardens fair

"Of Hesperus and his daughters three,
Who sing about the golden tree;"

and Proserpina's garden, and the Bower of Bliss in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*. The very mention of their name seems to embower one in leaves and blossoms.

It is a matter of some taste to arrange a bouquet of flowers judiciously; even in language, we have a finer idea of colours, when such are placed together as look well together in substance. Do we read of white, purple, red, and yellow flowers, they do not present to us so exquisite a picture, as if we read of yellow and purple, white and red. Their arrangement has been happily touched upon by some of our poets:

"Th' Azores send
Their jessamine; her jessamine, remote
Caffira: foreigners from many lands,
They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre

* See Tully's Narrative of a Residence in Tripoli. † See Lalla Rookh, page 303. Sixth edition.

Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass
But by a master's hand, disposing well
The gay diversities of leaf and flower,
Must lend its aid t' illustrate all their charms,
And dress the regular, yet various scene.
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van
The dwarfish; in the rear retired, but still
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand."

COWPER.

What is here said on the subject of arrangement is of course addressed to those who are unacquainted with botany; those who study that delightful science will, most probably, prefer a botanical arrangement, observing however to place the smaller plants of each division next the spectator, and thus proceeding gradually to the tallest and most distant; so that the several divisions will form strips irregular in their width.

A friend has obliged me, says a celebrated writer, with the following lines, paraphrased from the Greek of Meleager. "This delicious little Greek poem," says he, "is one of those which I always seem to scent the very odor of, as if I held a bunch of flowers to my face.

"A flowery crown will I compose—

I'll weave the crocus, weave the rose;

I'll weave narcissus, newly wet,

The hyacinth, and violet;

And myrtle shall supply me green,

And lilies laugh in light between:

That the rich tendrils of my beauty's hair

May burst into their crowning flowers, and light the painted air."

Per order,

S. WALKER,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The exhibition of the fruits, of all kinds, far surpassed that of all former years, not only in the variety, but also in the increased proportion of the new and finest kinds which never yet have been seen or known at any former exhibition. Generally speaking, all the fruits which were on these days exhibited, were fine. The fruits offered by Messrs Manning and Ives, whose gardens are contiguous, occupied nearly the whole of the Western table, and amongst those especially of Mr Manning were many of the new kinds of Pears, so lately introduced, and which are now fast coming into bearing. These above constituted the finest selection of the kind, which has ever yet been witnessed in the country.

The following is the account of the exhibition.

From the Hon. John Lowell, specimens of two varieties of Pears; one the *Beurre Spence*, which M. Van Mons had once designated as the finest pear he had ever raised; the specimen an oblong good sized fruit, contracted near the summit, of a yellow russet color, the flavor delicious. Also the *Beurre Crappeaux*, another variety sent to Mr Lowell by the Chevalier Parmentier of Engbien; a fruit of medium size and turbinate form, bright scarlet next the sun and yellow in the shade, *beurre* and of delicious flavor.

From the Hon. Mr Vose, President of the Society.

Pears.—Williams Bon Chretien, Andrews, Passe Colmar, Lewis, Napoleon, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Urbaniste, Brocaus Bergamotte, Julienne, Mouille Bouche.

Apples.—Hawthorndean, English Codlin, Large Red Sweeting.

Peaches.—Grosse Mignonne, George IV., Red and Yellow Rarierpe.

Grapes.—Chasselas; and an ornamented basket of fruit.

Melons.—A fine large yellow variety of the Rock Melon from Paris.

Presented by S. Walker, from the garden of Madam Eustis, Roxbury, a fine specimen of Sweet-water *Grapes*, of out-door culture. Also a large basket of fine *Peaches*.

From J. L. Moffat, Esq. Roxbury, a basket of yellow Tomatoes.

From Enoch Barlett, Esq. Vice President of the Society.

Pears.—Bartlett or Williams Bon Chretien, Sylvanche Vert, Wurttemberg, formerly received as Capiaumont, Dix.

Apples.—Ribston Pippin.

Lemon Peach.

From Mr Downer, a variety of fine fruits as follows.

Pears.—Heathcot, *Beurre d'Aremberg*, *Passe Colmar*, Dix, Knight's seedling, *Bezi Vaet*, *Forelle*, Iron, Lewis, *Catillac*, *Beurre Diel*, *Roi de Wurtemberg*, Williams Bon Chretien, Andrews Moorwood Egg, and Wilkinson.

Apples.—Pumpkin sweeting, Siberian Crab, *Pomme d'api*, Pound, Porter, Seaver sweet, Hales, Lyscom, None such, Gardener's sweeting, Spice and other varieties.

Grapes.—Isabella, Catawba, Miller's Burgundy, white Chasselas and another variety, all from the open air.

Peaches.—Rarierpe.

From Mr Richards, numerous fine specimens as follows.

Pears.—Howard.

Apples.—Ribstone pippin, and Fall Sops of wine.

Peaches.—Two varieties, one a seedling.

From Messrs Winship of Brighton, beautiful specimens of the *Shepardia Eleagnoides*, consisting of branches loaded with fruit; the fruit fine for jellies and preserves, and highly grateful to the taste when ameliorated by frost.

From William Oliver, Esq. of Dorchester.

Pears.—Dix, Wurttemberg, Broca's Bergamotte, St. Ghislain, Duchesse D'Angouleme.

Peaches.—President, Petite Mignonne.

Grapes.—Chasselas, very fine, open culture.

From Mrs Bourne of Boston, Clingstone peach. From Mr John Arnold of Milton.

Grapes.—Black Hamburg, two fine clusters, one weighing 2 3-4 lbs., and the other 3 3-4 lbs.; also fine clusters of the Muscat of Lunel.

From Mr George Newhall of Dorchester.

Pears.—Wurttemberg and Fulton, Williams Bon Chretien, and Broca's Bergamotte.

Apples.—Porter and Pearmain.

Peaches.—Jacques Rarierpe, Moore's Rarierpe, Yellow Red Rarierpe, a seedling variety, also another large Yellow Seedling Rarierpe, very fine.

From E. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown.

Pears.—Orange, Julienne, Seckel, Duchesse D'Angouleme, and Williams Bon Chretien.

Plums.—Green Gage.

Grapes.—White, Muscat of Alexandria, and a basket containing fine peaches and a variety of other fruits.

From Mr Wm. Meller of Roxbury.

Grapes.—Black Hamburg, and Sweet Water.

Peaches.—Seedling varieties.

From Mr Joseph Balch of Roxbury.
Pears.—Blauquette, Williams Bon Chretien, and a variety from France.

Apples.—A variety from England.

Grapes.—A basket of Black Hamburg, and Black Prince, &c. all fine.

From Messrs Mason of the Charlestown vineyard.

Grapes.—Purple Constantia, Lombardy, Black Hamburg, and White Chasselas. All affording ample evidence of the most skilful cultivation.

From Isaac P. Davis, Esq. of the city. A superb Black Apple, resembling polished ebony. A most beautiful fruit from the garden of Mr Cushing at Belmont, from a dwarf tree received from France, and said to be of American origin, name unknown.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, in Brookline.
Pears.—Golden *Beurre*, Cambridge, St. Michael, *Beurre Rouge*, and Bergamotte.

Apples.—Maiden's Blush or Hawthorndean, Greening, and Ruddy Greening.

Grapes.—Miller's Burgundy, White Chasselas, and Black Hamburg, two splendid bunches of the latter on one lateral shoot, weighing together 5 lbs. and 4 oz.; also, from out of door culture, Sweet-water, and Isabella.

Col. M. P. Wilder, sent for exhibition the following kinds of fruit.

Pears.—D'Aremberg, Belle et Bonne, Alpha, Gloux, Merceau, *Buerre Thouin*, St. Michael, Archangel, D'Amaulis, *Beurre Von Marum*, Bergamotte de Paques, Bourgeois of Boston, *Passe Colmar*, Sageret Easter *Buerre*, Heathcot, Wurttemberg, *Beurre Diel*, Bleeckers Meadow, a pear imported for Urbaniste, and a pear name unknown from France. Fortune, a new and celebrated pear, but not yet at maturity; also Kenrick Pear from Van Mons, but may be wrong.

Plums.—Coes Golden Drop. Also the Black Rock musk melon.

From Mr B. V. French from his estate in Braintree, the following kinds.

Pears.—Cushing, Harvard, Wilkinson, Roman *Beurre*, Long Green, Saint Lezain, Old winter, *Roi de Wurtemberg*, Williams Bon Chretien, Tillington, Spanish Bon Chretien, King's Bon Chretien.

Apples.—Monstrous Pippin, Yellow Bellflower Orley Pippin, Mela Carla, Fameuse, Duke of Wellington, Hawthorndean, Fall Sopsavine, Garden Royal, Devonshire Quarendon, Porter, Dutch Codlin, Garden Striped, Yellow Newton Pippin, Sweet Greening, Nonsuch, Sour sweet, Black Apple, Contepundu Plat, Well's pippin, Royal do, Scarlet nonpareil, English do., Danvers sweet, Red Doctor, High top sweeting, Esopus Spitzenberg, Green's everlasting, Bun, Newark King, Snow, King of the Pippins, Fearn's pippin, Conway, Osgood, Ribstone pippin, Alexander, Vandevere, Jonathian, Surprise, Priestley, Moor's red winter, Cumberland spice, Pumpkin spice, Mela de Rosemarino, French Bellflower, Golden Reinett, Reinett de Autom, Templeton winter sweet, Russett, Long Nonsuch, Old Pearmain, Side hill, Lady finger, Greening, Lewis, French's sweet, Seaver sweet, York russett, Downton pippin, Pomme d'api, Siberian Crab, Murphy, Burraove, Virginia, Rock, Adam's sweeting, Red Calville.

Melons.—Long Carolina water, Pine, Green Flesh.

Plums.—Red Queen's Mother, a fine fruit.

From Mr Ebenezer Holden of Dorchester, Porter apples, a beautiful specimen.

From Dr J. Greene of Groton, the Foundling apple, a fine looking large red fruit.

From Dr Joel Burnett of Southboro', specimens of Burnet pear.

From William Kenrick, Duchesse D'Angouleme pear.

From Mr John Rayner, Brown's Buerre, Broca's Bergamotte, and St. Mibhael pears.

From Mr Haggerston.

Grapes.—Black Hamburg, &c. from the garden of Mr Cushing at Belmont, specimens of the most perfect cultivation.

From Dr Z. B. Adams from his garden in Pearl street. Fine specimens of the old St. Michael which is still generally fine in cities. Also Seckel.

From Mr Richard Ward of Roxbury.

Pears.—Seckel, Williams Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Andrews, and Pondlilly, Wurtemberg, and Bergamotte.

Peaches.—Old Mixon, Red Rarieripe, Sweetwater, Yellow Rarieripe, White do., Cooledges Favorite, Jacques, Franklin Seedling.

From Mr A. D. Williams.

Pears.—Williams Bon Chretien, Summer Thorn, Harvard; also a seedling pear, small, turbinate in form, and handsome, fine scarlet next the sun.

Apples.—Fall, Sopsavine, Porter, and Horn Apple, a large red beautiful fruit.

Grapes.—Several very large and beautiful clusters of Black Hamburg.

From Mr Sweetser of Cambridgeport.

Pears.—Fulton, Andrews, Chelmsford, Julienne, Seckel, and Williams Bon Chretien.

From Mr John Barnard of Dorchester, a pear for a new variety.

From Mr Eames of Framingham, specimens of an apple from Detroit, a large, splendid red fruit.

From Mr Rufus Howe of Dorchester, Urbaniste Pears.

From Mr Joshua Gardner, Dorchester.

Pears.—Cushing.

Apples.—Gravenstein, and Pomme D'Api or Lady Apple, beautiful specimens.

From Mr George Brown, Beverly.

Pears.—A variety without name from France, said to be fine; a variety from Holland, a winter fruit, Seckel, and Brown Buerre.

Apples.—A large fine Sweeting, a superior fruit, Pomme D'Api, and the Drap D'Or of France.

From Mr J. Hovey, a basket of Grapes of out of door cultivation.

From C. F. W. of Charlestown, Isabella Grapes.

From Mr Alexander McLennan, from Oaklands in Watertown, Pomme D'Api and a variety of fine Peaches, &c.

From Mr Charles Johnson of Weston, and from the farm formerly owned by Capt. John Mackay of the city, Hawthorndean apples, very beautiful.

From Mrs T. Bigelow of Medford.

Apples.—Monstrous Pippin, and beautiful specimens of Red apples from France.

Peaches.—some fine specimens.

Grapes.—Fine Chasselas, and Black Hamburg, Shaddocks very large, from her green-house, a variety of the *citrus* or orange tribe.

From the garden of Mr Lemist of Roxbury, fine Black Hamburg grapes; also a tree of the lime in fruit.

From Mr Samuel Pond, from his garden at Cambridgeport.

Pears.—Beurre Diel, Cushing, Wurtemberg, and Andrews.

Plums.—White Gage, and a variety supposed to be Hulings superb, Corse's Field Marshal, Blue Imperatrice, a fine fruit which sometimes has been called Semiana; also Duane's Purple Plum. All the Plums exhibited by Mr Pond were exceedingly fine; and Duane's Purple was very large and superb. Mr Pond has been very successful with Plums, having raised large quantities of this fine fruit during the past season. His situation is highly protected, the soil low, flat, moist, and but recently reclaimed from a salt marsh. Though very bad and not at all suited to the Peach it proves fine for the Plum.

From L. Baldwin, Esq. of Brighton.

Apples.—specimens of very large Red, of fine appearance.

From Mr John Hill of West Cambridge, Lemon Rarieripe so called, a synonyme of Yellow Red Rarieripe, the specimens very superb. This is one of the finest of all Peaches.

From Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, from his garden at Brighton, an ornamented basket of fruit as follows.

Pears.—Seckel.

Apples.—Baldwin, Greening, Autumn superb, Porter, Lady apple, Siberian Crab.

Peaches.—Royal George, George IV. Melacaton, Royal Kensington, Warren's Favorite.

Plums.—Danson.

Melons.—Cantaloupe, and Green Citron.

Grapes.—Chasselas, Black Hamburg, Purple, Malaga, and Isabella.

Mr Cooledge, from his garden in Cambridge street, Boston.

Plums.—A fine looking yellow, oblong, and excellent fruit.

From Messrs S. & G. Hyde of Newton, a large collection of fine fruit of varieties as follows.

Pears.—Forelle, Seckel, Coffins Virgalieu, Urbaniste, Tucker's Bon Chretien.

Apples.—Doctor Sweeting, High Top Sweeting, Winter Pumpkin Sweeting, Fall Sopsavine, Pound apple, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Greening from South Reading, Dutch Codlin, Flanders Pippin, Gravenstein, Smith's Gilliflower, Berlin apple, Ben apple, Peony apple, Vandevere, July flower, Bough Harvest, Fenler Sapsons, Coggswell, Grand Schem, Red Calville, Washington Pearmain, Lyscom, Scalloped Gilliflower. This last with many others were very beautiful.

Also *Watermelons*, of extraordinary size, one weighing 39 3-4 lbs. and one 44 3-4 lbs.

From Mr Philip P. Spaulding of Chelmsford.

Apples.—A seedling Green apple, and another seedling fruit, also a new French fruit called Mons le Cure, and another, De Marseilles, a noble large red fruit of fine flavor.

From Mr Ives from his garden in Dearborn street, Salem.

Pears.—Beurre Capiaumont of Van Mons, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Raymond, Beurre Bosc, Andrews, Bleeckers Meadow, Bourgomestre of Boston, Napoleon, St. Germain Panache or striped St. Germain, a new and curious striped fruit, similar in form to St. Germain, but the specimens were not quite so large. Passe Colmar, Cushing, Lewis, and a new Flemish variety, name lost.

Apples.—Pickman, Swaar, Michael Henry Pippin, Mela Carla, but not that kind which has been so lately received from the London Horticultural Society; Wellington, Rambo or Romanite, Carhouse or Gilpin, Bullocks Pippin.

From Mr Manning from his garden, Dearborn street, Salem, the following specimens, many of them new and rare and such as have never yet been produced in this country.

Pears.—Andrews, Green Catherine of Cox, Jackman's Melting, large and handsome, Autumn, superb, Belle Lucrative, Belle et Bonne, Beurre Diel, Easter Bourre, Brown Bourre large and handsome, from Standard Tree, Bezi Montigny, Bishop's Thumb, Bleeckers Meadow, Bon Chretien Fondante, Williams' Bon Chretien, Spanish Bon Chretien, Fondante d'Brest, Catillac, Cumberland, Cushing, Doynne Gris, D'Angouleme, Glout Morceau, Henry Sugar, Hason's Incomparable, Harvard, Green Quatre, Jalousie, Johonnot, Lewis, Marie Louise, Messin Jean, Long Green of Coxe, Long Green of Autumn of new edition of Duhamel, Naumkeag, Newtown Vergaleau, Winter Orange, Passe Colmar, Popes Quaker, Prince St. Germain, Roussette de Rheims, Rousselette Panache, new, Winter Royal, St. Ghislain, Siuelle, Stevens' Genesee, new, Styrian, Surpass St. Germain, Swans Egg of Coxe, Egg Pear of Duhamel, Urbaniste, Washington, Beurre Bollwiller, Beurre Comte du Fresnel, Beurre Duval, Hooper's Bilboa, large and beautiful, new, Figue de Naples, Frederic of Prussia, Fulton, Garnstone, Green Pear of Yair, Josephine, Janenette, Austrasia, Sabine of the French, Louise Bonne of Jersey, fine, large, great bearer, new, Roi de Wurtemberg, Present Royal of Naples, Reine des Poires, Surpass Vergoleuse, Beurre Van Marum, Webber's Yellow Autumnal, Alpha, Brugmansbirne, English Autumn Bergamotte, French Autumn Bergamotte, Bezi de Chaumontelle, Crasane, Knight's seedling, Coffin's Vergouleuse, Petre, very superior, great bearer, Striped Long Green, Wilkinson, Ronville, Cassolette, Summer Thorn of Thoulouse, Doyenne Blanc.—84.

Apples.—Cambuthethan Pippin, Crownshield Sweet, new seedling fine, two sorts new seedling Crabs, Rambuour d'ete, Orttley Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Fall Harvey, Swaar, Yellow Bellflower, Blue Pearmain, Murphy new, fine, large, Putnam's Harvey.—13.

From Mr J. Clapp, South Reading; 3 fine Melons, beautiful Peaches, Siberian Crabs and Lady Apples, York Russet, basket containing Apples, Grapes and Peaches, Platts Bergamotte.

From Jacob Dean, Mansfield, Mass.; Pine apple Peaches, Hay Boy's, Golden Sweet, Golden Russet Apples, large Early Peaches.

From Thomas Banks, Roxbury; seedling Pear, Beurre du Roi, Andrews, Bargonaster, St. Michael's, Hunt's Connecticut Pears, and Red Calville Apples.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton; Pumpkin Sweet Apples, Kenrick's Heath Peaches, and fine Orange Quince.

From Dr Howard, Cambridge; 2 baskets containing variety of Pears, Apples, Nectarines, &c.

Large basket of Sweetwater Grapes, raised in the open ground by Wm. Oliver, Esq.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK,
Chairman.

Sept. 28, 1838.

VISIT TO THE FARM OF B. V. FRENCH, Esq.
MOUNT MONATIQUOT, BRAINTREE.

We have had the pleasure of a call at the farm of B. V. French, Esq. of Baintree, who is well known to the horticultural community as a gentleman who has devoted much time to the cultivation of fine fruits, especially the pear and apple. His farm contains about 100 acres, naturally a cold unpromising soil, but by good management has been brought into a highly productive state. The improvements made upon it since it came into his possession, about 14 years, have been very great, and consist of clearing the ground of stones, draining, walls, gates, barns and other out buildings, and cellars for fruit, vegetables, manure, &c., and above all in the extensive collection of choice fruits. These improvements have been accomplished by a steady system of operations, giving evidence of the perseverance and skill of the operator. His orchards cover an extent of 23 acres; most of the trees have been planted by his own hand. Not only have the principal nurseries of the United States, been laid under contribution for their choicest varieties, but those of France, Germany, and England have also contributed to make his assortment complete. In one field we were shown 140 standard pear trees of various sorts, many of them in a bearing state. Some of the apple trees we should judge, would produce the present year, four or five barrels each. Some of the Baldwins presented as beautiful a sight as any thing of the sort we have ever seen, loaded with their showy fruit so heavily, that it had been necessary to prop them up, to prevent the destruction of the trees; even the sight itself, richly repays all the pains that have been taken to rear the trees. In looking over his orchard, and calculating the probable increasing annual profits, which may reasonably be expected for an age to come, we could not help wondering at the indolence and want of foresight in many of our farmers, in suffering fruit of a worthless character to remain to encumber the ground, when every healthy tree, however unpalatable its fruit, may be transformed by grafting, in three years time, into any desirable variety; or if necessary to set out young trees they may lay the foundation for a handsome income in their old age, or at least do much to benefit those who succeed them. Although pears and apples have received the principal attention, his place is well stocked with cherries, peaches, plums, quinces, &c. We were pleased also to observe, that while he has bestowed much attention upon fruit, the kitchen garden has not been neglected; but every vegetable desirable for the table had its appropriate place.

Mr French does not pretend to have much taste for flowers, yet he has set off a generous portion of ground which is devoted to their culture, well laid out, and well stocked with plants; but over this he holds no dominion; this he leaves to the management of the ladies. This is all right, every intelligent farmer, will encourage floriculture, and esteem it a pleasure to gratify and encourage a taste so pure and pleasing as the culture of flowers; and if he takes no delight himself in ornamenting his grounds, he will not prevent his wife and daughters from performing the pleasant task, by withholding the necessary funds and labor.

In the garden we noticed a neat apiary, but were sorry to learn that the bee moth had been very destructive to his bees. We were shown a board, the top of a hive, or some part of it, which had

been pierced like a riddle by these voracious vermin.

The poultry are well accommodated with a capacious yard, which appears to us much more economical than to let them run at large, destroying twice their value in the garden, besides the vexation it occasions a man to see them scratching up his plants.

His whole farm is enclosed with a substantial stone wall, and some portions upon the road are handsome faced. All his mowing lands and orchards are accommodated with gates, hung upon stone posts, and built in the nicest manner and so fixed that there is no danger of having any trouble from their swagging. With Mr French's permission we design to give a more particular description of his gates illustrated by plates in some future number, as we do not often see them that open and shut, so easy, and secure after they are shut as his.

The main pasture is divided in the centre by a stone wall, and each of the divisions is subdivided into three equal portions. The cattle are turned into each in succession, thereby making the most of the pasturing. In every department we witnessed the great advantage of system. A small river runs through this farm, known by the name of Monatiquot river—affording him a good mill privilege, plenty of water for cattle, accommodations for ducks, geese, &c. and adding much to the interest of his place.

In his efforts to raise wheat the present season he has had a complete failure, although a liberal application of lime and other manure was made, and the best variety of seed procured, yet he has had the mortification, after his field has exhibited the most flattering appearance, to see the whole of it blight, and totally fail; but having sowed a liberal allowance of clover seed, (at the rate of 22 lbs. to the acre,) he will not have occasion to say that his labor has been wholly in vain.

Our farmers do not generally allow sufficient clover seed to the acre, and are thereby great losers. The English sow from 20 to 28 lbs. where clover alone is sowed. In this case no other seed was sown. We have never seen a more promising field of clover.

The unfavorable season for the last two years and the failure of the corn crop in consequence, has led the agriculturalists to seek for an earlier variety. There was a great enquiry in a particular manner the last spring for seed corn. Mr French among others turned his attention to the subject, and fancied if he could procure the genuine golden Sioux from the north it would prove the variety wanted; this he procured with some difficulty; but not fancying it, he rejected it, with the exception of enough to plant one row. It is probably the same as the Dutton, but the specimen he obtained was much inferior to what is grown among us. He procured also some of the Parker corn so called, a beautiful variety to look at, with long ears, eight rows, and very large kernel. He planted about one half his field with the Parker corn and one half with the Dutton, with the exception of the one row of Sioux. Part of the Dutton corn was soaked in saltpetre water, the other was not; there was a striking difference in favor of that which had not been soaked. After examining critically the Sioux and Dutton, we do not hesitate to pronounce them to be the same originally; our Dutton is an improvement upon the Sioux, and we believe that after all that has been said, the Dutton is the most desirable variety, and shall recommend it before the

Parker or any other sort we are acquainted with, for our country.

We noticed an abundant supply of agricultural implements and tools of every description. The order in which they are kept is worthy of imitation. Even when there is a house for tools, as there is, or should be on every farm, we often see the implements and tools, thrown in promiscuously, without order, and to get at some particular tool, the whole must be overhauled; but here, we saw a room of ample dimensions, with a place for every thing—all arranged in order; the shovels, hoes, forks, rakes, &c. in separate racks; the ploughs, well cleaned, by themselves, and every article ready for service; a person acquainted with the place might place his hand upon any thing that was needed in the darkest night, if desirable.

As we were about to leave, Mr French introduced us into his library, and here we saw the secret spring which moved the operations without. We had the evidence before us that he is guilty of book-farming. We saw the place where his long winter evenings are passed, and now we were almost moved to envy. We noticed upon his table all the prominent agricultural periodicals of the day, and on his shelves were displayed a rare collection of agricultural books; the most conspicuous was the N. E. Farmer, in 16 volumes. After giving the library a hasty glance we were compelled to leave, regretting that we had no more time, as we might have spent half a day with much pleasure in looking over his books, and various curiosities with which his room is enriched.

As we returned home, we could not but reflect upon the importance of a steady, well directed system of efforts on the part of the husbandman, and how much may be accomplished by patience and perseverance guided by knowledge, in the course of a few years. J. B.

The Claremont Eagle chronicles a squash which grew in the garden of N. Whittlesey, in that town, and weighs one hundred and one pounds, and measures six feet in circumference! A squash was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Boston, this week, which grew in Cambridge, weighing one hundred and thirty pounds!

Messrs Faulkner and Colony of this town, have raised this season eight winter squashes from one hill, only two seeds being planted, weight as follows:—

Four middling sized ones—	
One weighing,	134
“ “	115
“ “	114
“ “	111
Total weight of the four,	474
Four small ones—	
One weighing,	58
“ “	52
“ “	47
“ “	47
Total weight of the four,	204
Weight of the first four,	474
Weight of the whole,	678

Now for Pumpkins. Mr Daniel Thompson of this town, has raised this season from one seed *thirty-nine* PUMPKINS, nineteen of which were ripe and sound, weighing altogether, *five hundred and thirty-one* pounds.—Keene Museum.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

No. IV.

In speaking of productive improvements we mentioned first the reclaiming or recovery of lands now laying waste, saturated with water, unenclosed, or in forest. Of land in this condition there is a very great amount in the State, as every considerable farmer may easily satisfy himself, if he will take the trouble of looking over his own premises. The facts in the case, the actual amount of land on almost every place, even of moderate extent, susceptible of being brought under cultivation and improvement, and rendered productive, would surprise almost any one, who would be at the pains to examine the subject: to go over every field and pasture, every wet meadow and woodland, and see how many pieces now make no return; and in how many instances the returns made are nothing compared with what they might be. We should in most cases do wrong to speak of them as returns; a return implies something first given; that is labor done or expense incurred in order to obtain it. Much of the land of which we are speaking, has never felt the hand of improvement; nor even so much as the lifting of a finger upon it. Men are fond of extending their territories; and of looking round upon a wide enclosure, whether cultivated or improved or not, and feeling like Alexander Selkirk on his island, that they are monarchs of all they survey. The rapacious propensity is not uncommon, which was ascribed to one man, who was determined, if possible, to possess all the land which joined his. It is often said, that it is better to cultivate a little land, and cultivate it well, than to cultivate a good deal poorly. We certainly agree to this; but we have another axiom, which we think quite as sound. In situations where farming is made a profession, where agriculture yields a fair compensation to labor, and labor and capital can be procured, it is best to cultivate a good deal of land, and cultivate it well. If agriculture is only a losing concern, then abandon it; for why should you expend time and care and money to no purpose; but if, like the other business pursuits of life, to persevering industry, a commendable and proper frugality, and the intelligent application of all available means to its successful prosecution, it yields a fair and liberal return, then pursue it with the industry, frugality and exertion and development of your powers and means, which are the indispensable elements of success in all other departments of active life.

We hold in the case of the farmer and the possessor of lands, as in all cases of other wealth, learning, or talent, that a serious moral responsibility rests upon him to use all these means for good. Among the Romans, six acres were the apportionment for a family, and deemed ample for their support. In our condition of society sixty will seldom suffice, and the nature of our institutions admits of no arbitrary division or restriction under the form of an agrarian law. We despair of a condition of society in which any improvement shall take place in the present form of holding and dividing the land, rejoicing most thankfully in the great advance made by a constitution of things, where the rights of primogeniture are not admitted, and no lengthened entailments are practicable. But this we hold as a high moral duty, that the possessor of land should, in all favorable circumstances, seek to render that land as productive as possible; and we hold it likewise matter of just regret, when large possessions, susceptible of improvement and of being made highly productive, are held by persons, who, like the dog in the man-

ger, will neither use nor suffer them to be used. In our country, where wild and unoccupied land is so abundant, and where there exists so great a disparity between the quantity of land and the labor available to make it productive, this is a point of far less importance than in countries where the population is redundant; but it would be well not to lose sight of the great principle that the possession of land rests upon a different basis from that of other property. Wealth, which a man creates by his labor, as bread is the product of his own cultivation, the fruit and clothing raised and framed by his own industry it would seem might, as much as his own person, be claimed as legitimately his own; and so too the money, which represents the accumulations of former labor. But property in the land itself, which he in no sense creates, and which is given to man as a common field of labor, and a common source of subsistence, is appropriated and enclosed on grounds of a different character and by no means so obvious.

Without entangling ourselves, however, in these questions of political economy, or of moral duty, we should be glad, if we could see every farmer in the State examining his possessions; and seeking to make every rood of his farm productive in some form or another to its utmost capacity. But how totally different the case is among us may be best illustrated by an example, which came under our own observation. Some few years since, as a part of a committee of an agricultural society for awarding premiums on the most productive and best cultivated farms which should be presented, we were invited to visit the farm of a respectable gentleman, when as near as we can remember, something like the following dialogue occurred. Of how much land does your farm consist? Three hundred acres. (A very large portion of this was susceptible of cultivation.) How much have you under tillage? Four acres of corn; two of potatoes; and three or four in oats. (These were all the crops.) How many laborers do you employ and how much team do you keep? I keep one yoke of oxen; and employ one man seven months in the year; and he "works out enough upon hire with the team to pay his own wages." This the man called specimen farmer, and entered the list of competitors for the highest honors of the Society. He was disposed to show at how little expense a farm could, as he termed it, be carried on. The farm in truth was not carried on at all; and, if it could be said to go, it must be said also that it "went of itself!" Situated as he was in the immediate neighborhood of a quick market, instead of four acres of corn, he ought to have had forty; men and teams enough to perform the necessary labor; and other products and crops in proportion. But it probably never occurred to this man to look over his farm, and ascertain how every acre, susceptible of being made productive, should have been brought into profitable use. This is most certainly what every intelligent and enterprising farmer should do. But at present it seems to be a cardinal point with a great majority of farmers to bring themselves down in their agricultural operations to the lowest quantum possible of labor and expense; we say possible, in many cases, consistent with the supply of the first necessities of their family, and the humblest claims to the character of practical farmers. To this point we wish to call particularly the attention of the farming community; to the actual condition of their farms; to the great number of acres, which lay neglected, waste, and unproductive, from which under proper management a liberal return might be obtained. We hope, that if considerations of duty, of self respect, and honest pride, are without power to move them to put their farms in better condition, they will, by our further inquiries and their own patient consideration, be at last aroused by the strongest convictions of interest.

We shall solicit their farther indulgence. H. C.

CATTLE SHOW AT CONCORD, MASS.

The Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures was held at Concord on Wednesday, 3d of October inst. It was very fully attended, and went off with great success.

The show of Cattle was respectable. Some valuable milch cows, several fine pairs of steers, and some promising calves were in the pens. A capital cow (being a cross of the improved Durham Short Horns, and a bull of native stock), was sent by Mr Meriam of Lowell. Some valuable short horns were exhibited by Mr Wright of Lowell, and Mr Morse of Marlboro'. The latter gentleman is engaged in raising this stock of the pure blood; and is entitled to much credit for his enterprise.

As the Committees will undoubtedly give a full account of the exhibition in their reports, which we shall publish as soon as received, we shall forbear further discrimination; other than to add, that we do not believe a finer exhibition of swine was ever seen at any show in our country. Every one remarked too how clean they were. It would almost seem as though they had all put on clean linen for the occasion; and whole shirts too, none of your dickies and false bosoms and collars. Then too the owners or superintendents were all careful to speak well of their good temper and good manners. They were quiet, gentle, easily satisfied, bland in their temper as a June zephyr. Only think of this. The swinish multitude are rising in the scale of civilization. What are we coming to in these halcyon days of the glorious march of mind!

A large and merry company sat down to a good dinner at Shepard's Hotel. The display of fruit at table, especially through the kindness of Mr Clapp, and Mr Eustis of South Reading, and other gentlemen, whose names we could not catch in their hasty annunciation, was most liberal and beautiful. Most of the toasts were of the highest order of wit and sentiment; and the occasion was enlivened by the addresses of several gentlemen.

We came near omitting a notice of the ploughing match. Thirteen teams were entered; and the work taken together, was executed in a first rate manner.

The sensible and practical address of William Buckminster, Esq. on the occasion, we had prepared to offer to our readers this week, but the crowded state of our columns, on account of the Horticultural Reports, forbid it.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.—Mr Gardener Parker of Billerica, has presented us with a box containing eighteen varieties of Seedling Dahlias, of which six varieties are very good and two of them extra fine. One he has named the Village Belle, is a fine white flower, very delicately tipped with purple. Another variety we named the Billerica Rival, which will pass for a superb flower. It is large, fine shape, cupped petals, and of a fine rosy crimson. A third flower resembles Newick Rival, is named Beauty of Middlesex. Some of the others were fair, but, as we have so many stars of the first magnitude, they were not worthy of a name.

J. B.

(For the New England Farmer.)

MR EDITOR—I take the liberty to address to you a few inquiries respecting the Tomato, and require the favor that you or some of your correspondents will give some information through the N. E. Farmer how to preserve this vegetable, which is pronounced by some of the most learned M. D.'s to be "one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

I have a large quantity of Tomatoes on hand, and have heard a good deal said about Tomato Catsup, but am ignorant as to the mode of making it. By furnishing a receipt for making the same, you will doubtless oblige some of your numerous readers as well as myself.

Sheburne, Sept. 26, 1838.

A READER.

REMARKS BY J. B.—We presume "A Reader" has not taken the farmer many years back, as a recipe was published in Vol. 10, page 101, which we republish for his benefit, as well as others, who may not have access to the back volumes.

"To make Tomato Catsup.—Take one gallon skinned Tomatoes, four table spoons salt, four of black pepper, two of allspice, eight pods red pepper, eight table spoons of mustard seed. Brise all these fine, and simmer them slowly in a pint of vinegar three hours; then strain them through a hair sieve—to be stewed down to half a gallon of catsup—put the catsup into the bottles and cork it tight."

We have tried catsup made from the above receipt and

find it good. This wholesome vegetable is getting much into use: where one bushel was sold in our market three years since, ten are sold now. There is such a thing as puffing a good article a little too much, and we are not sure but it will be so with the Tomato; it bids fair to be blown as high as Brandereth's pills, and a hundred other humbugs, for the quacks are beginning to get the "concentrated extract of Tomatoes" as a panacea for a long list of "aches and ails."

It will probably be a very safe medicine, and may be taken without endangering life. We have found the Tomato to have a fine effect upon the system, especially when taken in a moderate quantity of two or three, well cooked and seasoned, accompanied by a good cut of roast beef and other et ceteras.

ROHAN POTATO.—Mr O. Holmes of Bedford, has shown us a Rohan Potato, weighing 25 ounces. He stated that he purchased of us in the spring one and a half pounds, from which he has obtained 85 pounds, making a yield at the rate of 56 bushels from one planted.

There is no doubt but that this is a valuable potato for stock on account of its extraordinary productive properties; but as a potato for the table we do not think highly of it. It cannot be called more than second rate.

J. B.

We are frequently asked, when is the most suitable time for transplanting fruit trees. We would notify those who intend to set out trees, that now is the time. After a heavy autumnal frost, of all seasons, it is the best for apples, pears, plums, and all other hardy fruit trees and shrubs.

The Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for last week, is unavoidably omitted. It shall appear in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 650 Beef Cattle, 475 Stores, 2,500 Sheep, and 425 Swine.

Prices.—Bref Cattle.—The market today was quite spirited, nearly all the best cattle were purchased before they arrived at Brighton. We quote first quality, \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—We are not able to give prices today, several lots were sold on the last without weighing. **Stores**—Yearlings, \$9 a \$11. Two Year Old, \$13 a \$28. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$38.

Sheep.—Sales quick at advanced prices. We quote lots at \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 12, \$2 25, \$2 42, \$2 62, \$3 00, and \$3 50.

Swine.—Sales quick, several prime lots were sold to peddle at 7 a 12 a 7 1-2. At retail, 7 1-2 a 9. Old 7 a 8 1-2. **Error.**—In our last week's report old hogs were reported half a cent too high.

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, week ending October 7.

DECEMBER,	1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	1	50	68	60	E.
Tuesday,	2	52	70	58	S. E.
Wednesday,	3	48	68	50	N. E.
Thursday,	4	40	65	56	E.
Friday,	5	58	72	60	S. E.
Saturday,	5	52	75	62	W.
Sunday,	6	50	58	48	S. W.

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, fine plants of the following Raspberries, viz.
 Red Antwerp,
 White do.
 Barnet,
 Franconian, and
 Mason's Seedling.

Orders left with **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** will meet with prompt attention. **THOMAS MASON.**
 Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1838.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckhorn Plants for hedges.
 Salem Oct. 8, 1838. **ROBERT MANNING.**

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SAYENS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him.
 All orders left with J. Breck & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders in any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
 Sept. 20. **NAHUM WARD.**

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called).
 Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
 Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
 Sept. 12, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. **ISAAC PARKER.**

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Cambridge, about one mile from Mudrock's Hotel on the West-Cambridge road with a valuable stone ledge on the same; containing forty acres of good land with the buildings on the same. It will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about removing to the West. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
 Sept. 25. **AMMI C. TEEL.**

FOR SALE.

The thorough bred Short Horned Durham Bull, Superior. Superior was calved in August, 1831. He was got by Frederick, and he by Wye Comet.
 Dam, Yellow Rose, by Young Denton.
 G. Dam, Arabella, (Imported), by North Star.
 G. G. Dam Aurora, " " Comet.
 G. G. G. Dam " " Henry.
 G. G. G. G. Dam " " Danby.

The above pedigree may be found in the English Herd Book.

He is a roan and perfectly gentle and docile; and his stock, which may be seen at the farm of the subscriber, will testify to his value. Price, \$250. Apply to C. N. Bement, Esq. No. Albany, N. Y., or to Wm. Augustus North, Mount Marie, Danversburgh, N. Y.
 October 3, 1837. **4w**

MULBERRY TREES.

1500 Morus Multicaulis.
 1000 White Mulberry.
 For sale, the entire lot, or in small quantities. They are very superior, and being raised so far north, have the advantage over southern raised trees, for this State.
JAMES STEWART,
 Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass.
 October 3, 1837. **3w**

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quantities of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to **JOSEPH BRECK & Co.,** No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
 August 15, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEFWAX, (American)	ponnd	23	32
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" " southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	37	45
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 43
FLOU, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 50	5 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 75	9 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	"	"
Alexandria,	"	8 75	9 25
Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
MEAL Indian	"	4 00	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	hushel	"	1 05
" " southern flat, yellow,	"	1 00	1 05
" " white,	"	1 00	1 20
Rye, northern,	"	"	1 20
Barley,	"	50	65
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	50	64
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	16 00	18 00
Eastern sward,	"	12 00	14 00
HOPS, Northern,	gallon	"	"
HORS, 1st quality,	ponnd	11	12
2d quality,	"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	14	15
" " southern, 1st sort,	"	13	15
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
" " do. " country do.	"	27	29
Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	27
" " do. dry hides,	"	"	"
New York red, light,	"	22	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	21
Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	30	55
MARBLE, No. 1, country do.	ponnd	11 50	12 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	25 00	2 62
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	28 00
clear,	"	"	27 00
Mess,	"	26 00	"
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	hushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, northern,	"	80	1 00
" " southern,	"	"	"
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 33
Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	22	25
Southern Clover,	"	20	22
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" " No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	ponnd	55	57
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	52
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	47
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	42
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northen (Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
No. 1,	"	42	45
No. 2,	"	30	33
No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	ponnd	14	15
" " southern and western,	"	15	16
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	60	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	19	22
lump,	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	17	18
POTATOES, new,	hushel	50	75
CHIEF,	barrel	2 60	2 25

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
 Aug. 22, 1838. **3m**

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for budding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 Aug. 13, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Springfield Republican.

THE SUMMER BLOOM IS PAST.

The summer bloom is past and dead,
And blight on leaf and flower is shed,
And silent groves and forest dross,
Are clad in robes of fading year.

But late, and Spring, with haughteous hand,
Spread joy around the smiling laud,
And o'er the ground like carpet thrown,
The gaudy flowers were mix'd and strown.

In forest deep, by fount unseen,
On sunny banks, on meadows green,
The silent flowers were blooming there
To deck the earth, and lade the air.

And smiling morn with dewy tread,
Or eve, like holy calmness shed,
And sights of love, and sounds of mirth—
All came to cheer the gladden'd earth.

Where'er our steps we turned the while,
The earth was clad in boundless smile;
The hills in sunny robes were seen,
And trees were drest in living green.

But colder winds from northern zone,
Have o'er the blooming landscape blown,
And faded leaves, all brown and sere,
Proclaim that winter's gloom is near.

The early flowers lie wither'd and dead
On many a cold and leafy bed;
Their light no more shall deck the plain,
Till summer comes again to reign.

But few and lone the blossoms stand,
Pale sisters of that lovely band;
As oft, when earthly hopes are torn,
The spirit lingers but to mourn.

We grieve to see the verdant bough,
And tender grass, all faded now;
And fragrant herb and flowers in bloom,
All gathered to their silent tomb!

But frail as these, life's transient ray,
That shines an hour and melts away;
Fit emblems of our being brief—
The fading flower and falling leaf!

C.

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.

Winter apples should be gathered as soon as the mature ones begin to fall from the trees; they should be carefully picked by the hand, and never shaken from the trees. If intended to be carried to market this fall, they may be packed in chaff or soft straw to prevent bruising. But it would doubtless, in most instances, be more profitable to keep apples till spring, on account of their high prices at that time. The same apples that are sold in autumn for 25 cents, often, when kept till spring, bring 75 cents or a dollar per bushel: while the loss by rotting, when proper precautions are taken to preserve them, is but comparatively trifling. An excellent mode of preserving them, is to pack them away in dry sand. The sand should be previously well dried in the sun. This mode prevents them from rotting one another by contact; the sand absorbs all unnecessary moisture from the fruit and thus lessens the liability of rotting; and

partially excludes the air. Well dried saw dust would probably be still better, providing it is prevented from absorbing moisture by being excluded from the air: but it should be of a kind of wood which will not injure the flavor of the apples.

Where this method cannot be adopted, a good way to keep them is to spread them in shallow bins, (say 5 or 6 inches in depth,) in a dry, cool place, where the temperature should be kept as nearly as possible a little above freezing.

The following, according to Kenrick, is a mode of preserving apples, almost universally adopted by the most experienced in the vicinity of Boston, where large quantities of winter fruit are cultivated and put up for use. By this mode, we are assured, apples under very favorable 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 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 bulge, 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 extremely 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. 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 practised till the barrel is opened for use. It has been fully tried."

A PLEA IN ABATEMENT.—In one of the Quarter Session courts in Tennessee, one Joe Phillips was indicted for an assault and battery. The solicitor called him to the bar and addressed him thus: "You are indicted for a misdemeanor, and stand charged in these words: 'The jurors, upon their oaths, present that Joe Phillips, late of the county of —, on the 10th day of August 18—, with force and arms, in and upon the body of one John Scroggins an assault did make, with guns, pistols, swords, dirks, and clubs, with malice aforethought.'" —

"Stop, Mr Lawyer," says Joe, "there was something of it, but you're making it a — deal worse than it was."

"Well, how was it Joe?" says the solicitor.

"Why, I and John met one day on the road, and

says I to John, 'this is a bad day for snakin.'—Then says he to me, 'Not very bad neither, for I killed one near upon a rod long.' Then says I, 'That's a lie, for there's nary snake in this country half so long.' Then, after a good many such compliments passed between us, says John to me, says he, 'I doesn't milk my neighbors' cows as some folks do.' And then I hit him a lick with my fist on the side of his head, and then we had a real scuffle; a fair fight; then just so. And we hadn't no gun, nor pistol, nor club, nor dirk, neither; so you needn't be talking all that nonsense over to the Court when there's no such thing; and John says he's willing to fight again, if I'll let him strike first."

APPRENTICES.—When serving your apprenticeship you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with useful knowledge. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for future usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business—never complain that you have to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master and employer, make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work, they seek for easy and lazy employment, and frequently turn out to be miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse—it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing, and every other blessing, and frees them from temptation to be dishonest.—*American Presbyterian.*

PAT ASTONISHED.—An unfortunate Hibernian, ruminating upon the bank of a southern creek, espied a terrapin pluming itself. "Och, honey!" he exclaimed, solemnly, "that iver I should come to America to sa a snuff box walk!"—"Whist," said his wife, "don't ye be arter making fun of the birds!"

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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[NO. 14.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CARBON IN PLANTS.

At the late meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, Dr Dalton communicated a paper on the Non-decomposition of carbonic acid gas by plants.*

"He calculates that in 5000 years the animals supposed to live upon the earth would produce but 101 of carbonic gas, so that the assistance of plants to purify our atmosphere is not necessary. By experiments he found that a hot house does not contain more or less carbonic acid by night or by day than the external air, and the results were the same when the experiments were a number of times repeated."[†]

Dr Dalton is a great name in chemical philosophy, but we think the present system of vegetable physiology is too well established to be shaken by experiments so liable to fallacy as those mentioned above. To account for what is called the Aeration of sap in plants, long exercised the skill and ingenuity of philosophers. The first step to its solution was made by Dr Priestley, the founder of pneumatic chemistry; to Senneber we are indebted for the observation, that the presence of carbonic acid is required for the disengagement of oxygen gas during the day by the leaves of plants and that the oxygen is derived from the decomposition of carbonic acid by plants has been fully established by the researches of Woodhouse of Pennsylvania, Saussure and Palmer. The most satisfactory demonstration of this fact, however, was the following experiment by De Candolle:

"Two glass jars were inverted over the same water bath; the one filled with carbonic acid gas, the other with water, containing a thrifty sprig of mint; the jars communicating below by means of the water bath, on the surface of which oil was poured, so as to intercept all communication between the water and the atmosphere. The sprig of mint was exposed to the light of the sun for twelve days consecutively; at the end of each day the carbonic acid was seen to diminish in quantity, the water rising in the jar to supply the place of what was lost, and at the same time the plant exhaled a quantity of oxygen exactly equal to that of the carbonic acid that had disappeared. A similar sprig of mint, placed in a jar of the same size full of distilled water, but without having access as before to carbonic acid, gave out no oxygen, and soon perished. In another experiment with the same apparatus as at first, oxygen gas was substituted in the first jar instead of carbonic acid gas, and no gas was disengaged in the jar, which contained the sprig of mint. It is evident, therefore, that the oxygen gas obtained from the mint in the first experiment, was derived from the decomposition, by the leaves of the mint, of the carbonic

acid, which the plant had absorbed from the water."[†]

This experiment, which has been repeated frequently since and with every variation, is conclusive as to the decomposition of carbonic gas, and directly opposed to the conclusion of Dr Dalton.—

Dr D. may be right as to the quantity of this gas produced by animals, though it is evidently only an approximation to the truth in such a case can be made by calculation: but that plants do decompose carbonic gas we think does not admit of a doubt, and we further believe that in this way most of the carbon appropriated by plants, and which constitutes so large a portion of their structure is obtained in this way. When one considers the structure of a hot house, the manner in which it is supplied with external air, and the consequent continual change of the atmosphere in such a building, it would have been more surprising had a difference existed between the internal and external air, than that no such difference was discovered by Dr Dalton.

That the carbon obtained by the decomposition of carbonic gas is retained by the plant is proved by a beautiful series of experiments conducted by Saussure the younger, who found that this process is attended with a sensible increase in the quantity of carbon, which the plant had previously contained. He further discovered that it is in the green substances of the leaves alone that this process is conducted; a process which from its strong analogy to a similar function in animals, may be considered as the respiration of vegetables. It takes place only in the living plants, for if a leaf be bruised so as to destroy its organization, and injure its vitality, its substance is no longer capable of decomposing carbonic acid under the influence of the sun, or of absorbing oxygen in the dark.

The respiration of man and animals appears to be for the purpose of obtaining oxygen; and this is accomplished by the decomposition of the air in the lungs, the oxygen being retained, while the carbonic gas is rejected. In plants, however, the food of which consists mostly of carbon, the object of respiration appears to be, to retain the carbon gained by decomposition, while the oxygen is mostly rejected. It is clear therefore, that the atmosphere is continually receiving from the vegetable kingdom a large accession of oxygen, and is at the same time freed from an equal portion of carbonic acid gas, both of which effects tend to its purification, and its remaining adapted to the respiration of animals. Nearly the whole of the carbon accumulated by vegetables, is so much taken from the atmosphere, which is the primary source from which they derive that essential aliment.

The power of absorbing and retaining carbon possessed by plants, depends on their vital power or irritability; hence the advantage of manures, of lime, gypsum, &c. The quantity of these substances taken up by the plants themselves is small, but

the quantity of carbon appropriated is rapidly increased, and hence the vigorous growth of the plant. This effect may be as clearly seen where gypsum is applied to clover, as perhaps in any other case; and here the growth is not because the gypsum itself goes into the circulation and substance of the plant in any considerable quantity, but because the power of appropriating carbon is increased by the additional circulation or irritable energy of the plant. When it is remembered that carbon is the base of most nutritive substances, and that this is in most cases, in the first place drawn from the air by plants, the decomposition of carbonic gas by vegetables cannot be viewed otherwise than as a most wonderful proof of divine wisdom and design in providing for the health and nourishment of plants and animals.

DEMONSTRABLE FACTS.

WEIGHT OF CREAM AND MILK.

In No. 24 of the Farmer, we published a communication from "Truth" in which he thinks we must have been mistaken in the experiment published in a former paper, with regard to the specific gravity of cream and milk, and requested a new experiment should be made. We have not had an opportunity to comply with his request until recently, but have now done it with a great deal of care and accuracy. Our cow goes upon the common, and usually we give her a few potato tops or corn stalks, night and morning. She gives about ten quarts of milk per day. The milk with which the experiment was made, was milked at night and strained into a tin pan. It was set in a cool situation and the cover but partially laid over it, in order to let it cool. The next morning the cover was placed entirely over it and in this condition it set 37 hours. The cover was then removed and the cream taken off as carefully as possible into a glass tumbler. Then all remaining particles of cream, which could not be so perfectly separated from the milk, were taken off and a portion of the milk put into another tumbler, and both were taken to an accurate balance and weighed very carefully, and a vial which will hold 1000 grains of distilled water, when filled with the cream, weighed 978 grains and when filled with skimmed milk it weighed 1,032 grains. A portion of new milk from the same cow was found to weigh 1,025 grains, showing a difference of 54 grains in the specific gravity of cream and skimmed milk, and a difference of 47 grains between cream and new milk. Or that cream is 5 per cent. lighter than milk.

This experiment was made with more accuracy and care than the former, and shows a greater difference, which proves most conclusively the position taken, that cream is lighter than milk. Altho' there is a difference in the weight of milk from different cows, and there will probably be a difference in the specific gravity of different parcels of milk and cream; but the principle we hold to and have proved, is no new one. It has been established by the best Chemists for years, and when

*London Atheneum, No. 519.

[†]Roget's Bridgewater Treatise, Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

we advanced it, we did not suppose and did not even presume, that any one else would think we were advancing any new theory.

Turner, in his elements of Chemistry says, milk carefully deprived of its cream, has a specific gravity of 1,033 and 1,000 parts of it are thus constituted butter 948,75 caseous matter with a trace of butter 28; sugar of milk 35; muriate and phosphate 1,95; lactic acid, acetate of potassa, and a trace of lactate of iron 6, and earthy phosphates 0,3. Subtracting the caseous matter, the remaining substance constitutes whey.

He states the specific gravity of cream to be 1024 and 100 parts of it to consist of butter 15, caseous matter 3,5, and whey 92. By agitation, as in the process of churning, the butter assumes a solid form and is thus obtained in a separate state. During the operation there is an increase of temperature amounting to about 3 or 4 degrees, oxygen gas is absorbed, and an acid is generated; but the absorption of oxygen cannot be an essential part of the process, since butter may be obtained by churning, even when atmospheric air is entirely excluded.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Maine Farmer.

UP EAST versus DOWN EAST.

WE never yet understood the reason why the region hereabouts should be called "down East." Is it because it is nearer to sunrise that the regions farther west? Certainly that should not give it the cognomen by which it is so commonly known. When the sun is setting, it is usually said the sun is going down. Surely, then, it would be more proper to say *down West*, than down East.

We therefore contend that the term should be changed, and Up East be used instead of Down East.—There are divers other reasons why that appellation should be used by our sister New-England States, a few of which we will mention. And first—we are the largest in point of extent of territory. If examined in that point of view, the others must *look up* to us, something as the mouse looks up to the elephant, and surely it would sound rather odd to hear Mr Mouse say, I am going *down* upon the Elephant. In the next place, we have more lumber than all the rest of New England. There is no mistake but that they must *look up* to us in that line of business. We are certainly up East in that respect. Again, we have more granite than all New England besides, so that here again we must be *looked up* to for a supply of that valuable article. Again we have more lime than all the rest of New England, and they have long been in the habit, especially in the maritime ports, of *looking up* to us for that article. Again, we have more slate than all the rest of New England—and the day is not far distant when those who want this article, will *look up* to us for it, with the same solicitude that they do for the others. We have also long been in the habit of sending out immense herds of beef cattle and horses—and it is well known that Old Massachusetts, at least, has habitually *looked up* to us for this kind of stock; and that her drovers come *up* to us for their supply of cattle every fall, as regularly as the falls come round. Another reason is, we are beginning to "*look up*" ourselves.

Our agriculture is improving. Our farmers are rousing up their energies and intellects; they are brushing up their farms; they are clearing up the

forest; they are breaking up their fallow ground, they are putting up new houses; they are filling up their store houses and granaries with bread; they are bringing up their children to take a pride in the calling of a FARMER. Every thing is *upward*; it is no longer *down East*. The Mechanics, too, are *looking up*. They have got up a splendid Fair, which was held last week. They, too, are waking each other up and doing. They are calling upon one another to be up and doing. They are every year introducing new inventions, and giving up old ones for better. Every thing begins to be *UPWARD*, and no longer *downward*. Why, then, should the old phrase "*down East*" be used? We move, Sir, that it be changed to *UP EAST*, and call for the yeas and nays.

ON COWS.

MR EDITOR,—Permit me to intimate that I believe that we farmers have not paid attention enough to the properties of our cows.

I, for one, have noticed the following failings or bad properties in cows.

1. One gives poor, or skimmed milk, or what is little better.
2. Another gives very little of it.
3. So hard to milk, that the milk is worth little if any more than the labor of milking.
4. So easy to part with her milk, that she scatters it wherever she is found, in a few hours after milking.
5. The milk comes from one side of the end of the teat, and spatters all around.
6. Gives milk from less than four teats.
7. Often gargetty and unhealthy.
8. A miserable feeder—will eat nothing but the best.
9. Breachy—jumps and breaks down fences.
10. She will kick one over when near her or attempting to milk her.
11. So cross to other stock as to render it dangerous to leave her with them.
12. A great rawny built creature; made, it would seem, to eat much more than she earns—or more than her milk is worth.
13. Teats so small that it is difficult to milk her.
14. Goes dry nearly half the time while with calf.
15. Fails to discharge what is necessary after calving.

Hence, if we wish to purchase a cow, we should always do it of a person of truth,—one who will charge a *fair* price for a cow which he says has *none* of the before-named failings. Such a cow, of suitable age, we need not fear of giving too high a price for; instead of this, most cows are sold because they have some of the failings I have named, and of course are only fit for beef; and the sooner they are in the beef barrel, the better,—as beef now bears a good price.

Some of the failings I have mentioned, may, it is true, be borne with for a time, until we can get a cow as clear of them as may be.

I only add that we keep cows with some of the worst failings named,—such as giving poor milk,—and do not even know it, having never placed the milk by itself, to test it.

Size is not to be regarded much, merely for a milk cow; although a large one may be better to breed oxen from.

—*Maine Far.*

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the Indiana Farmer.

It is by comparison that we estimate the value and qualities of things. If our stock of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are as good as those in our neighborhood or as any that may have been noticed, we call them good. We have good crops of corn, and grain of all kinds, if we see no better; and a good or poor farm by the same comparison. But when we extend our researches a little beyond our own precincts, we often find that what we have been accustomed to call good or poor, will not be applicable in the same sense that we have heretofore viewed the terms, and a different standard is necessary. Some, after visiting Rocky river, or Black Hawk country, come home with different ideas of the quality of soils and look upon their heretofore good farms, with an eye of indifference, and naught will do but to sell off and commence anew in the wilds of the farthest west. They are highly delighted with the rich prairie country, and dwell largely on the advantages untold. They are too often partial in their comparisons, and forget that the soil of their farms is susceptible of great improvement, and that they possess many comforts and privileges at home, that they must for a long time be deprived of in their new location. Such perhaps had better migrate, and leave their improvements to be occupied by those better able to appreciate their value, and with minds imbued with the spirit necessary to a further improvement.

Such persons extend their comparisons for a different object. They see and hear of a land more productive than their own, without that itching desire to pull up stakes and make many sacrifices for the purpose of occupying it; knowing full well that all cannot abide in one place, they feel satisfied with their location, put themselves about improving their own soil with the means they possess—and they will soon find they need not go from home to look for the standard of excellence, for they have it on their own premises.

Because a man has a farm inferior to his neighbors, or that some distant place is better than the land in his vicinity, we conceive to be no reason for him to change his location, if he is otherwise suited. Various motives and causes often make it proper to change, but when a man is fully determined to make the best of his situation, and set about improving his soil, improving his crops, improving his stock: he at the same time is improving his mind; and his children are not forgotten; for improvement is his motto, and is adhered to, in all the various departments of his household—he will generally find it as profitable to remain at home, and enjoy the comforts of an older settlement.

We hardly thought of lecturing on emigration when we commenced this article, but wished to impress on the minds of our farmers the importance of improving their farms, and their system of farming.

A pretty uniform system is adopted in new settlements and for aught we know as good as any, but after a considerable portion of the farm becomes cleared it is time to look toward the introduction of the improvements of older settlements. We are favored with varieties of soil, adapted to the raising of different articles of produce, and in order to farm it profitably, we must as far as possible suit the crop to the soil. Wherever the soil will admit of

It, a rotation of crops is desirable, and on almost every farm a portion of the land can be profitably occupied in this way; but much of the land through the central parts of our state is much better adapted to growing grass than grain; and on such land it would be improper to make the raising of corn and fattening of hogs the main business. Here the raising and keeping of cattle will be more profitable. Again on the dry and rich soil of the river bottoms, corn is the most appropriate crop with a rotation of other grains. By a little observation, a farmer will discover the most profitable course of culture, and on lands adapted to the purpose he ought not to remain contented with smaller crops than are obtained in older settlements on inferior soil. "What has been done can be done again" is a remark frequently made, and we see no reason why a farmer who has good corn land should be satisfied with fifty bushels to the acre when one hundred can be obtained. We have seen the land and the stalks, from which one hundred and twenty-seven and a half bushels of shelled corn were taken from the acre, and in several instances over one hundred and fifty have been obtained, in the state of New York. It was by manuring and superior cultivation that it was done. Let us bestow the same care and much larger crops than we now get, will be the result. Just so with stock, and every production of the farm.

Much land that is now unfit for grain by proper draining may be made excellent for the purpose. When a farmer is fully resolved to make every improvement in his power, he will find many ways of doing it he had not before thought of. One of the most important considerations will be the saving of manual labor, for which purpose machines of various kinds are in use in the east; some of which will soon be introduced among us.

When one or more individuals in a neighborhood are fully impressed with the necessity, and a desire for improving their farms, their example will have a very beneficial influence. The standard of excellence will be raised, and others will follow their example. Many who are trudging along in their half measures, would not rest satisfied with their imperfect and unprofitable system, when they saw their neighbors enjoying superior comfort, and realizing greater profits, in consequence of the improvements they have adopted. Much good will result from the spirit of improvement when it becomes general. Roads will be vastly improved. Schools will be better supported, and the minds of the people better informed; and may we not reasonably suppose their morals will be improved.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family or nearly every family, can, with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November, I put apart eleven hens and cock, gave them a small chamber in a wood-house, defended from storms, and with an

opening to the south. Their food, water and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest-eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any of them was disposed to set, viz. as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended and well fed; they could see and partially associate through their grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens; they may be tamed so as to follow the children, and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in winter, when the earth is bound with frost or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or, if they do, the eggs must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from old chimneys and old buildings, is proper, and only needs to be broken for them. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs, if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is much a prude, as watchful as a weasel, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her or watch her, and she will forsake her nest, and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at top, with a backside aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep an hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grains, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of Indian corn, lime, water and gravel, for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them; I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of geese eggs. Pullets will commence laying earlier in life where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

A dozen dunghill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less, let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find enough at all times a plenty in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoon-full into their crops; but just so sure as their provision comes to them scant or irregularly, so surely they will raven up a whole crop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than 2,000 eggs in a year, and 100 full grown chickens for fall and winter stores. The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to eighteen bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large; and a grated room, well

lighted, ten feet by five, partitioned from any stable or other out-house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting place, nests and feeding troughs.

At the proper season, viz. in the spring of the year, five or six hens will hatch at the same time, and the fifty or sixty chickens given to one hen. Two hens will take care of 100 chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts; they should then be separated from the hens entirely; they will wander less, and do better away from the fowls. I have often kept the chickens in my garden; they keep the May bugs and other insects away from the vines, &c.

In cases of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground room should be chosen: or it will do just as well to set into their pen boxes of dried sand or kindried, well pulverized earth, for them to wallow in, in warm weather.—*Con. Courant.*

APPROVED METHOD OF MAKING GOOD CIDER.

Mr Anderson, a gentleman in England, famed for good cider, gives the following account of his method of making it:

"I should first tell you that my orchards are upon a clay soil, which I think conduces much to the goodness of my cider. I will be short in my practical account, making but few observations, and leave the curious to draw speculative reflections on it. I permit my fruit to remain on the trees till a great part falls by ripeness; then gently shaking the trees, take in the apples in dry weather, laying them in heaps of equal ripeness in a loft over my press. There they remain until they have perspired, and that perspiration ceases. As soon as convenient afterward, I grind my apples and press out the juice; if it casts a pale color, I suffer the pulp to stand twelve or twentyfour hours, which will heighten the color of the juice. As soon as it is expressed, I pour it into vats through a sieve, where it remains about two days according to the state of the weather and the nature of the apple—the longest when frosty or cool weather—till a thick head of scum rises upon it. Then I draw off a little into a glass to see if it is fine, and as soon as I catch it so, I rack it off without delay into open vats, or into hogsheads. If the juice is racked into vessels larger at top than the bottom, and I rack it off as soon as fine, I need not take off the head or scum, as it will not mix with the cider; but if the cask is straight, or I have neglected to draw it off until it begins to come foul again, I find I do best to take off the head with a wooden skimmer and then draw off as soon as possible. Whenever the brown head begins to open in the middle, or elsewhere, and a witness appears at the openings, I am certain it is time to draw off; but I find from experience, that the surest token is to observe its state by what is drawn off in a glass, and this method should be closely attended to. I have drawn a glass of cider out of a vat at eight o'clock, foul; another at ten, fine, almost candle bright, without any appearance of the heads opening, as above observed; at eleven, it was growing foul fast, without high winds, or any extraordinary event that I could perceive, to occasion it. If then drawn off into open vessels, a fresh head may arise in twentyfour hours, then it may be racked into a close hogshead, or other receiver, where it will begin to ferment after a day or two, according to circumstances; I then permit it to ferment three or four days, (never exceeding a week for the hardest fruit.) then I fumigate a

clean sweet hoghead with matches of coarse cloth dipped in melted brimstone, and rack off my cider into the cask as quick as possible. If the fermentation still goes on, I give it one more racking in this way, and cover the bung with a tile, until I am sure the fermentation has ceased; I then bung close for the winter.

Remarks.—The most important parts of this method of making good cider, are,

1. The time and manner of gathering the fruit.
2. The care and attention in sorting it, in separating the hard from the mellow.
3. The rackings which separate the liquor from the lees, or fine pounce, which causes the fermentation."—*Yankee Farmer.*

PRESERVING GRAPES.

I last year made a little experiment in preserving grapes on the vine, which I am induced to make public from its success, hoping it may be of service to others who wish to have this fine fruit both in season and out of season. To almost every one it is known that there are many kinds of grapes that will remain sound on the vine for a long time, if they are not destroyed by birds or wasps. To prevent this, I have several small bags made, of proper size to contain one or more clusters of grapes. (where they may be contiguous,) from some old musquito netting, which was otherwise useless. When the fruit was ripe, I drew them over the finest bunches and tied them tight around the stem. From the season being somewhat wet, I was under the apprehension they might rot, and from time to time gathered some: but I never found one rotten grape. The last I gathered was on the morning of the first frost, last autumn; which I think was on the 20th November. They were all of the finest flavor possible, and almost as transparent as glass.

The experiment I tried on the Warrenton grape only. But I have no doubt it would succeed as well with the Bland Madeira, Catawba, Isabella, and every other variety of native grapes. Any material will answer for bags that will admit a circulation of air.—S. ROSE.—*Farmer's Manual.*

A MULBERRY FEVER has been raging for a few days past with great virulence in this town and vicinity. It is not quite local in its origin, although premonitory symptoms have been seen here for some months past. The immediate cause of its outbreaking, however, was the arrival of a gentleman from Philadelphia, who was highly impregnated with the disease. Communicating with other persons previously disposed to receive it, like the contact of flint and steel, the disease, in its fierce state, at once was struck into existence. The symptoms, like the "Eastern Land Fever," are much the same with each individual infected. The tongue becomes oily and grows supple and wags vague and unmercifully. Its lucubrations are entirely of a vegetable kind, and the patient is heard to expatiate largely on the subject of Silk Worms and Mulberry Trees. "Morus Multicaulis," an unintelligible sound, is forever running, like water, from the tip end of the tongue. What is curious, the young, old, and middle aged of the masculine gender, (it has not yet seized the tender sex) are equally infected, and each take it easily in the natural way. It operates somewhat like a certain kind of gas when inhaled, making the head swim and the mind visionary, and the imagination full of

beautiful images—at once creating a desire for rapid locomotion about the country. Various remedies have been prescribed, such as soothing drinks and cooling appliances, but they don't avail. Extensive acquisitions in the mulberry line have been thought good, but this only aggravates rather than checks the disease; for, like live, this epidemic "grows by what it feeds on."

Morus Multicaulis trees continue to be in great demand in this vicinity. Applications from New York, Philadelphia, and as far South as Virginia, arrive here daily after Morus Multicaulis trees. The prices range from 25 to 50 cents the tree, in proportion to its age and size. Those who have been cultivating this mulberry, will now reap a rich reward. The liberal premiums offered by the legislature of Pennsylvania for Raw Silk and Cocoons, it is said, have given this impulse to the sale of the tree. The Canton and Alpine, in many respects, however, is its superior. That tree is not the rage yet, but it will enhance in value, with the Multicaulis.—*Northampton Courier.*

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO PLOUGH?—In a late number of your paper you copied an article from the "Maine Farmer" with the above interrogation; and which, as therein stated, is a question of no small importance.—But the writer makes one admission, which as a general rule should not be adopted, viz. that "farmers should embrace the opportunity when their leisure time allow." It is true the proper time for ploughing depends in some measure on the condition of your land. The question will arise—is your land in sward or tillage? Is the soil silicious or argillaceous? If your land is in sward and you intend it for corn, potatoes or any autumnal ripening crops, the best time to plough it is in the spring, a few days before you put in your seed. Draw out your fresh unfermented manure, spread it on the sward and immediately plough it under; by this process you save all your manure and much labor; for by this time the grass begins to show itself, and on good soil indicates vigorous vegetation, which turned under at this season of the year, the vegetable matter covered with the soil in its green and succulent state, combined with the manure readily undergoes fermentation and forms a most fertilizing substance for the crop. As a general rule (and one to which I know of no exceptions) plough no sward lands in the fall, but always in the spring just before you are ready to put in your seed. But if your soil is argillaceous and in tillage, plough in the spring, summer, fall or winter, "when your leisure time will allow;" only be sure to plough in the fall, that the frosts of winter may pulverize it—plough it again in the spring that the influences of the sun and atmosphere may warm and invigorate it for the succeeding crops.—*Yankee Farmer.* C.

Matakees, Plymouth Co., Jan. 1835.

FLOUR.—Every body is astonished at the high price of wheat flour at this time—\$9,50 in New York, and \$10,25 to 10,50 here. There is no other way to account for it, but the management of the speculators. It is agreed on all hands, that take the country through, there is a better crop of wheat, rye and corn, than has been known for at least three years. Advices from Europe, by the Great Western, arrived at New York on Tuesday, inform us, that the crops there, turn out much better than was expected; that on the whole, the grain

crops are good. In France, the crops are the best that have been known for some years. The principal flour speculator in New York, is a Mr Hart, a leader of the loco loco party in that city. If he and his confederates in business, must speculate, we hope they will choose the luxuries rather than the necessities of life. The latest New York prices for rye was \$1,12 1-2—for corn \$1.

To all poor people and lovers of good living.—One pound of well cooked white beans will go as far to support strength of body as three pounds of beef steak. The one will cost six cents, the other three or four shillings.

One loaf of good home baked bread will feed you as long as a leg of mutton, and an Irish potato is better for you than a pound of pork. The Editor is requested to republish the following list of ailments, that you may see the relative value and expense of different articles of human subsistence. It is as follows:

100 lbs. Wheat contains	85 lbs. nutritious matter.
" Rice	80 "
" Barley	83 "
" Beans	89 to 92 "
" Peas	93 "
" Lentils	94 "
" Meat (average)	35 "
" Potatoes	26 "
" Beets	14 "
" Carrots	10 "
" Cabbage,	7 "
" Greens	6 "
" Turnips	4 "

Newark Daily Advertiser.

Thorburn's Dahlias.—The most brilliant and beautiful exhibition of nature's purest gems that we ever beheld, was at our friend and neighbor's seat at Hallett's cove. Some twenty-five hundred plants of the dahlia, of every hue and shade, presented themselves to the eager gaze of the true epicurean. We understand that Mr Thorburn will show off a great portion, if not all, of these splendid flowers at his *depot* in John street during this week. If the ladies of our city would enjoy a rich treat when it is offered them, they will run down and see Lawrie Todd and all the young Thorburns, who will be ready on that occasion to pay them as usual all respect and attention; and we can readily assure them that they may live a hundred years, and never see the like of this exhibition again.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning News.*

GRIND YOUR PROVENDER.—Those who have much provender to give to their cattle, or hogs, will find themselves to be gainers by grinding their grain, be it oats, barley or corn. One reason of this undoubtedly is, that as it is deprived of the external coating, which was given it by nature to defend it from external operations, the gastric and other juices, which are necessary to be incorporated with the food in digestion, can have more complete and thorough access to it, and consequently more of the nutritive matter will be converted into chyle, and be more perfectly assimilated with the animal system. Some who have used provender both ways and marked carefully the results, do not hesitate to say that the ground is twice as good, or will produce twice the amount of nourishment and fat, that the unground will.—*Maine Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENERS' JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1838.

[NO. 15.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined address. We listened to it with much interest at the time of its public delivery. Some of its doctrines may be deemed heretical. Let them be fully considered. We neither deny nor endorse them; but we express the hope that they will lead to a full discussion among some of our intelligent correspondents. Mr Buckminster is entitled to great regard for his agricultural spirit and enterprise; for his successful and profitable management of his own farm, of which we published an account in January last in his letter to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; and for the invention of several valuable agricultural implements. His drill planting machine of which hereafter we shall give a full account with a plate, is an admirable machine; and we have had the pleasure of witnessing the perfection of its operation. Nothing could be executed more skillfully or exactly than the planting of field of corn, which we inspected. It contained half an acre; and the work was executed in thirty minutes by this machine, held by a man and drawn by a horse. His machine for sowing grass seeds in grass promises to do excellent work. He has effected likewise, what he conceives, a valuable improvement in the horse rake. We thank him in the name of the agricultural community for all his improvements and wish him all possible success.

The matter of renovating worn out lands, particularly described in this address, deserves the careful attention of the farmers. Its efficiency and multiplied advantages are not matter of question. Experience has emphatically determined them.

— AN ADDRESS

delivered before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at the Annual Cattle Show in Concord, Mass. Oct. 3, 1838. By Wm. BUCKMINSTER, Esq., of Framingham.

FRIENDS AND BROTHER FARMERS,—We meet this day to compare the results of the labors of a year.

We are members of a profession—ancient and noble indeed—but are still imperfect masters of the science of agriculture.

The earth is given us "To dress it and to keep it." Shall we not annually give an account of our stewardship?

We find its surface—a portion in which we are principally concerned—in total disorder; and in general not furnishing gratuitously the simplest wants of nature.

Even fishing and fowling, the first efforts of the tribes of earth to appease the calls of the stomach, require efforts not precisely congenial to the feelings of the slothful. Necessity therefore, calls loudly on us to be diligent, and what our senses find to do, to do with all our might. This order and barrenness of uncultivated earth, and

the pressing wants and necessities of our race suggest to all, who do not choose to beg, this stern alternative, "be not ashamed to dig."

If we examine the works of creation and study diligently their structure, we find that everything beyond our reach moves in perfect harmony and order. Those heavenly lights that assist and cheer us on our way, which move with such velocity through boundless space, which note how rapidly "time rolls his ceaseless course," need not the hand of man to point their way. Harmony—perfect harmony, marks their movements. The Creator of these distant lights, from us asks no correction—no improvement.

Not so that portion of creation with which we come in contact. We find it in disorder—unproductive—barren. It was thus presented to us for the wisest purposes. It was left to us in this state that we might have employment. It was given us, "to dress and to keep," to be improved for our use. The necessity of exertion to supply our wants shows the wisdom of him who imposed it; and we discover that those portions of the earth that require least from the hand of cultivation are by no means most favorable to our moral or intellectual culture.

Our inquiry now is,
How shall we "dress it?"
How shall we "keep it?"

Shall we not first endeavor to imitate Him, who in his perfect works has brought order out of confusion.

Order is his first law. Farmers! let everything be done in order. If you regard your own peace—the happiness of those around you—the comfort of the animals entrusted to your care, regard order. Let your fields be laid out in order. Let your fences be kept in order, if you would have orderly cattle, and let all be fed in order.

Your meanest vegetables must be planted in order, or you fail of a full crop.

In drill-husbandry you gain much by perfect order in the drills. Your teams can then perform what must otherwise be done with the hand-hoe or the fingers.

In regard to the kinds of crops we should cultivate, the general rule should be,—Select the most profitable—always taking into the account the exhaustion of the soil.

Culmiferous plants, or those that have but little leaf, are found in general to impoverish the soil more than those that have large leaves in proportion to their stalk. And plants that ripen their seed exhaust more than those we cut while green. All kinds of grain, therefore, impoverish the soil, which must be often replenished with manure.

The various grasses may be continued a long time—cutting them in a green state—provided we can keep the soil from binding, or their roots from choking the circulation of sap.

Of all the root crops potatoes are believed to be the most exhausting. They impoverish light soils even more than corn does, and we obtain better crops of grass after corn than after potatoes with

the same manuring for both. We pull potatoes as we do flax and hemp, and we leave but few roots to be decomposed for the benefit of the following crop. After obtaining a crop of corn we leave the soil filled with sweet roots that are converted into manure the following season.

On some accounts it would be desirable that our own soil should furnish us with all the productions we use. But providence has otherwise ordained, and we must depend on other climes for many of the necessities of life. We cannot be entirely independent. How mortifying to our pride! Dependent on other climes for the supply of our wants! And can we see no wisdom in this ordination?

What else gave birth to commerce—the golden band that unites the distant nations, brings intelligence and civilization in its train—overcomes the prejudices of man, and almost bids defiance to famine.

Shall we lament the evils of dependence if these are among its fruits?

Ought we to desire the entire independence of any nation, even our own? Nations as well as individuals are better for being dependent.

If more fertile regions can supply our cities with grain at a cheaper rate than we can, let us not lament. We shall find full employment in furnishing what cannot so well be transported from a distance. Fresh meats, butter, hay, and the small market vegetables must be supplied by the farmers of N. England.

Beef cattle cannot cross the North river to compete with ours, and if we fail to supply all the wants of our own markets we can furnish those that are most to our advantage. It is believed that the raising of grain of any kind and fitting it for market is the most laborious and the least profitable employment we engage in; and we should bear in mind that grain is the greatest exhauster of the soil.

The times are changed and we must change with them. We cannot now, as formerly raise much grain for the market.

The virgin soils of the west and the increasing facilities of intercourse with that region render it probable that much of our grain will be imported thence; and when no obstacles are thrown in the way of commerce, this is no evil. We purchase, not because we cannot produce the same commodity, but because we can produce others to more profit.

Let them supply our cities with grain. We will manufacture their cloth and their shoes. Our artists may eat bread from the west—we will supply them with what cannot be brought from a distance.

Most of our soils of easy tillage are exhausted by cropping with grain. They have become destitute of vegetable substance and must again be replenished with it.

At present the various proceeds from the grass-land are the most profitable productions, and they will probably continue so.

Pork cannot here be made at a profit without the

aid of the dairy. The fattening of beef is usually a losing game as soon as we begin to feed on grain.

Hay usually remunerates the producer. It is easily prepared for market, and it does not exhaust the soil. A field that has lain twenty years in grass is not thereby impoverished. It will produce as much on being ploughed again as if it had lain but six.

The soil has become choked and dried by a superabundance of roots—roots that are still half alive and therefore not subject to decomposition.

When soils have become thus choked, or as we say bound out, they must be moved or loosened again. In low ground, this is partially effected by a top dressing—in high grounds the process of planting and sowing is resorted to that an opportunity may be had of manuring again.

Now instead of going through with this tedious process of planting, and sowing, and cropping, with grain, till we have reduced the soil lower, in reality, than when we began, we may renovate all our mowing lands with much less labor and less manure.

About the first of September plough in the grass crop that is growing, and cover it up completely. Then roll down the furrows close with a heavy roller. Put on a dozen loads of compost manure to the acre. Harrow thoroughly, lengthwise and diagonally but not crosswise.—Then sow grass seed and cover it with a bush harrow.—The clover seed should not be sown till winter.

By this process you convert, on one acre, many tons of green grass and roots to manure, putting it into a rapid state of decomposition for your hay crop that is to follow. By repeating this process once in three or four years we can bring our soils to any degree of fertility we please, when we shall need no manure!

We can then turn to the surface a mass of decomposed vegetable matter that needs no enriching, while we turn down in its place a new supply, ready again to be turned to the surface when the soil again becomes choked with abundance of roots.

This renovating process is attended with but little expense. We plough at the most leisure season; when our teams are strong and cheaply fed. They find their supper in the field they work in, as soon as the yoke is loosed; and in the morning they are in the field long before their masters and ready to renew the task.

Low land—wet land that cannot be planted or touched in spring, may be thus managed, and its sour, coarse grass be put to rotting, and its place be supplied by a richer crop. Such land will not often require the plough.—A top dressing will long continue its productive powers and keep at bay the poorer grasses.

What valuable interest do we sacrifice by this course of tillage? We miss no crop as in case of a summer fallow. But we lose a part of the profits arising from hoed crops and grain crops. We forego the advantages of laboring the whole of April on spring grain—the whole of May and June in planting corn and potatoes and rooting out the weeds with handhoes, and at the season when teams are kept at the greatest expense—and the whole of autumn in harvesting a scanty crop on land half manured.

We may raise grain enough for our own supply at small expense.

One acre of corn and another of English grain, well managed, will usually supply a family with

bread. And though we cannot afford to raise grain to be carried to market, neither can we afford to resort to our seaports to buy it. It may cost us one eighth of its value to send it to market. It has often cost us an eighth to purchase and bring it home.—By raising our own grain we avoid both these charges—these two eighths or one fourth of the value. I have known farmers to make still greater sacrifices. They have sold themselves short in autumn, when bread was plenty, to purchase again in spring when it is usually more scarce. Hence the maxim that farmers should live principally on their own productions.

Our pasture lands are much neglected. We mow the bushes in them from age to age, in order to kill them. Now although this may be the best mode of treating the mulberry bush, to make it thrive, it cannot be the best mode to destroy the fern and the whortleberry. We should not mow bushes till they are large enough for fuel. To kill small bushes take the plough. If the land be too rough for this let the bushes grow, and let it return to its original wildness, from which state it should never have been called. Pasture lands that deserve the name may be renovated without dividing them—without manuring—without planting.

Let them be ploughed, harrowed, and seeded down anew as in the case recommended for mowing lands. Pastures are usually the most distant lands. We cannot so easily manure them. A little plaster or ashes, sown on seeding down, will give the new crop a start. But if nothing is applied as a top dressing the pasture will yield the better for ploughing, and the bushes will die. We are often deterred from meddling with old pastures on account of the trouble and expense of fencing off a portion to keep out the cattle while a hoed crop is growing. By the mode here recommended we need no fencing off. We can plough and seed down again any portion of a large pasture we may choose. If we manure such land it will not require one fourth so much to the acre as a hoed crop requires.

Our low lands are much neglected. They are generally our richest lands and want draining and seeding merely to produce good crops of grass. I have one acre of such land that has borne me ten successive crops of grass and grain and potatoes, and it has never been manured. It bore two tons of good English hay last summer at the first cutting, and the purchaser agreed to take it without weighing at within a fraction of two tons. A second crop was cut in August and gave us one good load. The cattle are now taking their turn on it and are getting a good share. Twelve years ago this acre produced nothing. It had produced nothing for fifty years. It was too wet. I caused it to be drained, then carted on about twenty loads of loam from the road side, to render the surface more compact than the grass seed might vegetate, and I have had two crops of corn and one of potatoes from it within the ten years—have fed it every autumn when in grass, and have often cut two crops from it in a year. Nothing in the shape of manure has been put on the main body of this acre for these ten years except about half a dozen loads of leached ashes. When the wild grass begins to show itself we plough it under in September and seed down again.

Our high pasture lands may be renovated in this way without planting—without manuring—without fencing off. They are usually the most distant from the barn and do not get a share of the manure.

We think we have none to spare for these lands. We can do better with it near home.

If we plant any portion of a pasture we must fence it from the rest. If we take a crop of grain or potatoes from it we must manure or it is impoverished by the operation.

Thousands of acres of such lands may be made to produce double the feed they now do merely by a proper use of the plough and a little grass seed. And the plough is quite as good an instrument to kill the bushes with as a bush-scythe. The silt growers cut the mulberry bush annually, and think it grows the better for it. We mow our bushes in pastures from age to age. Can the same kind of trimming make the mulberry thrive, and be destructive to the fern and the whortleberry?

If the pasture be quite too rocky for the plough—if we cannot pull up half the bushes and bury the rest with it, let the land return again to its native wildness, whence it should never have been called. It is not profitable to cut bushes before they are tall enough for wood.

Bear with me a little longer while I say a few words on the subject of farming tools.

Our ploughs have been much improved within thirty years. We now turn our green sward with half the team we formerly employed. Thirty years ago who attempted to plough green-sward with an yoke of oxen? Three yoke were usually employed in this service.

The moulder now fits close to the share. The furrow rises without any check from the unevenness of the inclined plane. The plough cuts as regular, tapering, smooth wedge. But we have not yet brought it to perfection. We have much improved upon the post, with which the north African stirs his soil—holding the top of it in bands and gauging its point according to the strength of his team. In some districts in England they still use something not much superior to the African model. Our grass ploughs are too short for even or plane ground—the furrow breaks before it is put in its place. The advocates for short ploughs allege that they are attended with less friction. This is a mistake. A long tapering wedge raises a weight with less friction than a short one. A long plough keeps the furrow suspended and unbroken, and the falling sod assists to help the rising portion, as the sinking bucket in a well helps to draw up the rising one.

Our hay forks and our manure forks are no made of better metal than formerly, and if we perform no more labor with them, we do it with more ease.

We begin to use the horse-rake in haying; but we are far behind Pennsylvania and New Jersey. New Hampshire and Rhode Island in the use of them. There are three or four kinds in the United States. Yet not a farmer (?) shall I say in a thousand, in Massachusetts, has ever seen one. A load of them was passing, last summer, to Boston many inquired what those sharp wooden-tined things were made for, and whether they were used to dig potatoes with?

In tolerably smooth ground I have very often seen an acre raked perfectly clean by one of these in half an hour. Your hired-man will be half a day, with a hand rake, in performing the same.

A seed planter, or planting harrow has been invented this season and may be seen at the store of D. Prouty & Co., Boston. It will plant an acre of corn in an hour, furrowing out, dropping, covering and rolling down at one operation. Several fields

were planted handsomely with it last spring. It planted an acre of ruta бага, (4,000 hills), in fifty-five minutes. The turnips look finely.

A machine for sowing grass-seed and grain, is much wanted. I have seen at Washington and at New York a machine for sowing plaster and grain—the gearing seems to be more complicated than is necessary, but it is said to perform well.

A very simple machine has been planned this summer to sow grain, or grass-seed. It is a box four or five feet long placed forward of a common harrow. A sieve forms the back side of the box. By shifting the sieve, grain of any kind may be sown as well as grass-seed, and the team performs the whole without extra labor. It is quite impossible to sow grass-seed well by hand. We sow some too thick and some too sparse. For this service I feel sure "*My hands were never made.*" By regular, methodical sowing we save much expense in seed. We used only half the quantity of ruta бага seed that is usually sown.

We are often accused of being backward in adopting improvements. The spinner is said to tend, now, one hundred spindles instead of one.

The traveller progresses four miles while he formerly advanced one. And shall farmers alone remain stationary? Shall we not also make inquiry whether our pace may not be quickened? Shall we be skittish and fear to examine new machinery to facilitate the operations of husbandry, because we have discovered that the very newest patent churns, and washing machines will not go alone? Let us not fear to examine new modes of operation. Let us ever attempt improvement.

VARIETIES OF EARLY INDIAN CORN.

The Maine Farmer, of Aug. 21, says, "the Dutton corn grows luxuriantly, but is much later than many of the old varieties."

The Farmer and Gardener, of the same date, printed at Baltimore, states two cases of the Dutton corn being gathered, in a ripe state, in less than 90 days from the time of its being planted, viz. Mr Giles planted on the 17th May, and gathered perfectly ripe samples on the 15th August; and Mr Harrison planted, on the 16th May, and gathered on the 14th August.

The Franklin Farmer, printed at Frankfort, Ky. of Aug. 18, says, "Our Dutton corn, planted April 30, has been gathered more than a week. It is perfectly ripe, hard and well cured. Though a dwarf species, it is a generous bearer, and we are satisfied, from the experiment of this season, that an acre of it will produce as good an average crop as our larger eared corn."

Some of our Dutton corn, planted on the 19th May, had perfectly ripe ears on the 15th Aug. and this part of our crop was harvested, that is, cut up, on the 28th Aug. though it might safely have been done on the 21st; and most of the Dutton corn in our neighborhood, was harvested either in August or the first week in September.

We have recorded these facts, to explain their seeming contradictions, and to make some suggestions, which we think of importance to the farmer, in regard to seed.

We have before observed, that there is a spurious, as well as a genuine, Dutton corn, the former of stouter growth, and later in ripening, than the latter. We would remark, that this difference may result from the seed planted—seed of the same variety, grown at the south, giving a larger growth

of stalk, and maturing later than seed grown at the north. This is evidenced by the fact, that southern seed always gives a comparatively large and late growth at the north; while northern seed gives a dwarfish growth and early maturity at the south—and that they both become acclimated in a few years, and take the habits of their new location. These considerations suggest, that so far as early maturity is sought for, it is advisable, when a change of seed is desired, to obtain it from a more northern latitude, or elevated district.

But we adopt the opinion of Joseph Cooper, so far at least as relates to maize—which was, that a change of seed is *not necessary*, when due regard is paid to *selecting the seed*. We have cultivated the Dutton variety of corn eighteen years—we have always selected the earliest and fairest ears, assisting in person, for seed, which we immediately braided, and hung in an airy loft. It has ripened as early this, as it did the first year we received the seed from the far north; while we are satisfied it has increased in productiveness—that it has larger ears, and more of them, and taller stalks, than it had when we first began its culture. The seed is left to mature on the stalk, till the crop is gathered from the field—the earliest ripened, being then easily determined by the appearance of the shuck, or husk, and the rich color of the corn. Hence the importance of every farmer taking care to secure, in person, his best seed.

There is one other fact that should not be lost sight of—the influence of soil and location upon vegetable growth. A moist, rich soil, will give the largest growth, both of foliage and fruit, and a light and dry one the earliest maturity, and the richest or most concentrated product. Prof. Ives states, that plants from the seed of the *morus multicaulis*, have the foliage of the parent in a rich humid soil, while they resemble those of the *M. alba*, on a thin light soil; and it is believed that a pound of the leaves of the latter are intrinsically more valuable to the silk-worm than a pound of the former. It is not the size that indicates superiority in the animal or vegetable. A very large apple is seldom a very good one. The cider from a hilly, dry, calcareous soil, is always superior to that from a low and rich one. A very large beet contains much less sugar than the same weight of small beets. Indian corn, grown upon a light dry soil, comes to earlier maturity, but is inferior in its growth, and in the size of its ears, than when it is grown upon a highly manured loam. Indeed the difference is so great, on our own grounds, this season, that the growth and product in two locations, would hardly be taken for the same variety.

We have another suggestion to make, in regard to the influence of steepness. It will be remembered, that in our last volume, we referred to a communication of Senator Johnson, inserted in the first volume of the transactions of the old agricultural society, showing that the crop from seed wheat, steeped in a solution of salt-petre, ripened two weeks earlier, and gave 25 per cent. more product, than the crop from seed which was not thus steeped. We began to plant our main crop of corn on the 12th May, and finished on the 16th. All the seed was steeped 12 hours in a solution of nitre, in quantities sufficient for one day's planting. A few quarts of seed, which remained, was set in the cellar, where it remained, partially covered with pickle, till the 19th, when it was planted in a vacant patch of thin soil, in which we also planted, the same day, six other varieties, all reputed to be

remarkably early, and the seed of all which had been soaked in salt-petre water. The last planted Dutton corn, was decidedly the earliest of the seven sorts in coming to maturity, and was at least two weeks earlier than the main crop, planted from three to six days earlier. Its maturity may have been in some measure accelerated by the porosity of the soil, compared with that of the main field, which was highly manured with unfermented dung, and to the consequent influence of the dry weather; yet ye think it not improbable that it was principally owing to the seed having remained saturated, 96 hours, in the nitrous solution.

Having referred to our specimen plat, we will add, that it consists of the following varieties of corn:

1. Dutton; 2. and 3. Lake Superior and Squaw from Lake Michigan; 4. Early white, not recollected where from; 5. Early Canada, from Poughkeepsie; 6. Red Blaze, from Elmira; 7. Early yellow, from Vermont. These varieties were all planted the same day, two rows of each, with intervals between the different kinds of 20 or 30 feet. On examining them to day, Aug. 28, we find No. 1 mostly ripe, the husks dry and separating from the grain; No. 2, Lake Superior, an 8 rowed yellow, growing 4 1-2 feet high, but very prolific in succors and ears, next to the Dutton in maturity. The early white is an 8 rowed corn, 5 1-2 feet high, and is third in ripeness. The Vermont is a yellow 8 rowed corn, grows 6 feet high, and is next in ripeness to the early white. The Squaw, No. 3, is an 8 rowed colored grain, grows 6 feet high, and is fifth in its earliness. The Red Blaze comes next, and the early Canada is the latest. Both are eight rowed, and, like the Dutton, they grow seven and eight feet high. As to number of ears on a stock, they are about alike, except the Lake Superior, which is far the most prolific in its succors and ears, though they are very small. As to the size of ears, the Dutton has a manifest superiority; as to length of ears, the early Canada and the Red Blaze, 8 rowed, are equal, if not a little superior to the Dutton. Several gentlemen, who have visited the plat, concur in the correctness of this statement. We intend to exhibit samples of each of these varieties, at the fair of the American Institute. We omit the notice of later ripening varieties—*Cultivator*.

Experiments in Manuring Turnips.—S. W. Smith has given to the public, in the Farmers' Cabinet, the result of an experiment with various manures upon his turnip crop, which are worth recording and remembering. He divided an acre of land into four equal parts, and gave to No. 1 a dressing of common stable dung; to No. 2, an extra quantity of compost manure; to No. 3, ten bushels of lime and two and a half of wood ashes; and to No. 4, two bushels of bone dust. They all escaped the fly, and were treated alike. They were sown the 15th and 16th June, and harvested the 10th November. The product was as follows:

No. 1	yielded 98 bushels	= to 390 per acre.
No. 2	" 124 "	= to 496 "
No. 3	" 185 "	= to 740 "
No. 4	" 213 "	= to 852 "

Men of limited capacities generally condemn everything that is above the level of their understandings.—*Roche foucault*.

MANURE.

The article which follows goes to prove three facts, of primary importance to the farmer, which we have strenuously endeavored to inculcate, viz :

First, That the resources for manure, on almost every farm, are sufficiently abundant, when properly husbanded and applied, to keep up, or improve, its fertility ;

Secondly, That blending unfermented dung with earth, or the soil, accelerates its decomposition ; while,

Thirdly, A vast amount of fertilizing matter is saved by such admixture being made, *before fermentation has taken place*—the earth “absorbing and retaining that excess of putrescent fluids and effluvia which is otherwise lost by filtration and evaporation ; that is, by soaking away and drying up.”—*Cultivator*.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

What is the greatest quantity of manure to be obtained from given means ?

MR EDITOR.—There are in agriculture, as perhaps in every science, some leading propositions, calculated in a particular manner to arrest attention by their prominent importance. Such I hold that of a “Subscriber” in your May number—“*What will an acre of land produce ?*” and also the question which heads this article.

Were it possible at once to afford a complete and palpable solution to these two propositions, what mind can calculate the vast increase of treasures that would instantly become accessible to humanity ? As, then, we cannot inquire too strictly, or know too much regarding them, I propose, after recapitulating a few of the principal statements of a “Subscriber,” concerning the latter question, to furnish my own experiments upon the former.

He informs us that a single acre of his land, with abundant manuring and superior cultivation, was made to produce the sum of \$348,40 per annum, for five successive years, besides the vegetables used in a small family. He further states, in substance, as his present conviction, that the quantity of soil cultivated has nothing to do with the secret of gathering money out of it ; that “this altogether depends on a judicious selection of soil, on the facility of obtaining manure, and on the proper application of it as food for plants,” &c. ;—that he found, by actual experiment, made upon a large scale, “that the profit of capital laid out in land produced an interest of only five per cent. per annum, the capital laid out in manure upon the same land produced twenty per cent.”

Now, my own experience, as I shall presently show, abundantly confirms the probable accuracy of all these statements. Let us distinctly understand, then, that it is not the great quantity of land, but the abundance of manure upon a little, that is alone required to give wealth and independence ; that the man who owns five or six acres, may, (according to the above data,) with the aid of manure and good management, draw from \$1,800 to \$2,000 from them each year, while he of a hundred acres may scarcely obtain half of it upon the common plan.

But where is the requisite manure to be obtained that shall so suddenly and surely enrich the farmer ? In reply to this, I will simply give my own experience, and by it endeavor to convince the reflecting farmer what amount can, and in fact has

been made from means incomparably more limited than is generally imagined possible.

Previous to 1829, I had followed in Philadelphia a sedentary occupation, which, by excessive application in it, had so enfeebled my constitution, that I was obliged to seek in the country for that measure of health which I might no longer hope for in the city. So I bought, with my scanty savings, a small place of ten and a half acres, and moved upon it the same fall of 1829.

Not being acquainted with farming, I hired a man to plough two and a half acres, and sow it in rye. The cost of seed and labor, in putting in, gathering and thrashing the said crop, was \$8,56. The crop yielded five and a half bushels of very poor black rye, fit only for hay feed—say at forty cents per bushel, (as good rye was then selling at fifty and fifty-six cents per bushel,) was worth \$2,20, and the nett loss sustained upon farming the ground was \$6,36. The season was moderately good for grain, and the two and a half acres rather a favorable specimen of the rest of my land ! I planted a potato patch the following spring, (1830,) of about the fourth of an acre, which I manured in the hills with one load of marl only, and the crop yielded but three and a half bushels !

Being a total stranger to the nature and character of soils, but having previously, from some cause, entertained the notion that land in general produced about twenty-five bushels of wheat, or forty bushels of corn, or four or five loads of hay to the acre, the conviction I had now received of the absolute worthlessness of my land fell upon me like the shock of a thunder-clap. Discouraged by the greatness of my disappointment, but not quite confounded, I determined that manure, in future, should be every thing to me, and stand in the stead of both land and crop. Being greatly improved in health, by the change of situation and exercise, I plied my avocation with increased diligence for the maintenance of my family, and made it the amusement of my leisure hours and leisure moments to collect from every corner, and panel of fence, every thing that I imagined could furnish a vegetable nutriment, and placed it in the cow yard, so combined with the litter as to absorb and retain every thing of the putrescent character that might be deposited there. By such means I have gone on, every year increasing the quantity of my manure, to an extent that I believe astonished most of my neighbors. The following is a sketch of the means I possessed, and the methods I took to obtain manure for the present year.

I commenced last summer by collecting into the outer part of my hog pen every thing of the weed kind I could find about the place, till I had a layer about twelve inches deep, which I covered with a layer of earth about five inches thick, continuing the process till the pen was filled to about two and a half feet deep. In the fall I littered my loose corn-cobs and the principal part of the buckwheat straw into the pen, interspersed with layers of earth in the same manner. The two stalls of my stables I served also the same, taking care to save therein all the chaff and refuse straw after thrashing. In these stalls I poured weekly, through the fall and winter, (for I had no cattle in them except in bad storms,) the soap-suds and such putrescent fluids that might be obtained, keeping the corners and outsides, and under the mangers carefully saturated.

As soon as my corn was gathered in the fall, I cut the stubs close to the ground, and wheeled them immediately, while yet heavy, into the barn-

yard, where I packed them in every part of it, and also under the shed, being an area of ground about forty feet by twenty, and in a few days covered them also with a layer of earth, from a fence-row, close by, to the depth of about eight or ten inches. Upon this earth I foddered my three cattle during the winter, occasionally depositing more earth upon the litter as it collected there.

Your readers will readily judge, that the object of all this preparation was not so much for the sake of saving the materials collected there as to obtain a menstruum, or rather sponge, if I may so call it, calculated to absorb and retain all the urine deposited in the yard during the winter. The compost masses, however, or layers, thus collected together, are not to be considered as manure prepared for the soil, but only as materials that require to be thoroughly mixed, in order to reduce them to a state fitted for a rapid and complete incorporation with the soil. Accordingly, with this view, I commenced late in April the operation of turning it, which, from its having become closely packed to the depth of twenty inches, with the stalks at the bottom, could only be done with the aid of a grubbing hoe, turning it in strips about a foot wide, reaching across the yard, and throwing the loosened manure back a sufficient space to allow a trench between, wide enough to work in. After removing the whole cover from the stalks, along a strip, as before mentioned, they were easily grubbed up, by first cutting them through all along the solid edge of the strip with the hoe, it being made pretty sharp for the purpose. In addition to this pile of yard manure, I have also emptied the contents of my hog pen and stables, extending the pile several feet, and lying upon the ground, when first loosened, more than two and a half feet deep. Of this manure I have used sixteen loads this spring, for truck and garden, and, judging from the size of the pile yet remaining, there cannot be less than sixty loads, which, being turned once more, I intend to use for wheat next fall.

In this manner, from only three head of cattle, and the fattening of four hogs, I have made from seventy to eighty-two horse loads of manure, the highly fertilizing properties of which are abundantly attested by my own former experience. I will not say that it is stronger than the best barn-yard manure, but from its closer affinity to the nature of the soil, and greater facility for being rapidly combined and incorporated, without loss by evaporation, I have no doubt it will be frequently found, upon trial, more effective and more durable.

In the process of turning manure, thus prepared, I hold it of the highest importance to mix well the earthy and vegetable parts together. Few persons are perhaps aware how rapidly the earth facilitates vegetable decomposition, and to what a surprising degree it absorbs the excess of fertilizing effluvia, which must otherwise be evaporated during the process of decomposition. This circumstance, I believe, taken in connection with the careful economizing of all animal excretions, constitutes chiefly the great secret (I might, perhaps, add alleged necromancy,) that has added already so much verdure to my previously exhausted soil, and been so profitable to me, and so surprising to my neighbors.

No farmer can imagine, that has not tried the experiment, what a prodigious quantity of rich, vegetable, and fibrous earth may be collected from corners and by-places which lie out of the way of cultivation, and which, from their retired position, have perhaps, never so much as attracted his notice.

All such refuse trash, and fibrous earths and weeds, by being conveyed to his barn-yard, at intervals, during the fall and winter, and judiciously combined with its contents, will be converted into a rich, fertilizing, and durable manure, merely by absorbing and retaining that excess of putrescent fluids and effluvia which is otherwise lost by filtration and evaporation; that is, by soaking away and drying up.

W. H.

Pittstown, Salem Co. N. J. May 20th, 1838.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 1838.

From Thomas Lee, Esq., Brookline, Isabella, Pond's Seedling, and Elsinburg Grapes, the clusters of the Elsinburg were large, the berries small, the flavor very fine, and far exceeds any former specimens of this grape which has been exhibited.

From George Lee, Esq., Fresh Pond, large and handsome specimens of the Ribstone Pippin, one of the most celebrated English dessert apples.

From Mr. John M. Ives, Salem, a Pear, name unknown to the committee; it was received from France as the Beurre Bose, (a very different fruit), a large handsome, and delicious pear, worthy of a place in every good collection.

From Hon. John Lowell, specimens of Great Britain, Bezi Vaet, and Queen Caroline Pears, the Great Britain not yet at maturity, the Queen Caroline is a new and beautiful fruit of medium size and very fine, it cannot be too extensively disseminated. Mr Lowell's specimens were accompanied by the following letter, containing the liberal offer of some rare plants and bulbs for distribution among the members of the society.

ROXBURY, SEPT. 15, 1838.

Hon. E. Vose, President of the M. H. S.

SIR,—I send specimens of Great Britain, Bezy Vaet and Queen Caroline Pears. The first and last I have translated from Grand Bretagne and Reine Caroline, because I think when foreign names can be rendered into English, retaining the sense, it is better. Thus, "Roi de Wurtemberg" will in a few years be corrupted into a barbarous, unpronounceable word of no meaning. "King of Wurtemberg" will be understood. Let me here remark, that there is no such name in existence, lawfully known, as Roi de Wurtemberg. The pear which some persons call by that name was raised by Van Mons, and called by him "Frederick of Wurtemberg" and is so printed in his catalogues. Some Belgian nurseryman thinking that the high sounding title of king would sell better, corrupted the name, and some prefer the corruption to the true name. The evil is, that we shall soon receive the same pear under both names.

I place, at the disposal of the society, two plants of Muse rosacea, and twenty bulbs of Amaryllis Equestris.* If any gentlemen wish them, they will be delivered on their order.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

JOHN LOWELL.

From Hon. Judge Heard, Marie Louise, and Louise Bonne of Jersey (England) Pears, they are both great bearers, and are very justly placed among our best autumn pears.

From Mr J. L. F. Warren, Brighton, 4 baskets

containing Isabella, Sweetwater, and oval Malaga Grapes.

From R. Manning, Salem, Beurre Diel, Buffum, Beurre Bose, Belle et Bonne, Fulton, Popes Quaker, Jalouse, and Marie Louise Pears.

From E. M. Richards, Esq. Dedham, Capsheaf and Harrison's Fall Baking Pears, yellow Ingestrie, Red Ingestrie and Fall Sops of Wine Apples, and one unnamed sort from a dwarf tree, imported from France. Also Hill's Madeira Peaches.

From Miss S. Seaver, Roxbury, a basket of beautiful Catawba Grapes, the clusters and berries were large, perfectly ripe and of excellent flavor. Also a Seedling Grape, raised from the Catawba.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES

Exhibited at the Annual Meeting, Sept. 19, 20, 21.

Six very large crook neck Squashes from Samuel Prescott, Elm Hill, Roxbury.

Tomatoes, from John Howe, Roxbury.

Squash (six feet 4 inches circumference, weight 88 lbs) from seed received from Paris, Mrs Welles.

African Acorn Squash, from T. Thompson, Jr. Two Drumhead Cabbages from J. D. W. Williams, Roxbury, Elm Hill: and also 2 squashes weighing 24 lbs.

Lima Beans, (extra fine,) Richard Ward, Roxbury.

Crook neck squash, J. Clapp, South Reading.

Pine Apple Potatoes and Acorn, Autumnal, and one other variety of Squashes (name unknown), Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.

Love Apples, (Tomatoes,) Hon. John Lowell, Roxbury.

Sweet Potatoes, from do.

1 Chili Squash, from James Eustes, South Reading, (weight 62 lbs.)

1 Large Potato, from Jonathan Warren, Weston.

Yellow Tomatoes, J. L. Moffatt, Esq., Roxbury. Autumnal Marrow Squash.

Smyrna or Palermo Squash. A prolific variety, and runs very little, from John M. Ives, Salem. Mangel Wurtzel, Samuel Hyde, Newton.

3 Valparaiso or Lima Squashes; 1 African Blue Skin Squash, from Rufus Howe, Dorchester.

Seven years Pumpkin, from Mrs Timothy Bigelow, Medford. (The above, the growth of last year, and shown at the annual exhibition of 1837.)

Weight 46 lbs. in perfect condition, and it is said will remain sound for seven years.

Autumnal Marrow, from Abbott Lawrence, Jr. Park Street.

Canada Crook Neck, a trim specimen, curious, from Perez Smith, Weston.

Crook Neck Squash (weight 46 lbs.) from E. Sparhawk, Brighton.

Lima Beans, (superior) from Richard Ward, Roxbury.

Squash, mammoth size, 130 lbs. weight, from Capt Geo. Lee, West Cambridge.

2 Seven Years Pumpkins, weight 81 lbs.

2 Baskets Tomatoes.

1 Basket Horticultural Beans.

Cuba Love Apple, from James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

SAMUEL POND, Chairman.

A gentleman and his wife, while on a whortleberry excursion near Sang Run, in Maryland, killed eighty rattlesnakes, and wounded four which escaped.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society held its anniversary Exhibition and Cattle Show at Bridgewater on Wednesday last. The sky looked threatening all day, but the rain held off until nearly night. There was as large a concourse of people as usual, and the crowd at the hall of exhibition was very great. The articles of manufacture were not so numerous as last year, but they failed not in quality. The Ploughing Match was a very interesting trial, and attracted the attention of an unusual crowd of spectators—the number of competitors was also greater than common. The officers of the last year were generally re-elected. The dinner was plain and plentiful, suitable to the occasion; but, in conformity to the temperance and sobriety of the times, there was no wine, no toasts, no song, no music in the hall. The address, by C. J. Holmes, Esq. was appropriate and interesting. The efficiency and perseverance of the Marshals in driving from the grounds those individuals who came there with the intention of selling rum, is worthy of all praise. The award of premiums, we believe, gave general satisfaction. We publish below the Report of the Committee on Manufactures.

Premiums awarded by the Committee on Manufactures.

Lydia Dawes, Plymouth, piece carpeting,	\$5 00
Mrs Abiezer T. Hervey, Middleboro'	4 00
" Olive S. Pratt, Bridgewater,	do. 3 00
" Abisha Stetson, E. Bridgewater,	do. 2 00
" Eleanor Sampson, Pembroke,	do. 1 00
" Helen Taylor, Plympton, stair carpet,	do. 2 50
" Abiah Bassett, Bridgewater,	do. 1 50
" Wilkes Wood, Middleborough, hearth rug,	do. 3 00
" Lavina Taylor, Plympton,	do. 2 50
Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Middleboro',	do. 2 00
Mrs Joseph Clark,	do. 1 50
" Louisa S. Jackson, Plymouth,	do. 1 50
" Rebecca B. Allen,	do. 75
" Lodeny Bret, N. Bridgewater,	do. 50
" Bethiah W. Bates, Bridgewater, 2 do. of rags,	do. 75
" Bethiah Hayward,	do. 50
" Deborah Reed, East do. best piece of cloth,	do. 3 00
" Abigail Alden, Bridgewater,	2d do. 2 00
" Jared Alden, Middleboro',	do. 1 00
Satinet Factory, Plympton, satinet,	do. 3 00
Wm. Taylor,	do. 2 00
Mrs Thomas Drew, Halifax, best flannel,	do. 3 00
Ichabod R. Jacobs, Scituate,	2d do. 2 00
Catharine Bonney, Pembroke,	3d do. 1 00
Zeruiah Hayward, Bridgewater,	4th do. 50
Mehitable Keen, Hanson, red flannel,	do. 1 00
Rachel H. Jacobs, Hanover, best blankets,	do. 2 00
Abiah Bassett, Bridgewater,	2d do. 1 50
Elizabeth S. Delano, Marshfield, best woollen hose,	do. 1 00
Elizabeth B. Hayward,	2d do. 75
Abigail C. Withereil, Bridgewater,	3d do. 50
Ruth Alden, Duxbury, lot woollen socks,	do. 1 50
Miss Sarah Simmons, Bridgewater, linen hose,	do. 1 00
Mrs Content Crooker,	do. 75
Miss H. H. McLauthlin, E. Bridgewater,	do. 50
Mrs Ruth B. Lewis, Marshfield, worsted hose,	do. 1 00
Mrs Catharine Reed,	do. 75
Abigail Reed,	do. 50
Mary J. Bisbee, Rochester, cotton hose,	do. 1 00
H. H. McLauthlin, E. Bridg'r,	do. 50
Experience Thompson, Halifax, bed spread,	do. 2 00

* The plants and bulbs were not received. The society would take great pleasure to distribute them when they come to hand.

S. W.

Ruth Alden, Duxbury, do	1 50
Lydia Allen, East Bridgewater, do	1 00
Elizabeth Reed, do quilt,	1 50
H. H. McLanthen, do do	1 00
Clarissa Reed, do do	50
Hannah Bachus, Middleborough, counterpane,	2 00
Elizabeth B. Hayward, do do	1 50
Lucy Clapp, Scituate, do do	1 00
Lucinda M. S. Keith, E. Bridg'r do	50
Ruth Backus, Middleborough, table linen,	1 50
Lucy Clapp, Scituate, do do	1 00
Cynthia Porter, Halifax, do do	50
H. H. McLanthen, E. Bridg'r do	50
William Eames, Duxbury, woollen yarn,	1 00
Mary Wood, Halifax, lot of yarn,	1 00
Catharine Bonney, Pembroke, do	75
Betsy Tillson, Halifax, do do	50
Elizabeth Bates, Kingston, highland shawl,	1 00
Darius Wentworth, Bridgewater, lining leather,	50
Ruth Alden, Duxbury, pair worsted gloves,	25
Cyrus Morton, Halifax, pair dog's wool mittens,	25
Solomon Hayward, Bridg'r, bbl superfine flour, 3 00	

MORTON EDDY, *Chairman*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1838.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of Worcester Agricultural Society took place at Worcester, Oct. 10th. The day was cloudy, and rain anticipated, but it held off until evening, giving a favorable opportunity for the display, and multitudes of the hardy and intelligent yeomanry of the county, were present to participate in the business and festivities of the day.

Two long ranges of substantial pens, 120 or 130 in number, were filled to overflowing, at an early hour of the day, with a fine display of neat cattle, sheep, swine, &c., and many cattle were tied outside for want of room.

Among the working cattle we noticed a number of pairs of beautiful oxen and steers, which appeared to be the pride of their owners, and well they may be proud of such fine creatures, for they seemed to partake of the intelligence of their owners, and were perfectly obedient to their voice, and quick at the word of command, to haw and gee, to back and forward, &c. In fact we never saw oxen better trained than some of them were. \$150 per yoke were asked for those of this description, and others, we suppose could hardly be bought for money. One pair of twin steers belonging to Mr Lovett Peters, of Westborough, attracted much attention, being a perfect match, large, and of good shape; their weight as marked on the yoke was 3233 lbs., one of them about 25 lbs. heavier than the other, their age about 3 1-2 years.

We noticed a number of lots of cows and heifers of good symmetry of shape, but we did not see so many fine animals of this description as we could have wished. Of bulls there was a number of different ages and blood, some of them fine looking creatures. There were also good specimens of fat oxen. One of the most interesting sights was a family of 5 swine of the Bedford breed, from the Insane Hospital, whose weight would average, probably, 400 lbs each when dressed. They appeared to be an oblong mass of fat with a little short nose sticking out at one end and a tail at the other, standing upon legs hardly long enough to clear their bellies from the ground, of a clean white, without stripes or spots,—we saw none of the striped breed upon the ground. There was in another pen a fine sow with a family of ten beautiful little

spotted pigs. Other pens contained a variety of boars, breeding sows, pigs, &c. The sheep were also pretty well represented. We noticed the Merino, Dishley and other breeds.

The ploughing match was a scene of considerable interest. It took place at 9 o'clock, about one mile from the hall on Union Hill, from which there is a bird's eye view of the flourishing and pleasant town of Worcester, bounded on all sides by beautiful, and highly cultivated swells of land, presenting a landscape of indescribable richness, which was enlivened at this time by the large assemblage of people on the ground, and by the long irregular line in scattering groups which dotted the route from the village to the hill. The scene of action had been marked out and prepared beforehand, and a furrow thrown up on two sides of the field and stone walls on the other sides which were the boundary lines for the numerous spectators. The plot of ground was divided into lots of one eighth of an acre each, and each lot numbered. The competitors first drew lots for choice of ground, and then with their respective teams took their stations accordingly. There were 8 single and 9 double teams engaged in the match. At the word of command the teams started together. It was gratifying to notice that the oxen were managed by the drivers with much quietness, and with little use of the whip. The work was done in an admirable manner, evincing great skill in the ploughmen.

We thought it would require great discrimination and good judgment on the part of the committee to know how to decide who was entitled to the premium.

The hall was well filled with specimens of domestic manufactures, such as hearth rugs, carpets, counterpanes, and a hundred nameless, useful and fancy articles, the hardy work of the thrifty housewives and their daughters.

Here were to be seen also, fine lots of butter and cheese, big squashes and pumpkins; roban potatoes and other vegetables; agricultural implements, including a corn planter, which attracted much attention. The operator sits in a sort of gig and drives his horse over the field, and while he is taking an airing and smoking his pipe, (if he has a fancy for it,) he is planting his corn. There was also in the hall a highly finished barouche, manufactured in Worcester, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

At eleven o'clock a procession was formed at the Worcester House, which proceeded to the Calvinistic church to hear the address from the Rev. Henry Colman. The meeting was called to order by the Hon Levi Lincoln, the presiding officer of the day. He remarked that they were celebrating their 20th anniversary. After giving some account of the progress of the society and of the present exhibition, he adverted to the state of the funds of the society, and regretted to say, that in consequence of losses sustained, and the extra expense incurred by the erection of new pens for the cattle, the funds had been reduced from an amount something over \$9,000 to a sum less than \$8,000. He called upon the young men of the county to come forward and sustain the society by becoming members, and thereby increase the funds and impart new energy to the society. It appeared by the remarks made, that the young men had been rather backward in the performance of this duty, and were suffering their fathers to bear the heat and burden of the day, and as a necessary consequence, unless they came to the rescue, the society would soon be on the wane. We trust the appeal was not made in vain, and hope that before another anniversary day shall come round, every young man in the county who is in any way connected with agriculture will put his hand to the plough, and pledge himself not only to sustain the high reputation of the so-

ciety, but also endeavor to increase its usefulness a hundred fold.

Mr Lincoln regretted the prevailing disposition on the part of many young men, to be dissatisfied with N. England, and their desire to emigrate to the far west. He remarked that he had been placed in situations to know full well the trials of the New England emigrant in the west, and was well satisfied from what he had seen and from facts which have come before him, that in a great majority of cases, their expectations were far from being realized, and that numbers had awakened from their dreams of ease and plenty, and would gladly return to the good society, good institutions, and healthy climate of New England if it were in their power. He spoke so eloquently and so much to the point on this subject that we were persuaded that if any present had the emigration fever, they would at least consider the subject a little further before they bid adieu to the land of their pilgrim fathers.

The Rev. Mr May, of Leicester addressed the throne of grace. Mr Colman's address was listened to by a crowded audience, apparently with deep interest. As it will probably be published we will not mangle it, by attempting a sketch. From the meeting house the company proceeded to witness the trials of the strength of working oxen, which was tested by drawing loads of stone up rising ground, by backing and manœuvring in various ways; but owing to the great crowd, we did not get a chance to witness this part of the ceremonies.

At three o'clock a large number of gentlemen sat down to a bountiful dinner, which was provided in good style at the Worcester House. The festivities of the board were enlivened by sentiments and addresses from a number of distinguished guests.

But to conclude, we must say that we were highly gratified with the various exhibitions and performances of the day, and from what we witnessed, are well satisfied that a body of men so intelligent as the gentlemen who compose the Worcester Agricultural Society, will not suffer the cause of agriculture to languish, but that this chief corner-stone in the foundations of our national prosperity, will as far as they are concerned, be laid as strong as the hills which beautify the county they inhabit. J. B.

After the above was in type we received a better account of the cattle show at Worcester from Mr Colman than what we have written. We are sorry it was not received a few hours sooner, but as it is, we must omit the greater part of it, giving some extracts.

Speaking of the ploughing match he says,—“We cannot particularize, if we were so disposed, for we did not learn a name, which we can recall, but the work of the single teams on the same field was as good, as deeply ploughed and as well ploughed as any done by the double teams. The order of the field was perfect. The spectators were not suffered to come on to the work nor to break the line. This is a matter of particular importance, because oxen, especially not being blinded, are very liable in a crowded field to be disturbed as they come to the end of furrow by the spectators, who are apt to press to that point; and the ploughman is unable to bring out his furrow in a straight line, and to square his corners. Besides this the committees are left wholly unembarrassed in the discharge of their duties. So far as we could see, there was scarcely a loud word spoken on the field; there was no hallooing nor scolding, nor swearing, nor whipping. It was in no respect a race. It was not ploughing against time; and the work was executed in a fine manner.”

The exhibition of live stock embraced 377 entries. We should do no justice to account by any attempt to give what might be called an account of them; that would require much more time than was afforded us for the examination. The fat cattle were respectable but not extraordinary, with the exception of a fat cow from Barre, weighing 1500 lbs. We have rarely seen her equal. She was a cross of the Durham Short Horn; but how fed we received no information. There were some bulls of this

same stock that were very distinguishable; and by their deep briskets, their fine necks, their full quarters and their symmetrical forms, and, if we may be allowed an Hibernianism, their rounded points, rose very high in comparison with our native stock, which stood near them. The sheep likewise were beautiful specimens of the pure Dishley, of the native stock, and of the fine wooded rasses. The flat backs and round and barrelled forms of the Dishley attracted much attention. For autumn those sheep prove excellent crossed with our native breeds, in this way acquiring more hardiness than belongs to them in their pure state; and thus better recommending them to our labors, which are not yet such as to secure to highly improved animals all that carefulness and liberality in feeding which are absolutely requisite to keep them where they are.

Two yokes of twin steers were particularly noticeable, — a pair from the Hospital for the Linsue were among the most beautiful animals in color, marks, condition and form, which are ever seen. We certainly have never met with their superiors; we do not recollect their equals. The show of swine, fat hogs and breeding animals, of which there was a large variety and number, was pre-eminently excellent. We have no doubt that the intelligent committee on this subject will do ample justice to their extraordinary merits.

The Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for last week, is unavoidably omitted. It shall appear in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1838.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1900 Beef Cattle, 800 Stores, 48 Sheep, and 550 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—We quote first quality, \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—We quote, Mess, \$6 75, No. 1, \$5 75 a \$6 00.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$9 a \$11. Two Year Old, \$18 a \$28. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$38.

Sheep.—Former prices hardly sustained. We quote lots at \$1 62, \$1 83, \$2 00, \$2 12, \$2 33, \$2 50, \$3 00, and \$3 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 1-4 a 7 1-2 for barrows, and 6 1-4 a 6 1-2 for sows. Selected old barrows, 7 1-2, sows 7. At retail, 7 a 8 1-2.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at New York from Rotterdam, and will open in a few days, our annual supply of splendid Dutch Bulbs, consisting of

- Double Red, Yellow, Blue and White Hyacinths,
- Single " " " " " "
- Single and Double Tulips.
- Crown Imperials, Double and Single, of sorts,
- English, Spanish and Persian Iris,
- Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts,
- Ranunculus,
- Anemones,
- Fritillarias,
- Crocus, of sorts.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 16, 1838.

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, fine plants of the following Raspberries, viz.

- Red Antwerp,
- White do.
- Baronet,
- Franconian, and
- Mason's Seedling.

Orders left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. will meet with prompt attention. THOMAS MASON.
Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1838.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres. It is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.
LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckthorn Plants for hedges.
Salem Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING.

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SVEENS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him.
All orders left with J. Breck & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAIUM WARD.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called).
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.

Also, Several fall blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 17, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one woodland, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Cambridge, about one mile from Mardock's Hotel on the West Cambridge road with a valuable stone ledge on the same; containing forty acres of good land with the buildings on the same. It will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about removing to the West. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Sept. 25. 3w AMMI C. TEEL.

FOR SALE.

The thorough bred Short Horned Durham Bull, Superior. Superior was calved in August, 1831. He was got by Frederick, and he by Wye Comet.
Dam, Yellow Rose, by Young Denton.
G. Dam, Arabella, (Imported,) by North Star.
G. G. Dam Aurora, " " Comet.
G. G. G. Dam " " Henry.
G. G. G. G. Dam " " Dan.
The above pedigree may be found in the English Herd Book.

He is a roan and perfectly gentle and docile; and his stock, which may be seen at the farm of the subscriber, will testify to his value. Price, \$250 Apply to C. N. Berent, Esq. near Albany, N. Y.; or to Wm. Augustus North, Mount Marie, Duncasburgh, N. Y.
October 3, 1837. 4w

MULBERRY TREES.

1500 Morus Multicaulis.
1000 White Mulberry.
For sale, the entire lot, or in small quantities. They are very superior, and being raised so far north, have the advantage over southern raised trees, for this State.
JAMES STEWART,
Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass.
October 3, 1837. 3w

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dume, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to Joseph Barck & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 60	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
" prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEFSWAX, (American)	ponnd	23	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 25	3 43
FISH, Cod,	barrel	8 50	6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 75	9 00
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	"	"
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 75	9 25
" Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 25
" Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
MEAL, Indian,	bushel	"	"
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	99	1 02
" southern flat, yellow,	"	"	"
" white,	"	99	1 00
" Rye, northern,	"	"	1 20
" Barley,	"	50	85
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	53	54
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	16 00	18 00
" Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	14 00
" Northern,	"	"	"
HONEY, of quality,	gallon	11	12
" 2d quality,	"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	14	15
" southern, 1st sort,	"	13	15
" southern, 1st sort,	"	27	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
" do. country do.	"	"	"
" do. Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	27
" do. dry hides,	"	22	23
" New York red, light,	"	22	23
" Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	21
" Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
LIME, best sort,	cord	80	85
MACARELL, No. 1,	barrel	11 75	11 87
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cord	2 50	2 62
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	29 00	30 00
" clear,	"	27 00	27 00
" Mess,	"	26 00	27 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
" Red Top, southern,	"	50	1 00
" northern,	"	"	"
" Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
" Flax,	"	1 25	1 33
" Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	22	25
" Southern Clover,	"	20	22
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	6
" No. 2,	"	12	13
" No. 3,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	3 00	3 50
PEAT Moss, 1st sort,	ponnd	55	60
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	"	50	55
" American, full blood, washed,	"	43	48
" do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
" do. 1-2 do.	"	35	40
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	45	50
" Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
" No. 1,	"	30	33
" No. 2,	"	"	"
" No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		ponnd	15	16
HAMS, northern,	"	"	14	15
" southern and western,	"	"	10	11
POBK, whole hogs,	"	"	6	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	"	60	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	"	18	22
" lump,	"	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	"	20	22
PEAT Moss, new,	bushel	50	55	75
CIOPER,	barrel	2 00	2 25	2 25

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for budding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Aug. 13, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VANDOS HARVEST HYMN.

Father of mercies! God of Peace!
Being whose bounties never cease!
While to the Heavens, in grateful tones,
Ascend our mingled orisons,
Listen to these, the notes of praise,
Which we, a happy people, raise!

Our hamlet, sheltered by Thy care,
Abodes of peace and plenty are;
Our tillage by Thy Blessing yields
An hundred fold—the ripened fields
Of flowing grain—the hushed vine—
Are tokens of Thy Love Divine.

The cradled head of infancy
Oweth its tranquil rest to Thee—
Youth's doubtful step, man's farmer tread,
In years mature, by Thee are led—
Secure may trembling age, Oh Lord!
Lean on its staff, Thy Holy Word.

Teach us these blessings to improve,
Teach us to serve thee, teach to love—
Exalt our hearts, that we may see
The Giver of all Good, in Thee;
And he Thy Word our daily food,
Thy service, God, our greatest good.

Whether in youth, like early fruit,
Or in the serene and solemn suit
Of our autumnal age, like wheat
Ripened and for the reaper fit,
Thou cut us off, O God, may we
Gathered into Thy garner be!

From the Richmond County Mirror.
SUMMER'S GONE.

Jack Frost has been to work again among the forest leaves. Already his bold crimson and russet hues are peeping from among the strange deep green of summer. And—like the first gray hairs which stray intrudingly upon our ear-locks—the first shrunken leaves rustle past us with a sad foreboding story. They tell the melancholy tale of Nature's faded loveliness. The time is near at hand when we must stoically bow to the behest of Nature, and bid a short adieu to the green and sunny seasons of the year. To many this farewell will be the last—for the last time some of us now look out upon the green drapery of this beautiful earth, upon the structure of which the immaculate Creator has displayed so much of His power, his goodness, and inexhaustible benevolence. For the last time we watch the silver mountain-streams leaping from their unknown fastnesses, laving the mossy banks and swathing the long grass which dapples in their mimic eddies. The same stern hand whose iced thrall shall lock up their energies in its icy manacles, may also lay upon us its cold and stilly ruin! To many there may be sorrow in this contemplation. But to him whose ethereal mind springs naturally from mundane glories, and sees in heaven's pure arc a pleasing hope of those pure hopes and joys immortal which are to grace his future history, these beautiful changes mark the welcome approach of that day "when this mortal shall put on immortality, and this corruptible shall put on incorruption." Oh, what a bright picarian fount does bland Philosophy open to those whose knowledge-yearning souls are ever ready to drink in its rich nectar. And Poesy too—the fairy

offspring of the enchanted nymph—as she moves majestically over the earth, unseen by all but her worshippers, how can she swathe us with her heavenly spirit, and immerse us in her care-dispelling Lethe! Guided by her, we look with new eyes upon the varied panorama of Creation, and see in every lineament of Nature the peerless mechanism of a Power Supreme. With her twin sister, Philosophy, she floats on aerial pinions, and touches with a magic wand the golden gates of pure and undefiled religion. The narrow path, which but a few may find, is lighted by her presence with a noon-day glory, while the thousands who are debarred participation, are dazzled by the glowing splendor until their eyes are even darkened by the unbroken light.

In the providential changing of the seasons, we have the most convincing proofs of the wisdom of that Great Original, from whose plastic hands worlds without number mount into their spheres, as sparks spring upward from a rustic fire. While myriads of stars shine in the azure depths, with brighter lustre than the golden tiles which whilom glistened on the walls of Solomon's vain-glorious temple. But there is an indefinable line which prescribes the limits of philosophy, and beyond which her step-by-step advances cannot delve. Here it is where man's own knowledge defines its ignorance, and where his wondrous lore makes the discovery of his imbecility and weakness. At this point his giant powers mount just high enough to peep from the confine-walls of their enclosure beyond which all is inscrutable and dark. Man cannot know how mere a worm he is, until Philosophy holds up to him the mirror of creation, and even then, the infinity of his littleness shrinks to a point which the immortal soul within him cannot descend to contemplate. Thus it is, the divinity within him tells plainly of that high source which he may boast. The mighty mover of this great machine,

"Whose body Nature is—and God the soul!"

Here it is where Philosophy loses herself in her own depths, and reclines her exhausted form upon the altars of the "Great

—First-Last! pavilioned high, who sits
In darkness—from excessive splendor born—
By gods unseen, unless through lustre lost!"

From the Maine Farmer.

THE WEALTH OF A COUNTRY DEPENDS UPON THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

What is wealth? These things which are convenient and necessary to use, and which administer to our wants and our comforts. Money alone, cannot therefore be considered as wealth, because if the articles or things above mentioned are not to be had, or are not in existence, a man would be poor indeed, though he were loaded with gold and silver. If he were hungry and there was no bread to be bought, if he were shivering with cold and there were no garments made for sale, his gold would be but of little service. It is true, mankind, by a common consent, have agreed that gold and silver should be the signs or evidence of property,—or in other words, the *measure* of property; and he who has a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much wealth. He can exchange it for the very things or articles which do in fact constitute wealth.

Thus a man who has a hundred dollars in his pocket, has the *ticket*, as it were, to entitle him to enter into the possession of an hundred bushels of

corn, or a hundred yards of cloth, or a hundred acres of wild land, or a yoke of oxen, or a horse and wagon, as the case may be. But if these things do not exist, and he needs them, his *ticket* is of no more use, than if he had a ticket to go into a theatre, and it should have been burned down before he used it. The elements therefore of wealth consist in natural productions, brought together, changed and modified by the skill and labor of man; of the farmer and mechanic. Commerce, though necessary and honorable, is nothing more than the *moving* or *changing* of these productions from place to place. It has always appeared singular to us, that merchants should consider themselves, as too many, far too many of them do, above the farmers or mechanics, merely on account of their profession, when they are indeed only the *teamsters* to the others. They are the agents to transport their productions hither and thither, as calls may exist for them. But to return to the subject. If we are right in the position which we have taken, that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought upon by the labor of man, it follows that the country which possesses the most of the elements or materials to work upon, such as good soil, abundance of water power, forests of timber, quarries of different kinds of stones, mines, and beds of different kinds of minerals, &c., must have the most natural wealth. It then only requires the hand of industry and skill to put these materials into shape, and to put them together to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and mechanic. They are the second creators of wealth. They take the raw material as it came from the hands of the Almighty, and change it by their labor into the thousands and tens of thousands of different forms, which render it useful to man, which make it subservient to the wants and comforts of human life. The more industrious and skilful this class is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to think themselves as mere plodders and servants, rather than as second to the Great First Cause in the production and increase of wealth? And, indeed, is there not a false standard of respectability, too much in use in society, and are not the productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be *idleness and a fine coat*; and consequently, the more idle a man can be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Respectability should consist in an improved mind, and skilful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honor, who by the combination of the efforts of his mind and physical powers, has contributed more largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth.

Such an one has done more for the amelioration of society, than a thousand unproductive *dandies*, who toil in the shade and wash in cologne. And society should bestow upon such a corresponding need of honor.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1838.

[NO. 16.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

(For the New England Farmer.)

THE BEURRE CAPIAUMONT AND FREDERIC DE WURTEMBERG PEARS.

MR EDITOR,—Having been absent on a journey of some two or three weeks, to a distant State, a notice of the remarks of your respected correspondent, the Hon. Mr Lowell, on the report of the committee on fruits of the Mass. Hort. Society of the 8th ult. has necessarily been delayed.

In order to show the grounds on which the committee rest their opinion, that the *Beurre Capiamont* figured in the London Pomological Magazine, is not the true variety cultivated on the continent of Europe under that name, but the *Wurtemberg*, or rather the "*Frederic de Wurtemberg*," which is sometimes also called, perhaps improperly, the "*Roi de Wurtemberg*," I submit, first, the following extract from that work published in 1829, and accompanying the figure.

"The first specimens which were seen in this country, came to the Horticultural Society in 1820, from M. Parmentier of Enghien, and M. Dumortier Rutteau, of Tournay. They excited much admiration at the time, and measures were immediately taken to secure the variety for this country. Unfortunately, however, the cuttings which were sent over were so much mixed, or so carelessly labelled, that a very small proportion of them proved to be of the true kind. In their room we received the *Beurre Rance*, the *Colmar Janinette*, and even the *Napoleon*. The true kind has always been sold by Mr Richard Williams, of Turnham Green; and from trees procured from his nursery, and growing in the garden of the Horticultural Society, our raising was made."

It will be observed that this drawing, figured several years after the specimens of the fruit had been received, which excited so much admiration, was made not from fruit produced from the cuttings received from M. Parmentier and others, but from trees brought from the nursery of Mr Richard Williams. How Mr Williams obtained the true kind is not stated, but it is evident that the London Horticultural Society had no other means of testing the identity of this fruit than the authority of an English nurseryman, and we have the assertion of Mr Knight himself that at that time, he knew of no English nurseries to be trusted in regard to the new fruits, "that he feared there was too much confusion in all the large nurseries, &c."

It would not therefore have been an event at all surprising if the society had been led into an error by Mr Williams, as it will be seen by the following extract from the catalogue of the society published by Mr Robert Thompson in 1831, to what extent similar mistakes had occurred; he says, speaking of the omission of the abbreviations which distinguish the most important characters of the fruit, "In these cases no certain information is collected at the garden; owing either to the trees not having fruited, or to inaccuracies hav-

ing been discovered in the names of the plants received at the garden. These inaccuracies have taken place to an extent of which no one who has not personally inspected the progress of investigation, can form an idea, and have caused more embarrassment than all other causes whatsoever taken together."—So much for the possibility that an error may have been made at the garden of the Horticultural Society; but for this error, its late venerable and highly distinguished president could have been in no way responsible; from the nature of the case, he must have depended on others, or on those who had received the trees from Mr Williams, and he again on some one else, and so on, through a connection, which we have no means of knowing how multiform it may not have been, an error in any part of which would have been fatal to the truth of the variety. The conclusions arrived at from what is before stated may be said truly, to be only conjectural; they show, however, that there has been room for error, and we will now proceed with the evidence we have that there has been an error in the case of the *Beurre Capiamont*; and this we are the more anxious to do because we have received a rebuke from a quarter entitled to grave consideration, and our highest respect, and whether the rebuke be deserved or not, yet coming, as it does, from the early and constant patron of horticulture, and of our own society especially, we are quite sure was made in kindness and with a view to its benefit. We stand, therefore, in this matter, on our defence, only so far as to show that we had strong evidence for adopting the opinion expressed.

The term *miscalled* may certainly appear harsh, and if it had any particular personal allusion, would be so in fact; but it had none, it was inadvertently applied in the haste of a weekly report, and the meaning intended to be conveyed was simply "*what people at this time miscall*." We have no doubt that the description of the pear in the Pomological Magazine is a true one of that fruit sent to this country by Mr Knight, as the *Beurre Capiamont*; but the question now at issue is, whether the pear which is there figured and described, is that which it was intended to be or identical with the true *Beurre Capiamont* which was then, and now is, cultivated on the continent; if it be so, then indeed are we in error, but if otherwise, most assuredly the integrity of those through whose instrumentality the scions were obtained and so liberally distributed throughout our country, can in no way be impugned.

Soon after the *Capiamont*, sent by Mr Knight as such, came into bearing, some of the members of our Society (including Mr Manning and myself) received specimen trees of the *Capiamont* from other sources; from France and from Flanders, all bearing a like resemblance to each other, in the young wood and the leaf, but essentially different from the *Capiamont* sent by Mr Knight.

At a subsequent period, Mr Manning received from Messrs Buel & Wilson, a tree, among others, of the "*Roi de Wurtemberg*;" (believed to have

been received by them from the London Horticultural Society,) and being at Salem sometime afterwards, he called my attention to this tree, and we concluded from its appearance that it must prove to be identical with the *Capiamont* of Mr Knight; this tree has since produced fruit, which has been annually exhibited, and our predictions have been fulfilled.

In 1834 and 1835, we received scions also, of the "*Wurtemberg*," from Dr Van Mons, of Louvain, the wood and leaf exactly corresponding with the tree received from Messrs Buel & Wilson; these have also produced fruit, which has been exhibited by Mr Manning, and which proves to be the same as the *Capiamont* of Mr Knight. Dr Van Mons has stated the *Frederic de Wurtemberg* to be a fruit which was originated by himself (not by M. Capiamont) and his description coincides precisely with the *Capiamont* of Mr Knight, and also with that figured in the Pomological Magazine. Dr Van Mons says the *Wurtemberg* is a twice bearing variety, this also is in exact accordance with what we have seen.

In order, however, to satisfy ourselves, and to resolve all doubts on the subject, we sent, in 1834, to Mr Thompson of the garden of the London Horticultural Society, for scions of the *true Beurre Capiamont*; we also sent at the same time to Dr Van Mons for scions of the same fruit; they have been received from both sources, and they entirely correspond in appearance, both in leaf and wood, with those which have been before received from France and from Flanders as such, as well as with the tree which produced the fruit exhibited by Mr Ives as the *true Capiamont*, at our late annual exhibition, the same having been received by ourselves from France. It may also be observed, that the fruit exhibited by Mr Ives as the *true Capiamont*, corresponds with the account given by Mr Thompson in the last descriptive catalogue of the fruits which had been produced in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, up to the date of that work in 1831, and is as unlike to the *Capiamont* sent by Mr Knight, as is the tree and the leaf.

The *Beurre de Capiamont* is thus briefly described by Mr Thompson in the descriptive catalogue of 1831.—Of medium size and of ovate form, color brownish red next the sun; *beurre* and of first rate quality, a great bearer, withstands late spring frosts better than most others. Its season October.

We would also observe that in 1836 and 1837 we were visited by M. De Vael, from Flanders, the Secretary of the Horticultural Society of Antwerp, a gentleman who brought letters from Dr Van Mons to several members of our society, testifying to his high attainments as a naturalist, and especially in pomological researches; possessing himself a vast collection of fruit trees of different varieties;—at first sight he pronounced the *Capiamont* of Mr Knight to be the *Wurtemberg*.

We have indeed no good reasons for supposing that any one with a right understanding of the

business, could have an interest in multiplying names, because they may have "trees to sell," as none who raise trees for sale, would be likely to recommend a new kind of fruit which has not been satisfactorily proved with us, however highly recommended, *except only to amateurs and for trial*; it is in this way most of our new and finest varieties have been introduced and become known; and I doubt much whether twenty trees of the true Beurre Capiaumont have ever been recommended or sold in New England, and those only to amateurs and for trial; while thousands of the Wurtemberg have under another name been highly recommended and sold.

Every friend of horticulture must be obliged to Mr Lowell, for his friendly remarks, which having a tendency to elicit discussion have also an equal tendency to elicit the truth, in relation to the nomenclature of our fruits, and should error in any case be discovered, it is believed that to avoid confusion, it will be best rectified by a speedy resumption of the *true original names*; in the present case there seems to be no alternative, unless we give a new name to the fruit last received, which would only create farther confusion, and which we believe legitimately entitled to the name it now bears.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 12, 1838.

From the Franklin Farmer.

CHARCOAL FOR DISEASED LUNGS IN HOGS.

MR EDITOR,—As the rearing and fattening of hogs has become a business of great importance to the west, and especially to our own corn-growing state; and as new and terrible diseases have made their appearance within the last few years, among that class of our domestic animals, I, as a common sufferer with my brother farmers, have been trying to ascertain the cause of, and remedy for the one which I have suffered the most by, and which I shall call your attention more particularly to. It is admitted I believe by pathologists, that diseases may, and do change their type in the same latitude, and become more and more malignant as the population becomes more dense and the country becomes older; thus our own intermittent has degenerated into the more deadly typhus fever; thus that which we once called quinsy or swelling of the throat in swine, has now assumed a more malignant type, and requires a different treatment; the cause is the same, but the effect is not always instantaneous or accompanied by the same symptoms or results. I think it may be safely assumed that most of the diseases, if not all, that hogs are liable to are produced by sudden transitions from heat to cold; and as they do not, like most other animals, perspire through the pores of the skin over the whole surface of the body, but through small orifices on the legs and throat, which are constantly liable to obstruction, and especially in the winter season, when the animals in large numbers bed together, producing great heat and free perspiration for a short time, but from the restiveness of their nature they are often changing the position first assumed, all tending to clot the mediums of respiration and thus lay the foundation of disease and death by alternating between heat and cold through the winter. Ordinarily the weak of the herd are the first to die. This may be chargeable to their inability to change positions, subjecting them to the crushing weight

of the whole number in the bed; or their long subjection to the great heat engendered by the common mass, until they are called to partake of the morning food. This, as we have stated, formerly produced enlargement of the glands of the animal's neck, which often ended in inflammation and death. Now, the same cause produces a very different effect, and although it is still strangulation, yet the inflammation falls with its whole weight upon the lungs, and if both tubes of the organ are affected, death instantly ensues; if only one, the animal may live a long time, but never recovers unless the remedy that I shall presently suggest, or one equally potent, be applied. The symptoms where the attack is violent, are a seeming sense of suffocation, great indisposition to move, a crimson color, approaching to purple, all over the body, and if forced to move a few paces, the animal will pant as if worried by dogs in hot weather. If the attack is less violent they will take much more exercise with seemingly less pain, will throb in the flanks in much the same way that a horse will when exhausted by fatigue and hard usage, are generally inattentive to their company, are inclined to eat earth rather than their accustomed food; such generally live a long time but never recover. I proceed to point out the way to prevent the disease and to cure if taken in time. Do not suffer your hogs to herd together in large lots in cold weather; never suffer them to sleep in hollow trees; if you have sheds for them to sleep under, let them be set so low that they cannot in great numbers heap together; in dry hard freezing weather let them have some succulent food, such as apples, potatoes or turnips, but especially let them have plenty of salt and charcoal; this last is a cure for the disease above described if administered before they entirely refuse to eat. It is known to almost every one, that charcoal is a powerful antiseptic and absorbent, and that hogs will search for and eat it with eagerness, and especially in banks of leached ashes, and so they will unassociated with ashes, if at first you will break it up into small lumps and pour a little salt and water over it. I have tried the various means in common use, such as tar, antimony, sulphur, &c. and never had one to recover its health until I tried the charcoal, and I have every confidence that it will succeed with others as it has with me, and if it does, I shall be well paid for this communication, feeling as I do, that no man ought to live for himself alone.

W.

AGRICULTURE OF DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

The agriculture of Dumfries-shire may be considered as a *national* object. The lands which are devoted to farming, and whose rental is about 200,000*l.*, at twentyfive years' purchase, are worth five millions sterling; and the buildings have cost the land proprietors at two and a half years' rent, another half million. The farmers do not find it safe to enter on leases with less than about 5*l.* of capital and credit per arable acre in course of cultivation, which for 160,000 acres in the rotation fields, added to 10*s.* per acre for nearly three times as great an extent not in cultivation, would indicate in all a farming capital of about one million sterling, for the whole of Dumfries-shire, the property of the farmers themselves. Let this be added to the value of the lands and farm buildings, and it would seem that about six millions and a half sterling are embarked in the farming of this county.

The returns in rent are very moderate, surely, as above; but the *gross returns* ought to be very considerable,—three times the rent of lands in cultivation being thought by no means excessive to cover the whole outlay, risk and interest with moderate profits; and twice the rent of lands in pasturage, all as the gross returns of the land. Now, as the prices of these times can hardly be calculated above 4*l.* for the returns per English acre, or 5*l.* per Scottish acre under crops, and the lands in crop are not above twofifths of the whole fields, or cultivated lands, the other three-fifths being in grass,

64,000 acres in white and green crops, at 4*l.* per acre, would give as the total of *crops* yearly, 256,000

And *cattle*, having for some time returned little for the mere grass, and being also rather fewer in number than in 1812 though better grazed, the grass returns, of 30,000, at 1*l.* 10*s.* each, are, 45,000

Sheep are fully as numerous as in 1812, having partly the lower pastures now and the returns for two or three years have been improved, but still the mere pasturage returns of 200,000 sheep, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, would exceed the average beyond three years, and are, 75,000

Pigs return little for mere grazing, certainly not above 1*l.* for each, which for 30,000 pigs would be, 30,000

The breeding of *horses* is chiefly to keep up the stock; and for *poultry, bees, &c.* the returns are small; but it may be only fair to state the whole at a sum equal to the gross returns from pigs being 30,000

And the total returns from *crops and pasturage* would thus be, 4436,000

A sum fully high stated, as is believed, on reviewing it; and these returns are becoming less and less yearly, instead of increasing, as they ought to do, so as to encourage improvement in arable land.—*Dr Singer, in the New Statistical Account Scotland.*

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

On Wednesday and Thursday the third and fourth days of October, instant, the Berkshire Agricultural Society held its twentyeighth anniversary at Pittsfield. The rain which continued until o'clock in the morning of the first day, was the only unpleasant circumstance attending the Fair and this did not prevent the usual collection of animals, even from some of the most distant towns in the county. The field appropriated to the exhibition of cattle, sheep and swine, was the principal place of concourse; and it was here that good effects of this society were made again as former years, strikingly apparent. The exhibit of working cattle, particularly four year old and three year old steers, has never been equal before, either in number or quality. Indeed of neat cattle generally, we have never seen so great a variety together before. Besides native bred there were the Durham, the Devonshire and Ayrshire, with a variety of crosses. The Comtees were engaged most industriously during the afternoon in viewing and comparing the animals and in the evening in preparing their reports.

The reports of the committees will give the details in this department.

The Hall of domestic manufactures was also a place of great resort; and presented an interesting variety of the results of domestic and manufacturing industry. The afternoon of the day was delightfully pleasant. The whole scene was one of exceeding interest, to all who have the interest and honor of old Berkshire at heart. The vast concourse of our fellow citizens, all seemingly gratified with this opportunity of exchanging their congratulations, comparing the results of their agricultural experience, exhibiting their stock, viewing the stock of others, buying, selling, and exchanging, could not but be regarded with pleasure and patriotic feelings. Although this is the oldest agricultural society in the United States—although this is its twenty-eighth anniversary, yet the interest of our community in its annual Fairs, so far from flagging, is constantly and steadily increasing. It is our best; almost our only holiday; and the citizens of Berkshire will long continue to cherish it.—*Lenox Eagle.*

WHAT IS BOOK FARMING?—The editor of the Quarterly Journal answers the question as follows: "Book farming, we know, is not in favor with farmers, otherwise we should find admittance into every farmer's library, and every farmer [in Scotland] has a library. But although we know, and therefore admit, that no man can be made a farmer by book, we cannot admit that the best farmer cannot, may not, at times, find useful hints in a book. The best farmer cannot know every article of practice which is followed in every part of the country; and as such practices are discovered by what is called chance or accident, it is clear that the discovery cannot generally be made known until it is disseminated abroad. A farmer who travels, appreciates the information which he receives in conversation with farmers, and by observation of field labor. Such a farmer possesses advantages over him who always remains at home, that is, within the circle of his markets. Now the object of an agricultural book, and particularly of an agricultural periodical work, is, at stated times, to carry hints, suggestions or discoveries, important or unimportant, to the home of the farmer, that he who loves to stay at home may possess the advantages of him who at times travels abroad, and that he who travels abroad may compare what he has seen with what he reads, and decide which practice is best suited to his particular purpose; or perhaps when comparing the hints of others, he may himself discover a practice superior to them all. In this manner a good agricultural work is the means of disseminating through the country practices which would be confined to the district which gave them birth. Its principal aim should be to be a good work, that is, replete with suggestions of good sense, and with confirmations of experience. The collection and presentation of these desiderata, is attended with much trouble and expense, and unless the labor is appreciated and encouraged, it is impossible to use the means to collect the most valuable kind of information for presentation."

REMEDY FOR SHORT CROPS.—The excessive drought has so diminished the pasturage in some neighborhoods, as to render it necessary to resort to feeding stock with fodder, and if it should continue, many more will be under the necessity of

resorting to it. If so, or if the season for feeding should be much prolonged, which looks probable, economy and good management will become necessary, otherwise much suffering will result. In order as much as possible to avert this state of things, let every farmer cut the *hay, straw, and corn fodder* given to his stock, and wet or moisten it before it is fed. Much will be saved by this simple process, as will soon be discovered by making trial of it. An excellent farmer has been doing it for some weeks past with manifest advantage. Let all the grain fed to your stock be first *boiled or steamed*. It is much better for having the heat applied gradually, and for a long time; eight or ten hours is better than a shorter time; it will double the bulk of the grain, and from experiment, it is believed that one bushel of the cooked grain, goes as far as a bushel of the raw; if so, one half is saved by the process, abating labor and expense. If your boys should demur at the labor, or show by their looks or their mutterings, that they are too lazy to save a penny, hire a hand at once to attend to it properly, and turn them out to hunt pasture for themselves, and let them try the experiment of getting a living by growling and complaining, and despising industrious, economical habits. They may do for steam doctors, but they are not the stuff of which *thriving farmers* can be made.—*Furmer's Cabinet.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 13, 1838.

Pears.—Specimens of the following fine varieties were exhibited by Mr Downer. Belle et Bonne, a noble autumn fruit of large size and fine quality, appears identical with the Belle de Bruxelles; Cumberland, a native fruit, pear shaped, of good size and handsome, of fine flavor; Bezi Vact.

From Mr Pond, Burnet Pear, and Beurre Diez.

From Mr Manning, Pound Pear.

From Mr James Eustis of South Reading, a beautiful fruit, rather large and truncated in form, of a fine straw color, rather astringent, an ordinary fruit for the table, but must prove fine for baking.

Apples.—From Mr James Eustis of South Reading, Ben Apple, a large round fruit, covered with pale scarlet on a yellow ground; flavor first rate, and equal to the Baldwin. A winter variety, said to be a good bearer and evidently highly deserving of cultivation.

From Mr Manning, Sweet russet; also Murphy, a noble fruit and a native, of large size, striped with dark crimson, and covered on the tree with a profuse blue bloom; flavor fine relieved by a due proportion of acid; tree a good bearer. This fruit much resembles in appearance the Blue Pearmain.

By Mr Downer, Gravenstein, and Lyscom.

By Mr Luther Little, a red apple of medium size and good quality, from a tree in Marshfield over 200 years old, which was planted by Peregrine White, the first native white man of Massachusetts, and born on board the *Mayflower*.

Grapes.—Black Hamburg from Mr Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard.

From Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, Black Hamburg, of good quality, from out of door culture.

From Mr E. Weld of Roxbury, Catawba.

From Mr Pond, Isabella.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

Saturday, Oct. 20, 1838.

The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers was held at their room agreeably to notice given.

The committee appointed to collect, sort and count the votes, reported the following gentlemen as chosen:

President.

ELIJAH VOSE, Dorchester.

Vice Presidents.—Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury, Jonathan Winship, Brighton, M. P. Wilder, Boston, John Prince, Roxbury.

Treasurer.—Samuel Walker, Roxbury.

Corresponding Sec'y.—Robert Treat Paine, Boston.

Recording Secretary.—Ezra Weston, Jr., Boston.

Counsellors.—T. Lyman, Jr. Boston, Augustus Aspinwall, Brookline, Thomas Brewer, Roxbury, Henry A. Breed, Lynn, George W. Brimmer, Boston, Joseph S. Cabot, Salem, E. Hersey Derby, Salem, N. Morton Davis, Plymouth, David Haggerston, Watertown, Joseph G. Joy, Boston, William Kenrick, Newton, John Lemist, Roxbury, William Lincoln, Worcester, Thomas Lee, Brookline, Charles Lawrence, Salem, Benjamin Rodman, New Bedford, M. P. Sawyer, Boston, Charles Tappan, Boston, Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury, Jonathan Winship, Brighton, William Worthington, Dorchester, Thomas Whitmarsh, Northampton.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—Rev. John L. Russell.

Professor of Entomology.—T. W. Harris, M. D.
Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.—J. W. Webster, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.

Wm. Kenrick, Chairman, Robert Manning, Sam'l Downer, Benjamin V. French, E. M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, John M. Ives, Salem, P. B. Hovey, Jr., L. P. Grosvenor, J. L. L. F. Warren, Samuel Pond, W. H. Cowen.

Committee on the Products of Kitchen Garden.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Samuel Pond, Aaron D. Williams, Rufus Howe, Ebenezer Crafts.

Committee on Flowers, Shrubs, &c.

S. Walker, Chairman, C. M. Hovey, J. Breck, S. Sweetser, D. Haggerston, S. R. Johnson, W. Carter, John Tagger.

Committee on the Library.

E. Vose, Chairman, R. T. Paine, W. Kenrick, E. Weston, Jr., C. M. Hovey, M. P. Wilder, Thomas Lee.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.

J. Lowell, Chairman, R. Manning, W. Kenrick, S. Downer.

Executive Committee.

E. Vose, Chairman, C. Newell, B. V. French, E. M. Richards, E. Bartlett.

Committee on Finance.

E. Vose, Chairman, B. V. French, L. P. Grosvenor.

Col. Wilder proposed the Abbe Berlese, of Paris, as Honorary Member—and M. J. Rudz, Jr. of Frankfort on Main, Germany, as corresponding member. Then adjourned two weeks.

E. WESTON, JR. *Rec. Sec.*

Sampson Washburn of East Bridgwater, Mass. raised this season from one pumpkin seed, (spontaneous growth,) 37 pumpkins—all fair. Whole weight 743 lbs. One weighed 30 lbs. Five grew so near together as to touch.

WHAT QUANTITY OF MANURE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE ACRE?

The answer to this question involves many considerations which preclude a definite reply, such as the condition of the land, the quality of the manure, and the kind of crop. Too much, as well as too little manure, may be applied. What would be beneficial for an autumn-ripening, or hoed crop, would be prejudicial to a small grain, or summer-ripening crop, and more particularly if the manure is applied in an unfermented state, and be withal a waste of fertilizing matter. Twenty tons to the acre would not be too much for corn, potatoes, ruta baga, &c., if applied broad-cast, and ploughed in; but if long manure, and applied in the drill, or hill, and a dry season should ensue, it might prove an injury; and if this quantity of long, or even short manure, were applied to the acre of small spring grain, it would probably cause a flush of straw, likely to be affected with rust, at the expense of the more valuable part—the grain. Dr Coventry, late professor of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, whose business and study it was to collect data, and make correct deductions in this and other agricultural matters, was of the opinion, that from four to five tons are yearly requisite to keep up the fertility of a soil of the kind usually denominated spit, or totally rotted dung; and this supply he thinks a well managed farm may be made to produce. To show how this quantity may be obtained, and how it should be applied, we quote from Mr Youatt, the writer of *British Husbandry*.

"According to that calculation," says our author, "it must be observed, that the course of crops is supposed to consist—on light soils, of the alternate plan of corn and green crops, (see *New System of Husbandry*),—on clays which do not admit of that system, that the holding contain a proportionate quantity of grass land; and that the quantity of manure should be supplied not in small quantities annually, but in large ones, at intermediate distances of four, five, and six years. Light soils, in the common course of husbandry, rarely require the application of putrescent manure oftener than once in four years, and in all cases where the clover is allowed to stand two seasons, it may be deferred without disadvantage for another year. Heavy soils may run six years without it, provided that the land be laid one year in fallow, and that there be sufficient meadow to be reckoned at least one crop in the course. It being, however, clearly understood, that—whether on light or heavy land—nothing but grain, seeds and live stock is to be sold off the farm, unless replaced with an equal portion of purchased dung; that the whole of the green crops, the haulm of pulse, and the straw of corn, be used in the most economical manner; and that some of the live stock be either soiled or fattened upon oilcake, which plan, if carefully pursued on good soils, with capital sufficient to secure an abundant working and fattening stock of cattle, ought, under fair management, to furnish an adequate supply of dung for any of the usual courses of culture."

Having thus submitted to our readers all that occurs to us of importance on the subject of farm-yard manure, we shall here recapitulate a summary of the chief points which we deem particularly worthy of their consideration:

1. To bottom the farm-yard with furze, fern, (in Yankee dialect, brake,) dry haulm, (strubble, &c.) or any other loose refuse that takes the longest

time to dissolve; and over that to bed it deep with straw.

2. To occasionally remove the cribs of store cattle to different parts of the straw-yard, in order that their dung may be dropped, and their litter trodden, equally.

3. To spread the dung of other animals, when thrown into the yards, in equal layers over every part.

4. To remove the dung from the yard at least once, or oftener, during the winter, to the mizen.

5. To turn and mix all dung-hills, until the woody or fibrous texture of the matter contained in them, and the roots and seeds of weeds, be completely decomposed, and until they emit a foul putrid smell, by which time they reach their greatest degree of strength, and arrive at the state of spit-dung.

6. To keep the dung in an equal state of moisture, so as to prevent any portion of the heap from becoming fire-langed. If the fermentation be too rapid, heavy watering will abate the heat; but it will afterwards revive with increased force, unless the heap be either trodden firmly down or covered with mould to exclude the air.

7. To ferment the dung, if to be laid upon arable land during the autumn, in a much less degree than that to be applied before a spring sowing.

8. To lay a larger quantity on cold and wet lands than on those of a lighter nature, because the former require to be corrected by the warmth of the dung, while, on dry, sandy, and gravelly soils, the application of too much dung is apt to burn up the plants. Stiff land will also be loosened by the undecayed fibres of long dung, which although its putrefaction will thus be retarded, and its fertilizing power delayed, will yet ultimately afford nourishment.

9. To form composts with dung, or other animal and vegetable substances, and earth, for application to light soils.

10. To spread the manure upon the land, when carried to the field, with the least possible delay; and, if laid upon arable, to turn it immediately into the soil.

11. To preserve the drainage from stables and dung-hills in every possible way, and if not applied in a liquid state, to throw it again upon the mizen.

12. To try experiments, during a series of years, upon the same soils and crops, with equal quantities of dung, laid on fresh, and afterwards rotted; in order to ascertain the result of their application to the land. The whole quantity to be first weighed or measured, and then divided.

The fermentation of farm-yard manure is, in fact, a subject of far greater importance than is generally imagined, for on a due estimation of its value mainly depends the individual success, as well as the national prosperity of our agriculture. The experiments to which we point, cannot therefore, fail to come home to the interests of every man; they may be made without expense, and without any other trouble than the mere exercise of common observation and intelligence. Leaving, however, aside the discussion concerning the disputed worth of fresh or fermented—of long or short dung—let the farmer sedulously bend his attention to the accumulation of the utmost quantity that it may be in his power to procure. The manner and the time of using it, in either state, must however be governed by circumstances which may not always be within his control; and every judicious husbandman will rather accommodate himself to the

exigency of the case than adhere strictly to his own notions of what he conceives to be the best practice. In fine, whether favoring the one or the other side of the question, let him collect all he can, apply it carefully to his crops, and then trust—*to events, "let the land and the muck settle it."*

—*London Farmer's Magazine, Aug. 1838.*

ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF RUST OR MILDEW.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, to which we are indebted for much valuable matter to fill our pages, has a lengthy article on smut, canker, and rust or mildew. Having published in our two last numbers, several articles on the causes and means of preventing smut, we shall now give so much of the article from the Quarterly, as is descriptive of the rust or mildew, the ascertained cause of the evil, with some suggestions for its prevention, omitting the speculative opinions which have prevailed on the subject, and their refutation by modern writers and experience.

DESCRIPTION OF RUST OR MILDEW.

"Rust first makes its appearance on the upper leaf, and then on the lower leaves and the stem, in the form of small white spots, scattered irregularly like spots made by rain on new cloth. These spots gradually increase in size and number, and assume a reddish tinge, and at length form a sort of dust-looking powder, of an ochre or orange yellow, little cohesive, and without smell or taste, and therefore very different from canker or smut. It stains the fingers yellow, as well as the clothes of those who walk among the affected corn.

"The dust-like substance of the rust originates beneath the outer bark or epidermis of the plant, which it raises up, renders thin, and at length cracks and bursts through. When examined by the microscope, it presents a congeries of egg-oblong bodies, some of which have projections almost like tadpoles or *pothecads*, though they are not animated.

"Wheat is attacked with the red rust at different periods of vegetation, but more particularly when in the ear. When the rust seizes young plants, they are said to suffer less than when they are more advanced, often recovering vigor before blooming; whereas at a later period they sustain irreparable damage, and crops which promise well are often in a short time rendered comparatively worthless. In this case the texture of the leaves is disintegrated, and presents only longitudinal fibres of a brown color, while the joints and the tubes of the straw between are blackened, as if they had been scorched by fire, the growth ceases, a portion of the ear becomes yellow, another portion remains green, and the grain shrivels up in the husk without attaining maturity.

"The evil, however, is rarely carried so far as this, and the yellow spots of rust become chocolate-brown or black, without disorganizing the portions of the plants where they occur; and the Abbe Tessier says he has seen, after heavy rains, the clothes of the reapers stained with this black substance of the rust as if they had been dipped in ink. But though the plants are not disorganized, the flow of the sap is interrupted, the ripening of the grain is prematurely hastened, and it is hence light, containing a small proportion of farina, while the straw is bad. Sometimes the rust only leaves a yellow powder on the husks and upper end of the

grains, taken by Fontana and others to be a different species.

"Sometimes rust prevails so extensively, that few fields escape; but for the most part it is observed in fields sheltered from the north winds by walls, hedges or woods, or where vegetation is very luxuriant, on account of fresh soil or abundant manuring. Sometimes one part of the field escapes while the other is attacked; sometimes the chief plants, and at other times the side shoots withering from them are affected; and sometimes rusty and sound plants grow from the same root."

OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE BARBERRY BUSH.

Although it is conceded, that the farmers of England, and on the continent, generally ascribe the rust, in a measure, to the infection which spreads from the barberry bush, and that this notion is sometimes strengthened from the rust appearing in patches and strips among the grain, as if it had been carried thither by the wind from the barberry bushes—and although this opinion was sustained by Sir Joseph Banks,—the writer nevertheless considers the theory as fallacious, and quotes an anonymous authority in saying, that the rust which is found on different trees and plants is altogether of distinct and separate species.

"Dutrochet's discovery of the mode of growth in *fungus*.—In a damp cellar where wine was kept, M. Dutrochet, one of the most original observers of the day, remarked, about two or three years ago, a white looking net-work of fibres, which previous botanists had described as a species of *crow-silk*, (*Byssus*.) Being struck with its peculiar manner of growth, he watched it with careful attention, and got M. Tupin, probably the best botanical draughtsman in Europe, to take drawings from it in every stage of its growth. The general result was, that the supposed *crow-silk* was not, as had been supposed, of the genus *Byssus* at all, but the genuine stems, hitherto known as such, of a mushroom, (*agaricus crispus*, Tupin) the mushroom itself being the fruit only, and not as hitherto believed, the whole plant. According to this view, then, it would be as correct to consider a bunch of grapes, with their fruit-stalk, a complete plant, as the fruited mushrooms, puff-balls, or puddock-scools, all these being but the fruits of plants generally growing under ground, in the form of small white or grey fibres of net-work, and termed improperly by gardeners, *spaven*, indicating that it is the seed of mushrooms, whereas it is the genuine plant.

"M. M. Dutrochet and Tupin, further discovered that the seeds, or, as they are termed by botanists, *sporules*, consisting of minute globular bodies, are contained in the cells of fungus fruit in prodigious numbers, and they succeeded in observing these germinate and produce young plants like their parent. There therefore cannot remain a doubt, that *funguses* are produced from seeds in the same way as all other vegetables, though these seeds or *sporules* are exceedingly smaller than those of green plants—being as subtle, Mr Fries remarks, sometimes as smoke.

"Contrary, then, to what takes place in regard to the eggs of insects, which are too heavy to be carried about by winds, and if they were lighter, are generally, when laid, glued to the substances destined for the food of the young, when hatched, the minute, light, subtle seeds of *funguses* and *mosses* are floated about in the air with the gentlest breeze, and in this way diffused over immense tracts of country, in numbers altogether countless. The discovery of M. Dutrochet is, therefore, of the

greatest interest in making us acquainted with the economy of Providence in the propagation of *fuogi*, hitherto altogether mysterious.

"What we term smut, canker and rust, are, according to this discovery of M. Dutrochet, only the fruit of particular *funguses*, the plants of which they are the fruits being hitherto undescribed and unknown, but which must be sought for in the form of delicate fibres, probably transparent, and probably difficult to see in the textures of the corn affected with those destructive parasites.

"It forms no objection to this view, that the fibres of these *funguses* have not been seen except partially by Bauer and Ad. Brongiart, in their microscopical researches, for M. Dutrochet further found, that when the fruit of the plant observed by him (*agaricus crispus*), sent up its foot-stalks, (*stipes*) it became partially detached from the main plant, and independent of it for its future nourishment, the fibres of the main plant indeed becoming exhausted of substance, and disappearing as in what were previously supposed to be the roots at the base of the fruit-stalk in the edible mushroom, which supposed roots are the fibres of the main plant, partly exhausted of their substance by the nourishment of the fruit."

The editor of the Quarterly here details some ingenious experiments of M. Fee, to ascertain the manner in which plants become affected by fungi, or the mode in which the *sporules* are propagated. M. Fee infers from the result of these experiments, that the seeds or *sporules* of the fungi are sucked up with the moisture of the soil, by the tips or spongioles of the root fibres.

ASCERTAINED CAUSE OF RUST OR MILDEW.

"The rust, and various sorts of what are termed mildew, are all caused by small fungi, such as the tuft-brand, (*Puccinia graminis*, Persoon; or *uredo fumentii*, Sowerby,) and the linedeband, (*uredo linearis*, Persoon; *u. largissemata*, Sowerby,) which do not differ so much in the injuries which they produce as in their mode of growth and appearance, as has been already described.

"The history of the red rust need not detain us, as it has been long well known from the very good account given of it by Sir Joseph Banks, with most admirable drawings, by M. Bauer. The opinion, however, which Sir Joseph seems to adopt is, not that the seeds of the rust fungus get into the corn plants by the tips of the roots, but by the pores on the leaves and stems, being carried there by the winds, and caused to adhere by the moisture of dew or rain. When once entered into the pores, he says—they germinate, and push their minute roots, no doubt, (though these have not yet been traced,) into the cellular texture beyond the bark, where they draw their nourishment by intercepting the sap that was intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain. The corn, of course, becomes shrivelled, in proportion as the fungi are more or less numerous on the plant; and as the kernel only is abstracted from the grain, while the cortical part remains undiminished, the proportion of bran in blighted corn is always reduced to the same degree as the corn is made light. Some of the last year will not yield a stone of flour for a sack of wheat."—*On blight in corn.*

PREVENTION OF RUST.

On this branch of the subject, we find little to copy, that, in our opinion, is worth the pains. The writer adopts the opinion, that the seeds or *sporules* of the fungi, smut, canker and mildew, are dissem-

inated in myriads over our fields—that these seeds are carried into the soil by the rain, and that they enter the plant by the tips of the roots. The prevention recommended is paring and burning, or copiously liming; the first of which he thinks will destroy wholly, and the other partially, the vital power of the fungi.

We dissent from the opinion of Fee, adopted by the Quarterly, that the seeds of the fungi enter the plant by the root, and are disposed to believe with Sir Joseph Banks, that the seeds of the rust-fungus get into the plant by the pores of the leaves and stem. And we will offer some reasons for this belief. 1. The prevalence of rust depends much upon the temperature and humidity of the season when it prevails. If the season is moist and hot, and the atmosphere calm, this disease most abounds. On the contrary, if it is cool and dry, and northern winds prevail, we see very little of it. 2. The prevalence of rust depends much on exposure and luxuriance of growth. If the field is much sheltered from drying winds, the air in a measure stagnant, or the growth of straw luxuriant, as on the site of dung heaps, the rust-fungus is pretty certain to appear; but it seldom shows itself in open exposures, where the growth of the straw is moderate, or has not been stimulated by recent or too abundant manures, except the season is hot and humid. Upon M. Fee's theory, all seasons and all soils would produce it alike, provided the soils were once impregnated with the seeds. Its appearance only in certain seasons and in certain locations, can readily be explained on Sir Joseph Banks' theory. In the seasons and locations in which rust is most prevalent, the atmosphere is comparatively light and stagnant, and the epidemics of the grain soft, spongy and moist. Now assuming what M. Fee asserts, and we have no reason to doubt his correctness, that the seeds of the rust-fungus are as subtle as smoke, they might readily be wafted by this light atmosphere to the leaves and stems of the grain, which would be in an excellent condition, under such circumstances, to receive and nurture them. But when the atmosphere is dry, and the air in brisk circulation, its specific gravity is too heavy for these seeds to float in it, and the leaves and stems of the grain are less fitted for its reception. When the atmosphere is light, smoke lingers upon the earth's surface; when it is dry and heavy, smoke immediately rises to the upper regions.

If our views are correct, liming, or even paring and burning, would effect little towards the prevention of rust and mildew. The best preventives, in our opinion, are, to apply the manure intended for wheat, to a previous hoed crop, that the heat of fermentation, which causes a strong and protracted growth of straw, may have subsided; and to sow upon dry grounds, or if flat and retentive, to lay the land in ridges, that all surplus water may readily drain off. These precautions, added to clean and thorough tillage, we think, will be as efficacious as paring and burning. Liming wheat lands, we have no doubt, is beneficial in many respects; but that it will prevent rust, we have no facts before us that will justify us in asserting.—*Cultivator.*

PRODIGIOUS.—A cow, the property of Mr F. Kent, of West Springfield, during sixty days, beginning June last, has given 1346 quarts of milk! averaging 22 1-2 quarts a day. Largest yield, 11 quarts in morning and 16 in the evening!

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1838.

RURAL FESTIVAL AT BARRE, MASS.

The spirited farmers at Barre have been for several years past accustomed to hold a cattle show and exhibition of manufactures for that town. It was held this year on the 17th Oct., and was numerously attended, very few of the enterprising and intelligent farmers of that town being willing to absent themselves from so agreeable an occasion. Many farmers from the neighboring towns gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to cultivate the kind and friendly sympathies, and "to see how their neighbors were getting along."

The business of the day commenced with a ploughing match. The ground was marked out for five teams. One failed and four entered the list as competitors for the honor of success. The teams were all single; the oxen of superior character and well trained, and the work well done. The plough generally used here is Nourse's plough, of Worcester; and is designed to be an improvement on Wood's plough, which led the way in the great improvements in the construction of this most important implement, that have taken place within the last twenty years. The improvement understood to have been made by Nourse consists in lengthening the mould board. By this extension of the mould board the friction and of course the difficulty of draft is increased; but the movements of the plough are more steady, and the sward is intended to be more completely inverted and laid down. We do not believe, however, that the proper shape of the mould board is yet commonly reached among us, either as it regards lightness of draft or goodness of work. A good ploughman will often make good work with a very inferior plough; but much certainly depends on the construction of the implement. In regard to the ploughs used on this occasion, in our opinion they were too un-venx to work with the ease of draft which might be obtained; and their operation in such cases is to double the furrow in a sort of spiral form rather than to lay it flat, or place it at such an angle of inclination as might be desired. The workmanship of the ploughs, both the wood and iron parts are much to be commended. They were without a cutter or coulter, which in sward land especially, ought always to be employed. After the ploughing match the drawing match took place, which from not being appraised of it, we did not witness, but which we understood was well contested.

The show of working cattle was beautiful. They were numerous, well trained, and in excellent condition, though it was said that Barre might have produced four times the number, of equal excellence. The show of fat cattle was small; but some of them were capital. A yoke of oxen seven years old, fattened by Mr Daniel Bacon, one of the best farmers in the county of Worcester, and that is saying a good deal, were of remarkable excellence. They weighed upon the hoof 4390 lbs., and were of our native stock. Some valuable cows were presented;—one owned by Mr Ayres, of very ordinary appearance and now twelve years old, had given fifty pounds of milk per day. Two others presented by Mr Holden were of extraordinary beauty; but their produce was not stated. It was evident that the Devon blood largely predominated in them; and there were signs of the intermingling of the improved Durham in their origin. But nothing was known with certainty. The Barre farmers, whose main object is the dairy, raise more or less stock yearly; but as yet little attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds. Several spoke of having

had a bull from Connecticut river, purchased some time since by a joint contribution; but his true character or pedigree were not known by any, to whom our inquiries were addressed. This is a deficiency among our farmers yet to be supplied. They are not familiar with the different breeds which exist or have been introduced among us; and in almost every case of attempt at improvement no record is kept, and the genealogy is soon lost in confusion. Of swine there were no samples presented of any note; but if any one desires to see good swine, let him go to the styes of some of the farmers in Barre, and he will be gratified with the sight of some as fine as New England can show. Let him go especially to the styes of Mr Daniel Bacon; rather an onomastic name, which if the poor things understood, we fear it would too much disturb the equanimity of their spirits, for them to thrive as they do; but they seem in this case to be wrapped up in a happy insensibility to every corroding care; and more extraordinary thrift and size and symmetry have never come under our observation. It is a little singular and shows only what may be done in the marvellous transmutations of material things that Barre should make such excellent beef or pork at pleasure.

After the show the farmers of Barre sat down, to the number of one hundred and thirty, to an elegant and excellent dinner at the tavern of Mr Wheelock, a hotel which we can cordially recommend to all travellers in pursuit of kind attentions and most comfortable accommodations. The dinner was succeeded by an address mainly on the subject of the dairy, by the commissioner of agricultural survey. Reports of the several committees on the various matters of exhibition were then given in a sportive humor, intermingled with many piquant sentiments from several gentlemen present. The occasion was one of unmingled gratification. Such holidays among the farmers cannot fail to excite a laudable and powerful competition in their art; and passed in this rational and agreeable manner, must exalt the character of the profession.

The association being wholly voluntary and unincorporated has no premiums to bestow; but we hope this deficiency will another year be supplied. No one of the Barre farmers, who attended the exhibition, would find it at all difficult to give a bushel of wheat, or two bushels of corn, or a good cheese to the advancement and encouragement of this great art, by which he lives, in his own town. In the benefit and pleasure which would at once be reflected back upon himself, he would find an ample compensation. Now let the farmers there be asked to levy annually this light tax upon themselves either in kind or in money, and a fund is at once formed to be distributed in premiums, which would quicken emulation, and give a vastly increased interest and value to their shows.

The exhibition of domestic or household manufactures, or dairy produce, or vegetable products, was extremely meagre. This ought to be otherwise; and we may express the hope that another year there will be an ample display of their rich domestic and household products in every form; and perhaps no town in the commonwealth from their own resources, could furnish a more beautiful or creditable exhibition. Farmers of Barre! go on; and lead off in the fine style in which you have begun.

H. C.

NORTHAMPTON CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

This occasion took place on the 11th and 12th of the present month. We regretted not being in season to see the show of cattle, many of which were removed from the pens before our arrival, but we were told that it was

quite respectable in quality, though not large in number. The exhibition of household manufactures, such as pieces of flannel and of dressed cloth blankets, quilts and counterpanes, carpeting, hearth rugs, hosiery, and a great variety of fabrics of a useful as well as an ornamental character, was beautiful and extremely creditable to the women of the county of old Hampshire. They constitute at the same time to the young men of industry and enterprise, the best recommendation, which they can ask for of the county as the place to apply for frugal, industrious, intelligent, and useful wives.

The second day was occupied with a ploughing match, an exhibition of horses, the usual address, and the announcement and distribution of premiums. Of these a full account will be given in the reports of the committees, which we shall publish as soon as received.

In the ploughing match seven teams were entered, five of which were two horse teams; the other two ox-teams, a single yoke each. The ploughing of six of the teams was excellent; and the committee, where all was so well done, found it extremely difficult to make the necessary discriminations. The ploughs used were of various patterns,—Howard's, Nourse's and Wright's. Though within twenty years, since the first ploughing match at Brighton, much has been gained in the construction of the plough and the mode of handling, there is still great room for improvement, before we reach that perfection of execution, to which the art of ploughing has arrived in England and Scotland. There young men are trained to the plough from their childhood, and no line can be drawn with more exactness than they strike out with the plough and without a driver. The direction of the furrow, its straightness, its width, its depth, and the mode of laying it, whether flat, or overlapping or at what angle it shall be set up, are with them all matters of the greatest precision. The finishing of their lands likewise is always executed with the utmost exactness. The construction of this great implement in agriculture so as to secure the best work with the greatest lightness of draft and the mode of executing this operation under all circumstances being of the greatest importance to husbandry, cannot receive too particular attention. To ploughing matches to the competition and inquiry there excited, we are mainly indebted for the improvements already made. Still greater than have been made are in prospect; and the introduction of the side hill plough with a changing mould board may be strongly recommended to farmers for common use on their level lands as saving much time in turning and the necessity of a dead furrow.

The day at Northampton, was lowery and rainy, any by the condition of the previous weather, the attendance of many farmers from the distant parts of the district was undoubtedly prevented. The occasion was one of much enjoyment and good fellowship.

H. C.

The editor of the Newburyport Herald says, that "Mr Colman, a tutor of the N. E. Farmer, has recently been on a tour through Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia," &c. This will probably be news to Mr Colman as it was to us. He verily thought himself engaged in the agricultural survey, in the western part of this State and we believe he has been thus engaged since April last. The Herald has been led into an innocent mistake which we should not perhaps notice, were it not that we do not wish Mr Colman to be made chargeable with more than his own sins. Mr Colman has generally given us a weekly communication, for our editorial page, which have of late been signed by the initials of his name; but the care and arrangement of the paper has fallen upon the senior proprietor, who to clear H. C. from the responsibility of any inaccuracy of language and style in his own communications has signed his own initials. The

article from which extracts were republished in the Herald was written by J. B., and it was he who took the tour through the places mentioned.

RURAL FESTIVALS.—The annual rural festival of the farmers in Hardwicke took place on the 4th inst. That of the farmers in Petersham is appointed for today.

ERRATA.—In Mr Buckminster's address, published in our last, the 4,000 hills of turnips planted with the machine in 55 minutes, should be 15,000.

The repetition of the substance of the section on pressure grounds was caused by sending one page to the press that was intended to be suppressed.

We have a number of communications on hand which are unavoidably postponed until next week.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—**Monday, Oct. 22, 1838.**
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2000 Beef Cattle, 900 Stores, 5400 Sheep, and 750 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to conform to last week, viz: First quality, \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess, \$6 75. No. 1, \$5 75 a \$6 00.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$9 a \$14. Two Year Old, \$13 a \$23. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$38.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 33, \$2 62, \$3 88, and \$3 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6-1-2 for sows, and 7-1-2 for barrows. At retail, 7 a 8-1-2.

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 October 21.

OCTOBER,	1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	32	66	44	N. E.
Tuesday,	16	30	68	54	N. E.
Wednesday,	17	40	66	50	E.
Thursday,	18	50	68	62	W.
Friday,	19	50	58	48	N. W.
Saturday,	20	38	56	50	N. W.
Sunday,	21	40	58	58	S. E.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers will be happy to receive orders for *Fruit*, and *Ornamental Trees*, *Shrubs*, &c. We shall be enabled to furnish at Nursery Prices, and at short notice, Trees and Shrubs of every description, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to favor us with their orders.
Oct. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EASTERN POTATOES.

100 Barrels of first rate Eastern Potatoes, for sale by Oct. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

At the LINNÆAN GARDEN, Flushing, N. York, 100,000 splendid trees of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, for sale at moderate prices, and also cuttings of the same. None of the humbug kinds have been cultivated at this establishment.

It is a large supply of the Canton, Moretior Alpine, Dandlo, Expansa, Broussa, Asiatic, and cuttings in any quantity. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, but a personal application will be found by far the most satisfactory, and purchasers can then see these superior trees.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Roots, just arrived from Holland. W. M. PRINCE & SON.
Oct. 24. 4w

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, fine plants of the following Raspberries, viz.

- Red Aotwerp,
- White do.
- Barnet,
- Franconian, and
- Mason's Seedling.

Orders left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. will meet with prompt attention. THOMAS MASON.
Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1838.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at New York from Rotterdam, and will be open in a few days, our annual supply of splendid Dutch Bulbs, consisting of
Double Red, Yellow, Blue and White Hyacinths,
Single " " " " " "
Single and Double Tulips,
Crown Imperials, Double and Single, of sorts,
English, Spanish and Persian Iris,
Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts,
Ranunculus,
Anepones,
Fritillarias,
Crocus, of sorts.
Boston, Oct. 16, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LAYING OUT GARDENS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTATIONS.

E. SAYERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he will attend the laying out gardens and ornamental plantations, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to employ him.
Orders left with J. Breck & Co. Agricultural Store, No. 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAIUM WARD.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called.)
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaquet's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FOR SALE.

The thorough bred Short Horned Durham Bull, Superior. Superior was raised in August, 1831. He was got by Frederick, and he by Wye Comet.
Dam, Yellow Ross, by Young Denton.
G. Dam, Arabella, (imported,) by North Star.
G. G. Dam Aurora, " " Comet.
G. G. G. Dam " " Henry.
G. G. G. G. Dam " " Danby.
The above pedigree may be found in the English Herd Book.

He is a roan and perfectly gentle and docile; and his stock, which may be seen at the farm of the subscriber, will testify to his value. Price, \$250. Apply to C. N. Ement, Esq. near Albany, N. Y., or to Wm. Augustus North, Mount Marie, Duane'sburgh, N. Y.
October 3, 1837. 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dime, situated in Rochester, N. H., six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	Barrel,	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50	16 00
" No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
" prime,	"	12 00	"
BEEFWAX, (American)	pond	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 25	3 43
FISH, Cod,	quintal	8 87	9 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 50	8 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	8 37
Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	bushel	1 00	1 02
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	9"	98
" southern flat, yellow,	"	8 00	8 35
" white,	"	53	54
Rye, northern,	"	50	53
Barley,	"	16 00	18 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	12 00	13 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.,	"	"	"
Eastern-screwed,	gallon	17	18
HONEY, Northern,	pond	13	14
Hops, 1st quality,	"	12	13
2d quality,	"	27	29
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	23	26
southern, 1st sort,	"	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	22	22
" do. " entry do.	"	19	21
Baltimore city tannage,	"	18	20
do. dry hides,	"	80	85
New York red, light,	"	11 56	11 62
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	2 75	3 00
Boston dry hides,	"	27 00	28 00
" "	"	25 00	26 00
LIME, best sort,	barrel	2 63	2 75
MACZEEL, No. 1,	hushel	80	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	2 62	3 00
POAK, extra clear,	"	20	22
clear,	"	20	22
Mess,	"	5	6
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	"	12	13
Red Top, southern,	"	3 00	3 50
" northern,	"	50	60
Hemp,	"	50	55
Flax,	"	43	43
Red Clover, northern,	pond	40	42
Southern Clover,	"	35	40
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	45	50
" No. 2,	"	42	45
" "	"	40	45
" No. 3,	"	30	33
TALLOW, triad,	"	"	"
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pond	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	43	43
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	45	50
(Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	40	45
No. 2,	"	30	33
No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pond	16	17
" southern and western,	"	13	14
PORK, white hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	10	10 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	22
" lump,	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, new,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel	2 00	2 25

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for budding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckthorn Plants for hedges.
Salem Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the New York Mirror.)

NEW ENGLAND.

New England! dear New England!
My birth-place proud and free;
A traitor's curse be on my head,
When I am false to thee!
While rolls the bright Connecticut,
In silver to the sea—
While old Wachuset rears its head,
I will remember thee!

By every recollection dear,
By friendship's hallowed tie,
By scenes engraven on the heart,
By love that cannot die—
And by the sweet—the farewell kiss
Of dearest Rosalie,
New England—dear New England!
I will remember thee!

I may not climb thy misty hills,
At purple eve or morn,
Nor bind among the laughing girls
The yellow sheaves of corn.
I may not tread the crags that bear,
The thunder of the sea,
But by the bright autumnal sky,
I will remember thee!

Though in the far and sunny south,
The eyes of love may shine,
And music at the revel charm,
And beauty pour the wine,
I will not listen to the harp,
Nor join the revelry,
But in the fountain plunge my cup,
And drink a health to thee!

And when from weary wanderings,
At length I hasten back,
How blithely will I tread again,
The old familiar track.
And if my Rosalie be true;
(And false she cannot be.)
New England! in thy mountain streams,
I'll drink again to thee!

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

BY ORVILLE DEWEY.

So material do I deem this policy—the true nobility of labor I mean, that I would dwell on it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why, then, in the great scale of things is labor ordained for us? Easily, had it so pleased the Great Ordainer, might it have been dispensed with. The world itself might have been a mighty machinery for the production of all that man wants.

The motion of the globe upon its axis might have been going forward without man's aid, houses might have risen like an exhalation,

"With the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet,
Built like a temple;"

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them, and soft couches and luxurious banquets spread, by hands unseen; and man clothed with fabrics of nature's weaving, rather than imperial purple, might have been sent to disport himself in those Elysian palaces. "Fair scene!" I imagine you are saying; "Fortunate for us had it been the scene ordained for human life!" But where, then, tell me,

had been human energy, perseverance, patience, virtue, heroism?

Cut off with one blow from the world; and mankind had sunk to a crowd of Asiatic voluptuaries. No, it had not been fortunate. Better that the earth be given to man as a dark mass, whereupon to labor. Better that rude and unsightly materials be provided in the ore-bed and in the forest for him to fashion to splendor and beauty. Better, I say, not because of that splendor and beauty, but because the act creating them is better than the things themselves; because exertion is nobler than enjoyment; because the laborer is greater and more worthy of honor than the idler.

I call upon those whom I address to stand up for the nobility of labor. It is Heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not that great ordinance be broken down.

What do I say? It is broken down; and it has been broken down—for ages. Let it then be built up again; here, if anywhere, on these shores of a new world—a new civilization. But how, I may be asked, is it broken down? Do not men toil, it may be said? They do indeed toil, but they too generally do it because they must.

Many submit to it, as, in some sort, a degrading necessity; and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it. They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter, but break it by spirit. To some field of labor, mental or manual, every idler should hasten as a chosen coveted field of improvement.

But so he is not impelled to do, under the teachings of our imperfect civilization. On the contrary, he sits down, folds his hands, and blesses himself in idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system, under which serfs labored, and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is time that this opprobrium of toil were done away.

Ashamed to toil art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop and dusty labor-field; of thy hard hand, seared with service more honorable than that of war, of thy soiled and weather-stained garments, on which mother nature has embroidered, mist, sun and rain, fire and steam her own heraldic honors? Ashamed of those tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is treason to nature, it is impiety to Heaven; it is breaking heaven's great ordinance. Toil, I repeat, toil, either of the brain, of the heart or of the hand, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility!

LOT'S WIFE.—Mr Colman, in his Agricultural Address last week, illustrated the folly of modern fashionable female education, by an anecdote. A young man who had for a long while remained in that useless state, designated by "a half pair of scissors," at last seriously determined he would procure him a wife. He got the "refusal" of one who was beautiful and fashionably accomplished and took her upon trial to his home. Soon learned that she knew nothing either how to darn a stocking or boil a potato or roast a bit of beef, he returned her to her father's house, as having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. A suit was commenced by the good lady, but the husband alleged that she was not "up to the sample," and of course the obligation to retain the commodity was not binding. The jury inflicted a fine of a few dollars, but he would have given a

fortune rather than not to be liberated from such an irksome engagement. "As well might the farmer have the original Venus de Medicis placed in his kitchen," said the orator, "as some of the modern fashionable women. Indeed," continued he, "it would be much better to have Lot's Wife standing there, for she might answer one useful purpose—she might *salt his bacon!*"—*Northampton Courier.*

BWARE OF LOCO-FOCO MATCHES.—A boy was bringing into our room some parcels of these matches, when a bunch, wrapped in a paper, slipped from his hand, and fell on the carpet; the friction occasioned by the fall instantly ignited the bundle. We doubt not but many recent fires have been caused the accidental ignition of these phosphorated matches. Every house-keeper should see that these matches are securely kept in metal or earthen, and apart from all combustible materials. Another modern improvement—the portable furnace—we doubt not, has led to immense losses by fire.—*Cultivator.*

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRY-TREES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honey-suckles; Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1838.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia; Pa.; Luther L. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Ala.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of
D. STEBBINS,
Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1838.

[NO. 17.

AGRICULTURAL.

BRIDGEWATER CATTLE SHOW.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—OCT. 10, 1838.

Articles of the Dairy.

The committee on articles of the Dairy, have attended to that subject and submit the following report. Contrary to their expectations, owing to the severe drought of the past season, the quantity of butter and cheese presented, far exceeded that of former years.

The quality also, as well as the quantity would not suffer in comparison with any heretofore presented. The butter and cheese were generally and almost without exception, of a superior quality. Your committee regret that it was not within their province to have distributed something where there were so many deserving.

After the most careful examination, they recommend that the premiums offered by the society be given as follows:

Butter.

Mrs Bethiah Bates, Bridg'r,	1st prem.	\$5 00
Mrs Hannah Crooker, do	2d do	3 00
Mr Dyer Robinson Jr. do	3d do	2 00

Cheese.

Mrs Olive S. Pratt, Bridg'r,	1st prem.	\$6 00
Mr Philip Brewster, Hanson,	2d do	4 00
Mrs Lydia Thompson, Middleboro',	3d do	3 00

For the Committee,

HOLMES SPRAGUE.

Cocoons.

Oliver B. Gurney, Abington,	No. 1	\$6 00
Abraham S. Brooks, Scituate,	No. 2	5 00
Deborah Brooks, do	No. 3	4 00
Thomas Cushman, Bridg'r,	No. 4	2 00

Wrought Silk.

Elizabeth S. Brooks, S. Scituate,	12 1-2 oz.	
sewing silk,		1 56
Mary Briggs, Plympton,	3 3-4 oz. 9d pr. oz.	47

Fancy Articles.

Joseph Clark, Middleboro' 1 pair covered stools,	75
Miss Julia Ann Kingman do, 1 cricket,	50
Fanny D. Kingman, do, 1 do	75
Benj. Hathaway, Plymouth, lot of neck stocks	3 00
Lydia Kingman, Middleboro', 1 wrought muslin cape,	75
Abraham S. Washburn, Bridg'r, 1 do do	25
Deborah L. Hale, do 1 do do	50
Susan L. Revere, do 1 do do	75
Abraham A. Loring, Hingham, 1 do double do	1 50
Luce Whitman, E. Bridg'r 1 do do do	1 00
Deborah W. Thompson, Halifax, 1 lace cape,	25
Abraham Barker, Pembroke, 1 thread collar,	50
Abraham G. Jackson, Plymouth, 1 muslin do	25
" " do 1 do cape,	50
Anna Jacobs, Hanover, 1 do do	50
Annah W. Bassett, Bridg'r, 1 collar, muslin,	50
Luce Whitman, E. Bridg'r, 1 wrought lace cap,	1 00
Artha J. Allen, Pembroke, 1 thread cap,	50

Charity W. Washburn, Bridg'r, 1 linen cap,	25
Lucinda Keith, E. Bridg'r, 1 lamp mat,	50
Abigail Keith, do 1 do do	50
Sarah Hooker, Bridg'r 1 do do	25
Lois F. Dean, Middleboro', 1 pair do	50
Deborah P. Thompson, Halifax, 1 pair do	25
Baker & Lincoln, Hingham, lot of bell rope, fringe tassels, &c.	5 00
Susan L. Revere, Bridgewater, 1 pair wrought cuffs,	25
Matilda Peterson, Duxbury, 1 stool cover,	1 00
Elizabeth Bates, Bridg'r, 1 do do	75
Mrs Wilkes Wood, Middleboro', 1 pair do do	50
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', 12 yds wrought lace,	1 00
Louisa S. Jackson, Plymouth, 1 pair fancy cotton hose,	50
Mrs Nathl. Reed, Middleboro', 1 do do	75
Calvin Pettee, Middleboro', 1 11-straw bonnet,	2 00
Calvine B. Peckins, do 1 do do	1 00
Mrs Wm P. Cutter, Bridg'r, 1 drawn brown silk do	2 00
Emeline Bassett, do 1 Dustable straw do	3 00
Phebe Bassett, do 1 do do	2 50
S. S. Lovell, do 1 do do	2 00
H. M. McLaughlin, E. Bridg'r, 1 fancy do do	1 00
Mary Hayward, Plympton, 1 lace scarf,	75
Mrs Albert Smith, N. Bridg'r, sample shell work	50
" " do 1 picture wro't artificial flowers,	1 00
Mrs Sabine, Bridg'r, 1 pair children's wro't shoes,	25
Geo. H. Brown, E. Bridg'r, samples of gold printing,	3 00
Emeline Bassett, Bridg'r, 1 thread reticule,	75
Mrs Hannah Boyd, do 1 wro't bead bag,	1 00
Sally Perkins, N. Bridg'r 1 do seed do	50
Mrs Diana Munro, Bridg'r, 1 child's frock,	2 00
E. M. Wilper do 1 sampler,	25
Sally Perkins, N. Bridg'r 1 bead chain,	75
All which is respectfully submitted,	
NAHUM STETSON, Chairman.	

Working Oxen.

Warren Hackett, 1st prem,	\$10 00
Martin Leonard, 2d,	8 00
Col. Abram Washburn, 3d do	6 00

Steers.

Thomas J. Howard, 1st prem.	\$6 00
Ebenezer Pratt, 2d do	4 00

Your committee likewise recommend awarding one volume New England Farmer to each of the following gentlemen, Benjamin Hobart, Philander Wood and Spencer Leonard.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Chairman.

Ploughing.

The committee appointed on ploughing had fourteen teams entered for the competition. Thirteen appeared at the appointed hour and performed their service to the very great satisfaction of your committee. Your committee feel sorry that they are not better enabled to satisfy them for their services;

for certain it is, with so many competitors, and so few premiums offered, very few can receive large premiums. Your committee, after mature deliberation, have unanimously agreed on the following awards:

The first premium of ten dollars, they have awarded to Martin Leonard, 2d, of Bridg'r—Labor performed in 19 minutes.

The second premium of eight dollars they have awarded to James Howard, of W. Bridg'r—Labor performed in 18 minutes.

The third premium of five dollars they have awarded to Bela Mitchell, of Bridg'r—Labor performed in 19 minutes.

The fourth premium of three dollars they have awarded to Van R. Swift, of Bridg'r—Labor performed in 20 1-2 minutes.

They also award to Theron Ames, of N. Bridg'r, one volume of the Complete Farmer.

To Benj. Hobart, one volume of the Complete Farmer.

To Newton Mitchell, one volume of do.

To Philander Wood, one volume of do.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAM WASHBURN, 2d, Chairman.

Inventions.

Your committee on inventions have attended to the duty assigned them and beg leave to make the following report, viz—

William Turner, Bridgewater, for a pair of improved boot clamps,	\$1 00
Calvin Washburn, Bridgewater, velocipede,	1 00
Do do model common carriage,	50
Do do improved panel door,	50
Asaph Holmes, Kingston, drilling machine,	1 00
Col. Samuel Leonard, Bridgewater, spark extinguisher for locomotives,	3 00
Hathaway & Tucker, Bridg'r, horse power and thrashing machine,	2 00
George C. Elliot, East Bridgewater, highly finished carryall,	5 00

Your committee are aware that they have awarded small sums for some articles of inventions and improvements exhibited, still we endeavor to do justice to ourselves and the society.

We flatter ourselves that we have awarded sufficient sums to encourage further improvement.

SOLOMON HAYWARD, Chairman.

Stock.

The committee on stock have attended the duties assigned them, and make the following report, viz;

The pens have been filled with fine cattle of every description although our mowing fields and pastures wore a gloomy aspect for a part of the past season, but their appearances have changed and a smile is seen on the countenances of our farmers and they have presented fat oxen, fine milch cows, and other young thrifty and fine stock.

And we award to our farmers the following premiums offered by the society, viz:

West Bridgewater, best fat ox,	1st prem, \$10 00
Joshua Bates, Bridg'r 2d do	2d do 8 00

Van R. Swift, Bridg'r	3d fat ox	3d prem.	6 00
Joshua Bates, do	4th do	4th do	4 00
Dyer Robinson, do	best milch cow	1st prem.	10 00
Seth Pratt, do	2d	2d do	6 00
Zenas Crooker, do	3d	3d do	4 00
Gad Robinson, do	best heifer,	1st do	5 00
David Snow, do	2d	2d do	3 00
Abm Washburn, 2d,	do best bull,	1st do	4 00
Salmon Keith, do	2d	2d do	2 00
Alb. Reed, 2d, Abington,	best do calf,	1st do	3 00
Horatio Keith, Bridg'r,	2d	2d do	2 00
Paul Revere, do	best heifer calf,	1st do	3 00
Joseph Copeland, do	2d	2d do	2 00

D. OLDHAM, Chairman.

Improvements.

In this county there are extensive tracts of waste land. The growth of useful herbage or wood has in most cases been obstructed by redundant water. Some expensive operations are necessary in the renovation of these lands. But when the work is once accomplished, we acquire some of the most productive and enduring fields under our cultivation. Waste lands early employed the attention of the Trustees of this Society; various projects in different periods have been formed to induce our farmers to lessen the borders of barrenness. Sometimes prospective premiums have been offered for the renovation of the greatest quantity of waste land in a given number of years; sometimes annual premiums for the best crops produced on reclaimed lands. Something of embarrassment and difficulty attended the award of those premiums, from the vague statements of claimants and the consequent uncertainty in the minds of the Trustees concerning the original state of the land, and the amount of labor that had been performed. With the purpose of avoiding such difficulties, premiums were this year offered for the greatest efforts in reducing waste land in a single season to a condition to receive the seed of useful plants. It was required of claimants to make entries early enough for the committee to view the land before their operations commenced. One entry only was made. A member of your committee viewed the land, which presented many formidable enemies to the health and growth of useful plants. The owner seemed then to have a stout heart, an unsuspecting confidence, of conquest; but from some cause has entirely failed, and the enemies to a useful vegetation are now standing there with countenances of apparent triumph and defiance. Your committee perceive nothing in the terms of these offers demanding alteration, we recommend the continuance of them and hope future claimants will not suffer their promises to exceed performances.

For the cultivation of mulberry trees, (Morus Multicaulis,) we award the first premium of \$10 to Dr Lemuel W. Briggs, Jr. of Middleborough. The second premium of \$5 to Mr Franklin Ames, of West Bridgewater. Dr Briggs exhibited eleven hundred and thirty trees raised from cuttings. Mr Ames three hundred and seventy-nine chiefly from cuttings. Dr Briggs has a large nursery of white mulberry trees planted in 1837; these come not within the offers of the present year, but in consideration of the exertions he has made, we recommend a gratuity of three volumes of the N. E. Farmer.

White mulberry trees seem to be falling into neglect in the county. It is supposed, we think erroneously, that these trees cannot endure the severity of our winters. The supposition is proba-

bly founded on the failure of experiments injudiciously conducted.

Nurseries, we believe, have often been sowed in much richer soils than those into which the trees were afterwards transplanted. This is contrary to all approved rules of nursery men. Forcing the growth of young trees, it is easy to perceive increases the danger of their destruction by frost. Experimenters should not be governed implicitly by the language of seed venders, which may quite as often be dictated by personal interest as practical knowledge. They should proceed cautiously and make theories for themselves in the progress. Where full grown trees are desired we at present think this variety preferable to any other; the Morus Multicaulis we consider very important for annual propagation and use.

A few years since there was something of excitement on the subject of raising mulberry trees. Many extensive nurseries were planted from which few results are now visible. The excitement has in a great measure ceased, and we fear, as often happens, that things are left in a worse state than before. It is now manifestly difficult to induce efforts. We have this year offered liberal premiums for preparations for nurseries; none of which are claimed.

In past years premiums have been offered for building the greatest quantities of good stone wall. This year it was judged expedient to encourage no competitions on the subject, but give reward to every man who should build one hundred rods and an increased sum for every additional hundred rods. Some members of the board while they approved the principle of this arrangement fear the consequence would be too great a drain on the treasury.

No inconvenience of this kind is realized the present year. We propose to give some reward to four persons for building wall and yet not pay quite as much money as we used to appropriate to the object in two premiums. Mr Dion Bryant of Bridgewater, is entitled to \$21,90 having built 207 1-2 rods of wall. The actual improvement in this case is not confined to the erection of so much substantial fence; some beautiful fields are cleared of the obstacles to an easy cultivation, where the sons of sons may labor with pleasure to the latest generation.

Paul Hathaway, Esq. of Middleborough, is entitled to \$9 having laid one hundred rods. Mr H. has made important improvements in fields by the removal of rocks; but the pressure of his business probably, occasioned his dropping into stone holes some too valuable materials for such a purpose. Compost manure will not produce much immediate effect when deposited two or three feet below the surface.

Mr Ebenezer Shaw of Middleborough, has built an hundred rods of wall and is entitled to \$9. Mr S. has recently engaged in the business of cultivation, is laboring on what farmers call hard land; a good beginning is made. Mr S. seems to possess all the innocent zeal of a new proselyte; perseverance will give success.

Capt. Solomon Howard of West Bridgewater, is entitled to \$9, having built 116 rods. Mr H.'s wall appeared to be a sufficient security against the inroads of cattle. It is good fence, but in a part of it there is more of zigzag than the eyes of the committee could follow with much pleasure. There might have been reasons for short turns not manifest to us, strong reasons, however, are necessary to justify them.

We were first among agricultural societies in offering premiums for stone wall, we may yet be standing alone in the thing; if we be, there is no occasion for us to blush in the position. The money we have paid has been returned to the community in more than two fold proportion. The subject is growing every year more important, we would bestow due attention, not shrinking from singularity when sure that we are useful.

We have the satisfaction of reporting an increased attention to the business of composting manure, the great instrument in the farmer's success and wealth. The committee are sometimes charged with admitting substances of little efficacy into the composition of manure. There is truth in these charges, but we suppose no just censure. We act in the belief that anything, whether animal or vegetable substances, can be mixed with soils in cultivation in a manner to increase the growth of plants. The same result can also be attained in the judicious mixture of different soils. We do not regard it so much our province in the discharge of this duty to determine what constitutes the richest compost manure, as we do to ascertain the comparative value of what has been made among the competitors. We would encourage renewed zeal in good works by awards in justice and liberality. We award the five premiums for compost manure, to the persons whose names follow. The first to Capt. Salmon Howard of West Bridgewater second to Benjamin Hobart, Esq. Abington; third to Paul Hathaway, Esq., Middleborough; fourth to Mr Nahm Snell, W. Bridgewater, and the fifth to Rev Freeman P. Howland, of Hanson. We also recommend the addition of one volume of the N. E. Farmer to each of these premiums.

We recommend that a gratuity of eight dollars be given Mr Chelsias Howard of Hanson, for his exertions in composting manure. The largest number of loads made by any competitor this year is 798, and the smallest about 350. Mr Hobar used lime to some extent, and Mr Howard made a considerable quantity of ashes with swamp turf but the other competitors have performed little more than to collect and mix materials found on their own farms. We believe almost any farm can be made productive in the employment of such means. Not to the extent of some more expensive applications, yet as productive as a prudent and wise policy would in many cases justify. Farmers situated at a distance from any considerable market town, would not be ultimately successful, they should engage extensively in the purchase of the richest manures, which must be conveyed to their farms from a distance of twenty or forty miles. Nor should we recommend immediate extensive engagement in all the operations discovered in science to accelerate the efficacy of substance, which we apply to enrich fields. The time has not come, it may never, when in this country we can profitably adopt the process and improvement no doubt it may in some places be justly called, o M. Jauffret in producing the fermentation and digestion of vegetables in casks to fertilize our fields. Prudence will not lead us to great market places in pursuit of the bones of cattle, the most effective among manures; it will rather lead to the exercise of living bones in the collection of things located near us, which though not immediately so effective will in the issue prove far more profitable. Field liberally dressed with pulverized bones, the French man's Poudrette, or the Spaniard's favorite Guano may for a time look far more fruitful than those

ressed with less active manures, still deep digging is the most certain road to agricultural success. And here, sir, we ask permission to remark that the lessons given us by those who are investigating and analyzing the substances that compose our earth, showing as far as the progress of science extends the natural influence of them on plants, are received by some aspirants to agricultural knowledge with most extravagant and absurd expectations. When the chemist directs attention to an article which he believes forms the chief food of plants, then all their thoughts and exertions concentrate in a single point about which, like former honey diggers they think there is magic, and if the instrument be once pointed in right direction the treasure is forever secure without much additional labor. Science will never fulfil any such expectation, it would prove our curse if it should. The developments of science may greatly assist and animate us in agricultural pursuits; but the man who believes he is qualified by discoveries made to define accurately all that enters into the nourishment of plants or stimulates their appetites ought to be regarded as having embraced only a moonshine theory. If scientific men could tell us with certainty all that constitutes the food and stimulants of plants, if they could show the exact proportions which would contribute to their greatest vigor and perfection; then, why could not our physicians tell us the precise effect of every sort of food we take on the animal system, and direct to such apportionment of it that we might live even beyond the age of ancient patriarchs? The physician's skill or the lessons we take from him, could never secure our health without observation and the exercise of care and prudence on our part. We can never become good practical farmers merely by taking lessons from the philosopher and chemist, these lessons are a good foundation on which to build a theory, but to the purposes of practical success, it cannot be established without continued observation, inquiry and reflection.

MORRILL ALLEN, *Chairman.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 20, 1838.

From S. Walker, Esq., Swan's Egg Pear (Cox o. 36.) We believe this to be the true Swan's egg of the English Gardens, and entirely distinct on the Egg Pear of Duhamel.

From Mr John M. Ives, Salem, Capiaumont Pear from a tree planted out this spring, handsome and good.

From Mr E. M. Richards, Dedham, Orange and ear Shaped Quinces; also fine Peaches, name unknown, from a tree imported from France.

From R. Manning, Salem, Fourcroy, Figs of Apples and Minot Pears, Drap d'or Apples (Cox o. 20.) also a specimen of Seedling Apples, from garden in South Salem, beautiful and good.

From Hon. Judge Heard, Forelle, Beurre Diel, and St Michaels Pears. The specimen of the Forelle was large and handsome, and it may yet in this country attain the high reputation it has acquired in Germany of a first rate fruit.

From E. Vose, Esq., a very fine specimen of Duchess de Angouleme Pear, weighing eighteen ounces.

From William Oliver, Esq., a Green Flesh Winter Melon, taken from a vine in Granada, 64 days old, and represented to keep in good condition

till March; the flavor was found to be very delicious, equal to the best of our Summer Melons.

Also specimens of Grapes from an unknown source.

For the Committee,
ROBERT MANNING.

VEGETABLES.

Saturday, Oct. 27, 1838.

Dr J. C. Howard, Woodlands, Brookline, presented some fine specimens of Brillie's White Giant, and Salmon colored Celery. These specimens were decidedly the best we have seen the present season. For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

CULTURE OF BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, ETC.

The proper soil for bulbs, in general, is a light rich soil, mixed with a considerable portion of fine sea sand; and the compost generally used, is one third fine sand, one sixth rich loam, one third cow dung, and one sixth leaves of trees. The two last to be well rotted, and at least two years old; with this mixture, the beds are formed two feet deep, at least, and raised four or six inches above the level of the garden, to turn off rain. The proper time of planting in beds, is in the months of October and November, though it may answer by the first of December—provided the ground remains sufficiently open.

HYACINTHS

May be set six inches apart from each other, and each bulb placed in fine sea sand and covered with it four inches deep. After the bed is thus planted, cover the whole carefully with earth four inches. When the winter is fairly set in, (say from the 1st to the 10th of December,) then cover with leaves, straw, or sea-weed, four or six inches deep, which should be removed early in the spring; a part of it, perhaps as early as the 20th of February, and the remainder during March. *With too much protection, the bulbs draw up weak and pale, and are materially injured.* During their bloom, it will be proper to support the bells by small sticks, and protect them from heavy rains and the sun. The flower stems should be cut off as soon as they have faded, and the beds left exposed until the leaves are nearly dried, when the bulbs should be taken up, the leaves cut off half an inch from the top of the bulbs, and then replaced (sideways) with the fibres on, and covered with earth, there to dry gradually for a month; when they are to be taken up, cleaned from the earth and fibres, and each bulb wrapped in a separate paper in a dry place, and frequently aired, or to be packed in dry sand.

When wanted for the parlor, they should be planted in September, (if to blow early in the winter) in deep narrow pots, six inches in diameter at the top, and about one third deeper than common flower pots. The soil the same as before mentioned, and the bulb to be just covered by it. They should not be watered from the top, but the pots should stand, twice a week, in saucers filled with water. Let them have as much air and sun as possible, and not suffer them to feel the direct influence of the fire—for heat forces the stem out before the bells have time to form and acquire vigor and beauty. When the flowers begin to open, give as much water as the earth will imbibes.

To preserve these bulbs, they should, as soon as the bloom is over, be turned out of the pot with

fibres and earth, and put in a prepared bed in the garden, to be treated afterwards as those growing in open ground. By this mode the bulbs will not be materially injured, and will blow well the second year. Whereas those grown on glasses or forced, are seldom good for anything afterwards.

SINGLE HYACINTHS are preferable to most double ones for early flowering in winter; being two or three weeks sooner in bloom. Their colors are more brilliant, and the bells more numerous than the double.

TULIPS are hardier than the hyacinth, and in open ground may be planted four inches apart, covered two or three inches with earth.

THE POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS should be planted six inches deep, and eight inches apart, and carefully protected from frost, being the most tender of the bulbs. Unless taken up after bloom, it will grow in the autumn and suffer during winter.

Depth and distances.—Hyacinths, amaryllis, mar-tagon, and other lilies, and peonies, should be planted at the depth of four inches; crown imperial, and polyanthus narcissus, five inches; tulips, double narcissus, jonquilles, colchicums and snow-flakes, three inches; bulbous irises, crocuses, arums, small fritellarias, tiger flowers, gladiolus, and snow-drops, two inches; ranunculuses, anemones, oxalis, and dog's-tooth violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulbs. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart, in the rows, according to their size.

Method to bloom Hyacinths and other bulbs in the winter season, in pots or glasses.—For this purpose, single hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Single hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; their colors, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous. Some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman narcissus, double jonquilles, polyanthus narcissus, double narcissus, and crocuses, also make a fine appearance in the parlor during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerable bright candle or lamp light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the crocuses close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again, as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colors of the flowers will be inferior. The water should be changed as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibres in clean water, and the glasses well washed inside; care should be taken not to suffer the water to freeze, as it not only bursts the glasses, but often causes the fibres to decay. Whether the water be hard or soft is of no great consequence; but soft or rain water is considered preferable, but it must be perfectly clear. Forced bulbs are seldom good for anything afterwards.

SICKNESS IN THE WEST.

The editor of the Bangor Whig, now travelling in the West, writes—

I cannot say I am so well pleased with what I have seen in the western country as I anticipated, but I am but ill qualified to judge as yet. One thing is certain, this part of the country, if it ever arrives at the greatness predicted, must do so through the deprivations and sufferings of the present generation. The present settlers are working hard for posterity—will posterity reward them? The common comforts and conveniences of life are given up,—people merely stay, dragging out an existence; toiling and sweating for the improvement of a country which it will take years to bring to a state of civilization, if one may so term it. The cities of the west are comfortable compared to the interior settlements, but even those are at present miserable places for men to live in, but yet they are inhabited. Chicago, for instance, on Lake Michigan, is below the level of the water in some places, and no where above it. No cellars can be dug because of water. Here lurk bilious and intermittent fevers and agues.

The past summer, throughout the whole country, as you are aware, has been remarkable for its intense heat, and great drought—through the west this has been the case in a most extraordinary degree. The consequences are now being experienced, and they are indeed awful. A wide spread pestilence extending from the Ohio to the Far West, is sweeping many to their graves, and causing an immensity of suffering. Places have been deserted, and the cattle turned in the unreaped fields. Whole towns have been sick—six or eight patients to a family—none have escaped, far and near this disease has stricken the weak and the strong. It is a bilious fever, not very fatal it is true, but exceedingly distressing. I have scarcely seen a good looking countenance since I left Detroit. This fever is natural to this new country, and always prevails during the latter part of the summer in some places, and to some degree, but it has never before made the sick tremble, and the well man turn pale. The fever will undoubtedly stop as soon as cold weather approaches.

WHAT HAVE THE STATES SEVERALLY DONE TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE?

"Grains of sand the mountains make."

Maine, with a population less than 400,000, last year gave \$76,000 to her citizens engaged in agriculture, out of her public treasury, as a bounty on wheat.

A bill was recently introduced into the Legislature of New York, appropriating \$20,000 for the promotion of agriculture and the household arts. This bill proposes a premium of \$500 for the discovery of an efficient remedy for the grain worm, an insect now doing much damage to the wheat crops in the north-eastern states—the formation of a museum containing complete sets of mineralogical and geological specimens—premiums for improved agricultural implements, and superior crops—and last, though not least, it authorizes the State Board of Agriculture, which it creates, to procure as many copies of the "Cultivator" and "Monthly Genesee Farmer," as there are common school districts in the State, and furnish one copy of each to each school district, to be used as occasional class books.

Indiana has established a scientific and agricultural college.

Georgia passed an act at the last session of her Legislature, to "Incorporate the Board of Agriculture and Rural Economy, of the State of Georgia."

Massachusetts has undertaken an agricultural survey of the State; and a proposition was recently submitted to her Legislature, to give a bounty on wheat.* This State has given a bounty on silk produced by her citizens.

The Legislature of Maryland, a few weeks since, had a proposition before it to establish a *pattern farm* and agricultural schools.

Kentucky is organizing a state board of agriculture, or state society.

The Legislature of Michigan lately had the subject of establishing state and county agricultural societies before it.

Maine gives a bounty of 5 cents on each pound of cocoons raised in the state, and 50 cents for each pound of silk reeled in the State

Connecticut gives a bounty of \$1 for each 100 mulberry trees of five years growth, and 50 cents on each pound of reeled silk, the growth of the State.

Vermont gives a bounty on silk, of 10 cents on each pound grown in the State.

Pennsylvania gives a bounty of 20 cents on each pound of cocoons, and 50 cents on each pound of reeled silk, the growth of the State.

The Congress of the United States propose to give the President the power to lease any unappropriated lots in the District of Columbia, for the term of ten years, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the production of silk.

Should this policy be carried out by each State, our citizens will not long continue to eat foreign bread, and our country will regain her usual prosperity. This is our remedy for the *pressure—encouragement production.*—*Journal of Productive Industry.*

For the New England Farmer.

ROHAN POTATO.

Ma BRECK,—

Dear Sir,—I intended to have written to you some weeks since respecting my *rohan potato*, but have been waiting to gather the crop first, that I might state more confidently as to quantity and quality. The very dry hot summer will greatly curtail the quantity; they have been growing finely however, since the first of Sept. up to the 7th of this month, when the frost killed the vines. They now bid fair to produce a middling crop and of very fine quality. I have not yet dug them up. I was taught at the expense of one fourth of my small crop last year, that to prevent their loss in weight and to develop their fine farinaceous properties, they must be left in the ground as long as the season will permit. The frost kept off a week or two later than usual; with us, which has proved very favorable to our late crops. This potato has fully proved its hardness and capacity to resist the effects of our hot summers and usual droughts, much better than six other varieties which I cultivated this season. Their extraordinary productiveness is now sufficiently established; but the unfavorable impression that has been given the public respecting their quality as a table potato, is still prevalent,

* This proposition was not only submitted, but was accepted, and a law passed accordingly.—*Courier.*

and their scarcity and high price as yet, have prevented their merits in this respect being fully tested, by comparison with our other fine varieties. I have now cultivated them for the last three seasons and an perfectly confident they will fully sustain the character given of them by Prince Rohan, in every respect.

I should be much pleased to hear the result of any experiments in the cultivation of this potato in your part of the country. I have not learned as yet the result of any field culture of this potato for this season; a few experiments in garden soil and cultivation, (which to be sure, is not a fair test of their field produce on a larger scale,) have been sufficiently satisfactory. Two gentlemen of this neighborhood have produced the one from 1-2 lbs. planted the 10th day of May, in fine garden soil, was taken up the 9th of this month, and weighed 9 1/2 lbs. The other gentleman produced from 1 lb. dug up some days since, and weighed 93 1/2 lbs. I can give no accurate account of my own production of them, having planted them in five different locations and different soils, at different dates of planting; the soil nothing more than middling good soil, sward ground, and some part of it moderately manured, planted in rows 4 feet one way and 2 feet apart in the row, and ploughed but one way,—I believe I should have succeeded better to have planted 4 feet apart each way, and cross ploughed. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1838.

ROHAN POTATO.—At the meeting of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society the last year, the presiding officer of the Society the Hon. Wm. Clark, Jr. was presented by the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey with a Rohan potato. From that potato Mr Clark raised a great amount, and sent a bushel to the meeting house for distribution after the address. Mr C. C. Nichols formerly of Boston, but now of Northampton, and occupied in cultivating a small farm in this beautiful town with excellent judgment and success, from three pecks of this potato obtained eighteen bushels of a large size.

Mr Roswell Hubbard of Hadley, from the planting last spring of four pounds of the Rohan potato, obtained 1173 lbs.—that is 293 for 1. This potato will prove a most valuable gift to the country. The great fear is that our farmers with their negligent habits in this matter will soon suffer them to become mixed and degenerated.

It has been supposed they were not valuable for the table. Some of which we ate yesterday were excellent. They did not quite equal a pink eye or a foxite raised on a mountain soil; but they were among the fine third in the scale of excellence and when placed in the most favorable locations may be expected to be greatly improved in quality.

II. C.

We receive daily the most flattering accounts of the produce of the Rohan potato, and think it will prove a valuable acquisition. The Hon. Enos Sibley of Bradford informed us a few days since that from four pounds purchased of us last spring consisting of nine potatoes, he has dug enough to fill a lime cask heaping full. We suppose they will weigh at least 240 lbs., which is 60 for one planted, and this without any extra care, and when the potato crop is, generally, almost a failure.

J. B.

For the New England Farmer.

ON WHEAT.

Norfolk, Ct., Oct. 15, 1838.

MESSRS J. BRECK & Co.—

SIRS,—In your New England Farmer of 10th inst. I have read a communication signed "J. B." giving a glowing description of the farm of Mr B. V. French, of Braintree. My object in this notice of it, is on account of that portion of it relating to his ill success in his *wheat crop*, (which would rather lead the public to believe *our soil* or climate was not congenial to its culture,) you state that he gave a liberal supply of *lime and other manure*, and that having given a liberal allowance of 22 lbs. clover seed per acre on the *same land*, he had a great crop of that grass. Now my good sir, is not this very thing telling us the cause of loss of his wheat crop? It must have been literally smothered, there being no possible chance for air to pass through; it must of course become blighted. And from your statement also of the land being made *very rich*, the wheat would be inclined to produce *much straw* in proportion to the head or grain.

I know many of our best farmers disapprove of sowing much clover seed on rich lands, as the soil becomes inclined to that grass—and indeed I have in my mind one highly qualified by practical as well as *book* knowledge who only recommends two or three pounds of clover seed per acre, with other seeds; my own rule has been eight pounds with half a bushel of timothy or herds grass seed.

It is well known to those who read English publications, that their course is to sow wheat alone, and in very many instances by *drill*, having the rows 3 to 6 inches apart, so as to give a free circulation of air through it while growing, to prevent its rust or blighting.

As I am a strong advocate for giving wheat a fair trial in our State, I wish all the light possible on its culture, may be elicited, and hope to see many statements in print of its *successful* cultivation—and also where and how it has *failed*—fully believing that a liberal use of *lime* is very necessary.

Yours, &c. P.

REMARKS.—If the failure of Mr French's wheat crop had been a solitary case, it might, perhaps, have been attributed to the clover; but it was not so; his neighbors generally, had the same ill success. We know of one gentleman in another town about five miles from Boston, who tried eight or ten different experiments in his wheat field of four or five acres. Part was sowed without grass seed, and some with, and different sections of the field were dressed with different sorts of compost and manure. The Siberian, Italian and Eastern spring wheat were all tried—but in every experiment there was a failure nearly or quite as bad as Mr French's. Of the different varieties of wheat sowed, the Eastern was decidedly the best. But to return to French's field; he has informed us since, that a small part only of his field was manured, at the time of sowing; the other part was in excellent order, having been well manured the year previous, and that he could not perceive any difference between the two different sections;—the ground was well limed. At the time the wheat blasted the clover had not made much progress, and we can hardly believe that it was the cause of the blight. We have made considerable enquiry respecting the wheat crop, and we are sorry to state that we have

not yet heard of a good crop near Boston, although the accounts from the interior are much more flattering; and we have seen within twenty or thirty miles, fields that were good. We have no doubt, but what wheat can be profitably cultivated throughout our State generally, and shall be glad to be acquainted, through the Farmer, of any facts which may have a tendency to throw light upon the subject of the prevention of blight, which has the present year disappointed the hopes of many.

Eight pounds of clover and one half bushel of herds grass we should suppose about equal to 22 lbs. of clover seed alone.

J. B.

(For the New England Farmer.)

POTATO BLOSSOMS.

MR BRECK,—I am aware you are acquainted that the potato is the most productive and useful vegetable in Nova Scotia;—the climate and soil of this province being extremely favorable to its cultivation, much more so than our sister provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On the receipt of your valuable paper of 25th July last, containing an article on "Potato Blossoms," I was induced to try the experiment, whether plucking off the flower before any balls were formed, would increase, or diminish its productiveness. It may not be improper to preface my remarks, that for several years past, there has been a decrease in our seed, which has subjected the potato to the *dry rot*, and it has been recommended in the report made by the Agricultural Society lately formed here, and by the most skillful agriculturalists, that the most effectual remedy that can be adopted to eradicate it, "*is to pluck the potato whole*;" but as it is impossible to persuade every one to adhere to this principle, we shall, I fear, be still subject to it. The potato I selected for the experiment was the white kidney (early sort) grown from the apple by the late John Young, Esq., and of course planted *whole*. The following are the particulars and the result. I selected two rows in my field along side of each other, 30 feet long, each planted at the same time, the same manure, and the same seed—distance potato from potato 10 inches. When I received your paper, the blossoms had just opened. One row I plucked off the blossoms, and on the other I suffered the flower to exist. I dug them yesterday, and the product was as follows:

The row on which the blossoms remained produced 61 lbs. potatoes.

The row from which I plucked the blossoms, produced 71 lbs. potatoes, not so numerous as the former, but much *larger*, so that it appears the latter has yielded an increase of *one sixth*—and of better quality.

Like yourself, I do not pretend to understand the philosophy of it, but of the accuracy of the foregoing statement you may rely upon, but let us remember, that the laws of nature are not yet, nor ever will be thoroughly understood,—the common place opinion however here is, that by taking off the blossom, it throws the strength of the plant to the root, and they justify this opinion, by reference to the lopping off the branches of a young tree, which causes it to spread, and throw out more bush at the bottom.

If this experiment, made upon a small scale, yet applicable to a general principle, can elicit any useful information to the farmer I shall be much gratified. I am not without hope some of your

correspondents on your side of the water, have made the same trial, and I wait with much anxiety to learn, through the medium of your paper, the results in your climate. Yours, &c.

E. BROWN.

Halifax, N. Scotia, 11th Oct. 1838.

From the Con. Courant.

THE ROHAN POTATO.—On the 15th of April last, through the kindness of a friend, Alexander Thompson, Esq. of Catskill, the subscriber received a few small tubers of this variety of the potato, the average weight of which was a fraction less than five ounces each. I carefully divided twenty of them by cutting them into pieces so as to leave two sets or eyes, on each piece, amounting in the whole to 279 pieces, and weighing a little less than half an ounce each.

These I planted on the 27th of April in hills, four feet asunder, each way, placing one piece only in each hill.

On the 9th inst. the crop was gathered. The product as measured in a half bushel, I found to be twenty bushels and a half, being a fraction over a bushel to each tuber planted. The average weight of a few of the most productive hills was eight pounds ten ounces—the largest single tuber which I weighed, 2 lbs. 13 oz. During the past season the extremely hot weather and severity of the drought in this section of the county, have, in the opinion of the farmers in my neighborhood, lessened the potato crop from one third to one half, on the product in ordinary seasons. It is reasonable to suppose that the same causes have had a like operation upon the Rohan potato.

From the small *practical* acquaintance I have yet had with the cultivation of this variety, I feel a diffidence in expressing an opinion on the best mode of its cultivation. I will therefore only state briefly the method in which I proceeded in this small experiment. Long or baru-yard manure was spread upon the surface of the ground and turned in with the plough—furrows 10 or 12 inches deep—seed planted deep, covered with 4 inches of earth—in hoeing, very little accumulation of earth upon the hill.

On opening the hills I found the tubers thickly clustered together—occupying little if any more space than if placed in a half-bushel measure. This circumstance has induced me to believe that a space of three feet between the hills would be amply sufficient, and would secure as great a growth in each, as if planted four feet apart. I should also think it advisable to plant in each hill two pieces with two sets on each piece, placing them six inches apart from each other.

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

Windsor, Oct. 13, 1838.

REAPING MACHINE.—There is exhibited at the New York Fair a mowing machine worked by horses, which cut and clips the grain like shears, and is really a most ingenious plan, and can mow ten or fifteen acres per day. It is the invention of William and Thomas Schuble, of Hagerstown, Maryland.

The proprietors of the Liverpool lines of packets will hereafter charge twentyfive cents for each letter sent by their ships, between New York and Liverpool.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND CATTLE SHOWS.

The cattle shows and exhibitions of manufactures in our State having closed for the season, we propose now to say a few words, of their utility, and the modes of managing them; and to suggest such measures as in our opinion would increase the advantages of our agricultural societies, and render their influence more effectual to agricultural enterprise and improvement.

We have not at hand the means of ascertaining with precision the dates in the case; but, as well as we can recollect, the first cattle show in the United States was held about twenty-four years since, under the spirited exertions of some intelligent gentlemen at Pittsfield, Mass., at the head of whom was Elkanah Watson, Esq., then of that town. The Berkshire Agricultural Society took the lead in the case, and a ploughing match was connected with their cattle show. This intelligent and highly enterprising society have continued their cattle show and exhibitions from that time to the present, with unabated zeal; and with beneficial effects of a decided and permanent character upon the agriculture of that district. Perhaps no better evidence of this can be given than in the fact, that the interest taken in this institution by the farmers of Berkshire universally was never stronger than at this time; and the exhibitions of the society, as we have been informed, were never more numerous attended nor better sustained than the current year.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, instituted as early as the year 1791, soon followed the lead of the Berkshire Society; and for more than twenty years, with the exception of three or four intermissions, held cattle shows and exhibitions of domestic manufactures at Brighton, open to the competition of farmers from every part of the commonwealth. Here too ploughing and drawing matches were held, which, by the liberality of their premiums, brought competitors oftentimes from a distance of fifty miles. These shows were held and managed under the direction and personal superintendence of gentlemen of the highest standing in professional and political life; and went off with spirit and effect.

These movements were soon followed by the formation of county societies in the several counties of Essex, Worcester, Middlesex, Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin, and Bristol and Plymouth. These societies were encouraged by liberal grants from the Legislature, giving to every agricultural society, formed in a county containing not less than 25,000 inhabitants, for every thousand dollars, which they should raise and permanently invest for the benefit of that society, the interest of which should be yearly appropriated to purposes of agricultural improvement, the annual sum of two hundred dollars, to be applied in premiums under the direction of the Trustees of the society; provided however, that in no case should any society receive annually more than six hundred dollars. Under these provisions a sum of upwards of four thousand dollars has been yearly given by the State to these different societies to be disbursed in agricultural premiums. This being added to the amount furnished by their own funds had formed a considerable aggregate: the sums actually offered by the Mass. Agricultural Society in premiums the current year exceeding in amount twelve hundred dollars. These county societies are now all of them in the practice of holding cattle shows and exhibitions in their respective counties. We have had the pleasure of attending as many of these as

was practicable. As far as our observation extends, the bounty of the State could not have been applied to a more worthy object, nor with more success as concerns the public wealth, and the general improvement. The agricultural improvements in the State within the last twenty-five years have been immense. The plough itself has become a new instrument, in form, in lightness of draft, in ease in handling, in ease of repairs, in the execution of its work, and in the neatness of its construction. The potato hoe, the drill seed sower, the seed harrow, the cultivator, the roller, the cradle, the horse rake, the corn planter, the threshing machine, the double-mould board plough, the side hill plough, owe their origin and general diffusion to agricultural societies and agricultural publications. The introduction of new seeds, of most valuable fruits, of excellent esculent vegetables, of improved varieties of Indian corn, wheat, barley, and oats, this likewise is to be attributed in a great measure to the same source. The introduction likewise and diffusion of improved breeds of live stock, of the fine-wooled sheep, the long-wooled sheep, the mutton breeds, the several improved varieties of swine, the beef and dairy stock, the Devon, the Holderness, the Alderney, the Ayrshire, the Improved Durham Short Horns, and of horses of an improved kind for the saddle and for draft, are all more or less to be ascribed to the spirit of public enterprise and improvement awakened and kept alive by these agricultural societies, exhibitions, and publications. It is indeed impossible to estimate by any exact measure what has been effected in the short space of a quarter of a century; but it meets the observing and experienced eye everywhere in the improved and well furnished houses, ornamental fences and embellishments, smooth and well-cultivated fields, commodious barns, substantial wagons and carriages, which are to be found every where in profusion among our agricultural population. It is important to keep this spirit of enterprise and public improvement awake and active; to press the steam to the utmost limits of safety; "to speed the plough;" and to relax no efforts to advance the cause of agricultural improvement; to diffuse agricultural intelligence; to raise the character and the profession of the farmer; and thus to extend the power and means, and quicken the spirit and enterprise by which the treasures of the earth shall be developed, the fund of human subsistence become constantly enlarged; and the comforts and reasonable luxuries of life diffused among all without stint.

The agricultural societies hold the power of doing immense good; and, as the gentlemen who have the direction of the funds of these societies have no private views to answer, but are laboring in the most disinterested manner, solely for the public good, we know them too well to fear giving offence by any suggestions, which have no other object than the public good; and which will not be submitted without a perfect respect for their public spirit and superior judgment.

We have the highest opinion of the utility of cattle shows, ploughing matches and the exhibition of agricultural products and household manufactures. They excite an emulation, which engenders no bitterness of feeling, and which prompts to the most spirited improvements. They gratify a laudable ambition to exhibit to others, what we have accomplished. They extend the knowledge of what has been done far beyond what it could be by any other means. They are the only opportunities which many farmers enjoy of seeing samples of the improved stock in the country; and of comparing it with what they have themselves. They bring farmers together to interchange friendly sympathies, and to communicate their mutual experiences. They bring men of different professions and conditions together, the professional, the

literary, the commercial, the manufacturing and the agricultural on common ground, and where no jarings of religious or political party ought to intermingle; where those, who labor with the head are made to feel their dependence on those, who labor with the hand; and those who labor with the hands recognize their obligations to science, to commerce, and to the mechanic arts, and find their own profession exalted and their self-respect increased by this unstrained and mutual intercourse. These cattle shows have been the means of inducing the importation of all the valuable animals, which have been brought into our State through the liberality of gentlemen of large capital and large minds, in order to improve the stock of domestic animals in our own State. Especially, they keep the great subject of agriculture before the public mind in the light of its intrinsic, permanent, and universal importance. The well-known custom of the Emperor of China at the return of every spring, to show his respect for the cultivators of the earth and thus honoring their great art by holding the plough himself in the presence of the dignitaries of the realm and of assembled thousands of his subjects, is well known. Its favorable influence upon the agricultural classes may easily be inferred; and our cattle shows, bringing together as they do gentlemen of all professions, have the same beneficial effects.

It has been therefore to us matter of much regret that the Massachusetts Society has now for two or three years suspended its annual and accustomed show at Brighton. We know that it is attended with great labor to the gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to get up and superintend a matter so foreign to their accustomed pursuits and habits; perhaps it is a labor we ought not to ask of them; but we believe that sixty or a hundred dollars would furnish them three or five practical men, who would gladly take all the drudgery of the management off their hands and get it up and carry it through in a manner honorable to the board and entirely satisfactory to the public. We know the labor is considerable, and in such case ought to be compensated; and we do not know how some portion of their funds could be more properly applied.

H. C.

**MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
PREMIUMS.**

It is matter of just surprise that the magnificent premiums offered by this society for the advancement of agriculture should excite so little attention, and be so little known throughout the State. They offer the present year in four premiums for the best cultivated farms in the Commonwealth, the large amount of six hundred dollars; and yet we think we may safely say that nine tenths of the farmers in the State have never heard of it. This must in some measure be their own fault, perhaps, in not taking an agricultural paper; for the prospectus of premiums offered was published at large we know in the New England Farmer, and we believe in other agricultural papers in the State; and copies of this prospectus were distributed among the members of the Legislature, and sent to every postmaster. The Agricultural Commissioner likewise, though having no agency whatever in the proceedings of the society, has distributed a great many in various parts of the State. Premiums are likewise offered, one of a hundred dollars, two of fifty dollars, and one of thirty for the best butter and cheese presented to the society by the first of December in Boston. The samples of cheese and butter for the highest premiums must amount to 300 lbs.—for the lower premiums 100 lbs. As we understand the proposals, competition for these dairy premiums is not limited to Massachusetts. The entries must be made with Benj. Guild, Esq., Boston; and auctioneers will be furnished for the sale of the produce offered whether successful or not in the competition for premiums. The butter and cheese presented on such occasions have always commanded high prices. The premiums are certainly sufficient to be an excess; and the competition it is to be hoped will be much more extended than heretofore.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1838
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1650 Beef Cattle, 1100 Steers, 4700 Sheep, and 2550 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Our last week's quotations were fully sustained. We quote the same, viz: First quality, \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess, \$6 75. No. 1, \$5 75 a \$6 00.

Stores.—We continue our former quotations, viz: Yearlings, \$9 a \$14. Two Year Old, \$18 a \$28. Three Year Old, \$24 a \$38.

Sheep.—Dull and former prices hardly sustained. We quote Loo at \$1 54, \$1 88, \$1 92, \$2 12, \$2 37, \$2 75, \$3 00, and \$3 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6-1-4 a 6-1-2 for sows and 7-1-4 a 7-1-2 for barrows. At retail, 7 a 8-1-2. A few hundred swine unsold.

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 October 25.

October, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	22	36	54	48 N. W.
Tuesday,	23	40	46	46 W.
Wednesday,	24	46	54	50 N. E.
Thursday,	25	50	52	50 S. E.
Friday,	26	46	52	50 S. E.
Saturday,	27	32	50	48 N.
Sunday,	28	34	52	40 N. E.

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

II. GROOM, of Watworth, near Loudon, England, by appointment Florist in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collection of bulbs, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.
First Class.
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
A bed of 15 rows, - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas
Second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - - - £10
A bed of 40 rows do - - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - - £17 10s
Tulips not arranged.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from - - - - - £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 7s 6d to 21s
Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 5s to 21s per 100
Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from - - - - - 10s 6d to 21s per 100
Auriculas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - - £13 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.
Orders received by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1. cow.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.
1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.
All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, will meet with immediate attention.
SAMUEL POND,
Nov. 1. Cambridge-port, Mass.

EASTERN POTATOES.
100 Barrels of first rate Eastern Potatoes, for sale by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Oct. 24.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers will be happy to receive orders for *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.* We shall be enabled to furnish at Nursery Prices, and at short notice, Trees and Shrubs of every description, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to favor us with their orders.
Oct. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHINESE MORUS MULICAULIS, &c.
At the LINNEAN GARDEN, Flushing, N. York, 100,000 splendid trees of the genuine Chinese Morus Mulicaulis, for sale at moderate prices, and also cuttings of the same. None of the hunting kinds have been cultivated at this establishment.
Also, a large supply of the Canton, Morettior Alpine, Dandolo, Expansa, Bronssa, Asiatic, and cuttings in any quantity.
Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, but a personal application will be found by far the most satisfactory, and purchasers can then see these superior trees.
Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Ballous, Roots, just arrived from Holland.
WM. PRINCE & SON,
Oct. 24. 4w

RASPBERRY BUSHES.
For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, fine plants of the following Raspberries, viz.
Red Antwerp,
White do.
Barnet,
Franconian, and
Mason's Seedling.
Orders left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. will meet with prompt attention
THOMAS WASON.
Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1838.

DUTCH BULBS.
Just received from Rotterdam, our annual supply of splendid Dutch Bulbs, consisting of
Double Red, Yellow, Blue and White Hyacinths,
Single " " " " " "
Single and Double Tulips,
Crown Imperials, Double and Single, of sorts,
English, Spanish and Persian Iris,
Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts,
Ranunculus,
Anemones,
Fritillarias,
Crocus, of sorts.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, Oct. 16, 1838.

BONE MANURE.
The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAUM WARD.

NOTICE.
The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Grotton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.
That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

FOR SALE.
Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squamot so called).
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	barrel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	13 50	14 00
prime,	"	12 00	
BEEF, wax (American)	"	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	6	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
" southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 50	3 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 87	9 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	8 62
Baltimore wharf,	"		8 37
Alexandria,	"	8 50	
Rye,	"		5 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	"	4 00	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
" southern flat, yellow,	"	95	96
" white,	"	93	93
Rye, northern,	"	1 12	1 13
Barley,	"	1 15	1 18
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	54	56
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
HONEY, Northern,	gallon		
best quality,	"	17	18
2d quality,	"	13	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
" southern, 1st sort,	"	27	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
" do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"		
" do. dry hides,	"	22	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	18	20
Boston dry hides,	"	80	90
LIME, best sort,	cask	11 37	11 50
MACAZEREL, No. 1,	barrel	30	35
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	20 00	27 00
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear,	"	24 00	25 00
Mess,	"	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	80	100
Red Top, southern,	"	2 62	3 00
" northern,	"	1 25	1 33
Hemp,	"	22	25
Flax,	"	20	22
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TAZZLES, tried,	"	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pr M.	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	pound		
do. 3-4ths do,	"	43	48
do. 1-2 do,	"	40	42
do. 1-4 do common,	"	35	40
(Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	42	45
No. 2,	"	42	45
No. 3,	"	30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.			
HAMS, northern,	pound	16	17
" southern and western,	"	13	14
POAK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	60	100
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	22
" lump,	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	22	25
POTATOES, new,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel	2 00	2 25

FARM FOR SALE.
An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.
A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for building or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.
At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckthorn Plants for hedges.
Salem Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Connecticut Current.

AUTUMN SONNETS.

THE HARVEST MOON.

Mild were her beams, and light her graceful horn,
 When first her slender crescent hung on high!—
 —Now, like the breaking of another morn,
 She bathes in silver light the eastern sky.
 They say with hastening step at set of sun,
 She comes, the autumn harvest home, to light,
 And when our woods, and hills, and streams have won
 Her beaming eye, she lingers o'er the sight.
 How doth her beauty sink upon the heart!—
 —Waking the thoughts we cannot breathe in words,
 O'er which our saddened spirits brood apart,
 And sigh to break their chains, and soar like birds.
 Strange that the beauty of her gentle beams
 Should make us sad, as when we wake from pleasant dreams!

A SUMMER DAY IN AUTUMN.

A warm, bright, sunny day, like one of those
 That thrilled our hearts, when earth was gay with flowers,
 And leaves were fresh in all the forest bowers!—
 —The fragrant summer lingers, ere she goes
 From her green haunts, beside the cooling brook,
 With a sad beauty, like the last fond look
 Of one we love. The melancholy sky,
 The fading leaves—the withering grass—the dim,
 And hazy light, have to the gazer's eye,
 A mournful charm; and hark! the funeral hymn
 Of the last summer day is on the breeze,
 Mocking the brightness of the tinted trees,
 And gently o'er the earth, with dying swell,
 The lingering zephyr sighs its last farewell! **

YOUNG MECHANICS.

There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country more essentially depends than upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, sober, industrious, and consequently independent, able and accustomed to judge for themselves, and governed, in their conduct, by an enlightened view of their own best interests; if they are men of this sort, the mechanics and especially the young mechanics, will form the strongest bulwark of our free institutions, and the best hope of the Republic.

If, on the other hand, they are ignorant, idle, dissolute, and consequently poor, and dependent upon those who are willing to trust them—if our mechanics should unhappily become such a class, (of which, thank God, there is but little danger,) they would soon be converted into the mere tools of a few rich and artful men, who, having first stripped them of every sense of self respect, and every feeling proper to virtuous citizens, would use them as passive instruments for promoting their own ambitious objects, and for the enactment of laws which are beneficial to nobody but the artful few with whom they originate.

It is as true of the mechanical arts as of any other profession, that "knowledge is power," and we earnestly recommend to the attention of our friends among the young mechanics, the following excellent "hints," copied from the Buffalo Journal:—*National Intelligencer*.

HINTS TO YOUNG MECHANICS.—The first object of a mechanic, as it should be that of every one, is to become thoroughly acquainted with his particular business or calling. We are too apt to learn

our trade or profession by halves—to practise it by halves—and hence are compelled to live by halves—die by inches.

Study and labor to excel your competitors, and then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most discerning and liberal paymasters. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business, that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge, well digested and systematized, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship-builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a mechanist or mill-wright, the mechanic powers should be well understood; and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water converted into steam, which, by a thermometer, is no hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter, a dyer, a painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists that gum shellac was insoluble in water before any hatter ever used it to make waterproof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies depends entirely upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring-material, and the affinity of this latter for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the *tanners* and the public in the United States lose millions annually from the lack of scientific knowledge how best to combine vegetable *tannin* with animal *gelatin*, which is the chemical process of making leather—call it by what other names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which is now completely useless that ought to be brought home to the understanding of every operative in this Republic. We love industry and respect all who practise it. But labor without study is like a body without a soul. Cultivate and enrich the mind with all useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars when the ignorant earn only cents.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.—From the farm of Abram Bennett, of Saratoga County, N. Y., has been raised this season, a large Chinese Squash, measuring in circumference, 6 feet 5 in., weighing 155 lbs. This is one of six raised from a *single seed*, the whole weighing 714 lbs. From *two seeds*, Mr Bennett actually has raised the weight of 1177 lbs. Beat this who can? This squash may be seen at the store of Smith & Wood, 237 River street.

LARGE SQUASH, AT UNDERHILL & HALL'S.—	
	ft. in.
Length,	2 3
Diameter,	2 5
Circumference, (longitudinal),	8 1-2
do (latitudinal),	7
Weight,	236 lbs. 3 oz.

The above was raised by John Hall, (milkman,) on the Hoyle farm, in the south part of the city, from seed brought from France, by Mr Cushman. The seed planted nearly three weeks later than the proper time.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—Lieut. Comdt. Sturgis, of the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, showed us, this morning, a *hoe*, which was found completely embedded in a stuck of live oak timber, of Georgia growth, intended for the ship Republic, built last year, at Wareham, by Capt. David Nye, and now sailing out of the port of New York. The timber measured 15 inches square, and the hoe was discovered by one of the shipbuilders cutting into it with an axe.—*Trans.*

The editor of the *Vevay Times* says, unless some of his subscribers send him some oats he shall again have to feed his horse upon exchange papers.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRYES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULBICATUS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to E. D. BACCK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, or S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr., No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther L. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

D. STEBBINS.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
 17 SCHOOL STREET. BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1838.

[NO. 18.]

AGRICULTURAL.

BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d and 4th days of October instant, the Berkshire Agricultural Society held its 28th anniversary in Pittsfield. The rain, which continued until 11 o'clock in the morning of the first day, was the only unpleasant circumstance attending the Fair; and this did not prevent the usual collection of animals, even from some of the most distant towns in the county. The field appropriated to the exhibition of cattle, sheep, and swine, was one of the principal places of concourse; and it was here that the good effects of this society were again as in former years, strikingly apparent. The exhibition of working cattle, particularly four-year-old oxen and three-year-old steers, has never been equalled before, either in number or quality. Indeed, of the neat cattle generally, we have never seen so great a variety together before. Besides our own native breeds, there were the Durham, the Devonshire and the Ayrshire, with a variety of crosses. The committees were engaged most industriously during the afternoon in viewing and comparing the animals; and in the evening in preparing their reports. The reports of the committees will give the details in this department.

The hall of domestic manufactures was also a place of great resort, and presented an interesting variety of results of the domestic and manufacturing industry. The afternoon of the day was delightfully pleasant. The whole scene was one of exceeding interest, to all who have the interests and honor of old Berkshire at heart. The vast concourse of our fellow citizens, all seemingly gratified with this opportunity of exchanging their congratulations, comparing the results of their agricultural experience; exhibiting their stock, viewing the stock of others, buying, selling, and exchanging, could not but be regarded with pleasure and patriotic feelings. Although this is the oldest agricultural society in the United States—although this is its 28th anniversary, yet the interest of our community in its annual Fairs, so far from flagging, is constantly and steadily increasing. It is our best; almost our only holiday; and the citizens of Berkshire will long continue to cherish it.

The second day was one of the most mild and beautiful days of this remarkable season. The exhibition of this day opened with the Ploughing Match, on the farm of Mr. James Foot. The field prepared for the spectators, adjoining the ploughing field was occupied by thousands of both sexes and all ages; all animated by the morning air; the pleasant ride, and the excitement of the rural strife.

Before 11 o'clock, the vast concourse had returned to the village; and the procession, under the direction of Col. Weston, Chief Marshal, and eleven assistant Marshals, escorted by the "Berkshire

Greys," under the command of Capt. West, was on its way to the meeting house.

The prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Shephard. The sacred music was performed by the "Hastings and Mason Musical Association," led by Mr. M. S. Wilson. To those who are acquainted with the zeal, spirit and perseverance, with which this Association has been conducted, it is needless to speak of the character of their performance. The citizens of this county have just reason to be proud of this Association, and its public exhibitions.

The annual address was delivered by the President of the Society, the Hon. Lester Filley. It was plain, practical, full of instruction, containing many striking and eloquent passages. After the address, the reports of the committees were read by the Secretary; and the premiums delivered to the successful competitors by the Treasurer.

The society dined on the first day at Brown's Coffee House, and on the second at Warriner and Russel's Hotel; and the entertainments on both days, were of the most satisfactory kind.

The most perfect order and regularity was preserved throughout all the exercises of the second day, and for this, much credit is due to the Marshal and his assistants, as well as to the escort.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the society for the ensuing year: viz:

LESTER FILLEY, President.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, } Vice President.
CLEMENT HARRISON, }
SAMUEL D. COLT, Treasurer.
JULIUS ROCKWELL, Cor. & Rec. Sec'y.

Grenville D. Weston	} Com. on Agriculture.
Roderick Norton	
Jay Shears	
Levi Goodrich	} Com. on Animals.
John M. Hulbert	
Jason Newton	
Thomas B. Strong	} Com. on Manufactures.
Justus Tower	
David Carson	
Edward A. Newton	} Com. on Accounts.
Calvin Martin	
Thomas Twining	
Calvin Martin, Auditor.	

A resolution was unanimously adopted, presenting the thanks of the society to the President, for his address, and requesting a copy for the press; and Moses A. Lee, Samuel D. Colt and Henry W. Bishop, were appointed a committee to communicate the same.

On motion of E. A. Newton, Esq., a resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee, to offer Premiums on the 1st, 2d, and 3d best thirty yoke of working oxen from any one town.

Mr L. Chandler Ball, of Hoosic, N. Y., was elected an Honorary Member of the society. The fine stock exhibited by this gentleman, will be found noticed in the appropriate report.

REPORTS.

On Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture have performed the duties assigned them and respectfully report:

That the return of this anniversary furnishes abundant reason for grateful thanks to the "Author of all Good," for his merciful dispensations to us in the events of this year. This section of the country has been favored with a long and warm season and seasonable showers, while other parts have suffered from severe droughts, rarely if ever experienced, and the committee would congratulate their fellow citizens upon the bountiful harvests of the fruits of the earth as the reward of their industry. This county is at present enjoying the sunshine of prosperity. Not only is the husbandman blest with an abundant supply, but our mechanics and manufacturers cease to complain of the "distress of the times." And the busy hum of machinery again is heard—all its activity and cheerfulness.

The agriculture of Berkshire is rapidly advancing—keeping pace with the improvements in the best agricultural districts in the country—showing conclusively that the spirit of inquiry is abroad among our farmers, and carrying them to prosperity and wealth. Although much has been done in the way of improvement, yet it is undeniably true that much remains to be done. It would be unnecessary and of little avail to particularize deficiencies—the committee rely much more on the means of information which is within the reach of every farmer, by the reading of agricultural journals, and the opportunity afforded at the end of each agricultural season by the assemblage of our most intelligent and successful agriculturists, and by an interchange of opinions and detailed accounts of the experiments they have made. The committee fully believe that the agriculture of the county has received great benefit from the efforts of this society, and would be much more promoted, should the farmers generally give it their undivided support.

The committee believe that the premiums offered by the society on Summer Rye and Flax do not lead to any useful result—the former being at the best a poor crop and the latter will not be generally cultivated by our farmers—and they venture to recommend that the society cease to offer premiums on those crops and increase the amount offered for productions more in the spirit of improvement.

The committee viewed 114 crops entered for premium, most of which displayed good husbandry in the cultivation. Winter Rye was unusually large and well filled, and every field of it viewed was good enough for a premium crop. Corn was abundant and there were a great many competitors for the prizes. It required the utmost scrutiny in fixing on the successful applicants. Without trespassing further on the time of the society, the committee award the premiums as follows:

To Edwin Shears of Sheffield, for the best 2 acres of winter wheat,

2d best do. to Oren Curtis of Sheffield, \$5
 3d best do. to John L. Cooper of do. 3
 To Eldad Post of Lenox, for the the best two acres of summer wheat, 7
 2d best do. to James D. Colt of Pittsfield, 5
 3d best do. to George Goodrich, of do. 3
 4th best do. to Chester K. Lamplire of Lanesborough, 2
 To Samuul Lewis of Great Barrington, for the best two acres of winter rye, 7
 2d best do. to Eli Ensign of Sheffield, 5
 3d best do. to Phillip Merrell of Pittsfield, 4
 To Enos Smith of Stockbridge, for a good piece of rye, 3
 To Newton Kasson of N. Marlboro', do. do. 3
 To Prentice Cmonck of Great Barrington, do. 3
 The committee also viewed several other excellent pieces of rye, showing the very best of cultivation, and regret that they could not have extended to the owners the bounty of the society. Several of these pieces the committee take pleasure in naming, viz: that of Sewell Sergeant of Stockbridge; Dickinson Graves of Lee; Francis Whiting of Great Barrington; J. B. Bush of Sheffield; Russell Griffin of Richmond; George Butler of Lenox.
 To Levi Hyde of Great Barrington, for the best two acres of spring rye, 6
 2d best do. to Nelson Shepard of Sheffield, 4
 To Nathan Chapin of Richmond, for the best two acres of oats, 6
 2d best do. to Jeremiah Shears of Sheffield, 5
 To Richard Coman of Pittsfield, for a good piece of peas, 4
 To Morgan Lewis of West Stockbridge, for the best two acres of Barley, 6
 2d best do. to Seymour Wilcox, Lanesborough, 5
 To Clement J. Harrison of Adams, for the best two acres of corn, 6
 2d best do. to Leonard Tuttle of Sheffield, 3
 3d best do. to Jonathan Andrews, of Richmond 3
 To Henry Warden of do. a reserved premium 3
 To Justus Tower of Williamstown, do. do. 3
 To Joseph Tucker of Lenox, do. do. 3
 To Josiah A. Hulbut of G. Barrington, do. 3
 To Crocker Thatcher of Lee, for the best 1-2 acre of ruta bagas, 5
 2d best do. to Oren J. Farnum, of Lanesborough, 4
 3d best do. to Wm. Weller of Pittsfield, 3
 To Levi Goodrich of do. for the best acre of potatoes, 6
 2d best do. to Solomon L. Russell of do. 4
 3d best do. to Moses Spur of Sheffield, 3
 To Edward Sexton of Stockbridge, for the best 1-2 acre of carrots, 5
 2d best do. to Samuel D. Colt of Pittsfield, 4
 To Thomas B. Strong of do. for the best variety of choice fruit trees, 6
 The committee, from a sense of duty and pleasure, refer the fact that Mrs Amanda Burt of Great Barrington, widow of the late Rev. Sylvester Burt, sowed in the month of May, 1838, 3-4 of an ounce of mulberry seed on 3 rods of ground in her garden, from which she has raised 5000 trees of uncommon growth, being generally about six feet high, and believing that she merits the approbation of the society, do award her a premium of 4
 All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. F. PLUNKET, *Chairman.*

On Animals.

The committee on the first division of Domestic Animals have attended to the duty assigned them and report as follows:
 For the best stock of cattle, to Titus Parker 2d, of Pittsfield, \$7
 2d best do. to Asa Perry of Richmond, 6
 For the best pair of fat oxen, to Wm. A. Royce of Lanesborough, 8
 2d best do. to Hezekiah Porter of Dalton, 6
 3d best do. to Calvin Rood of Sheffield, 5
 For the best yoke of working oxen, to Jay Shears of Sheffield, 8
 2d best do. to Silas Lester of G. Barrington, 6
 3d best do. to Jonah A. Hulbut of do. 5
 4th best do. to Luther Sears, Jr. of Lenox, 4
 For the best yoke of four year old oxen, to David Smith of Dalton, 8
 2d best do. to Saml. Lewis of G. Barrington, 6
 3d best do. to Frederick Jones, of Stockbridge, 5
 4th best do. to Levi Laird of G. Barrington, 4
 For the best pair of three year old steers, to Isaac Avery of G. Barrington, 7
 2d best do. to George O. Peck of Lenox, 5
 3d best do. to Norman Loomis of Otis, 5
 4th best do. to John Sears Lenox, 4
 To Ethan James of Pittsfield, for two pair of very fine three year old steers, a reserved premium of 4
 For the best pair of two year old steers, to Wm. W. Ward of Pittsfield, 6
 2d best do. to Erastus Dewey of Lenox, 5
 3d best do. to Oreo J. Farnum, of Lanesboro', 4
 The committee examined 21 pairs of three year old steers entered for premium, all of which were superior animals, and were considered equal if not superior to any cattle of that age ever before exhibited in Berkshire. The working cattle generally, but especially the three and four year olds, bear honorable testimony to the judgment and good management of their owners.
 The committee regret that the limited sum at their disposal prevented them from awarding premiums where there was real merit.
 Respectfully submitted,
 LEVI GOODRICH, *Chairman.*
 The committee appointed to view and award premiums upon the second division of Animals have discharged the duty assigned them, and beg leave respectfully to submit their report:
 That the animals coming under their official notice were unusually fine, in quality and condition. That it was with difficulty that they could come to the following determination as to the animals entitled to the premiums.
 Upon cows the committee awarded to Crocker Thatcher of Lee, the 1st premium, \$8
 2d do. to Saml. Lewis of G. Barrington, 6
 3d do. to James Foot of Pittsfield, 5
 Upon two year old heifers, having had calves, to Edwin Shears, Sheffield, 1st p. 5
 2d do. to Ethan James of Pittsfield, 4
 On bulls, to Asa Perry, Richmond, 1st pr. 8
 2d do. to John M. Hurlbut, G. Barrington, 8
 3d do. to Henry A. Robbins of Pittsfield, 4
 On two year old heifers not having had calves, to James Foot of Pittsfield, 1st pr. 4
 2d do. to Erastus Rowley of Richmond, 4
 On yearling Heifers, to Erastus Rowley of do. 4
 1st premium, 3
 2d do. to Jay Shears of Sheffield, 3
 3d do. to Edward A. Newton of Pittsfield, 2

On yearling Steers, to Asa Cone of Richmond, 5
 1st premium, 5
 2d do. to Abram Race of West Stockbridge, 4
 All which is respectfully submitted.
 JOHN M. HURLBUT, *Chairman.*
 The committee appointed to examine and report upon the animals comprised in the third division—consisting of sheep and swine—respectfully report:
 They have awarded the following premiums:
 For the best buck, to Walter Tracy of Hinsdale, \$6
 2d best do. to Seymour Wilcox, Lanesboro', 5
 3d best do. to Edson Sexton of Stockbridge, 4
 For the best 5 ewes, to Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, 6
 2d best do. to Robert Colt of do. 5
 3d best do. to Elias Warden of Richmond, 4
 For the best 5 fat weathers, to William A. Royce of Lanesborough, 5
 2d best do. to Silas Clark of Washington, 4
 For the best boar, to Solomon P. Fitch of Pittsfield, 5
 2d best do. to Henry W. Bishop of Lenox, 4
 For the best sow to Lyman Warriner of Pittsfield, 5
 2d best do. to Levi Childs of do. 4
 The exhibition of swine undoubtedly excelled any previous Fair. The number of swine was unusually large, and it was exceedingly difficult for the committee to decide between them. This kind of stock has very greatly improved within the last few years in this county. The committee being limited as to the number of their premiums were unable to give premiums in some instances where they were deserved—and they would particularly notice a boar and sow of Mr Daniel Stearns, and a pair of Mr Henry Root, both of Pittsfield.
 The committee also noticed with great pleasure, some swine sent for exhibition by Mr Caleb N. Bament of the Three Hill Farm, Albany, N. York. They consisted of a pair of pigs, one week short of five months old, of the genuine Berkshire breed. Also two sows, a cross of the Neapolitan and improved China breeds, seven months old. These are of greater length than the China or Mocho breeds; compact and deep bodies; small and short legs; small head and ears; very docile and quiet; their hair and skin very thin, and no bristles. They appear to be easy and quick feeders. The committee recommend an extra premium of \$5 to Mr B. upon these swine, as a testimony of the grateful feelings which this society entertain toward him for his exertions in improving the breeds of swine, and for his public spirit in sending them so great a distance for exhibition at the Berkshire Cattle Show and Fair.
 All which is respectfully submitted.
 J. NEWTON, *Chairman.*
 The committee on Stock exhibited, but not included in the premium list, have attended to the duty assigned and beg leave to subject the following report:
 The number of calves exhibited were unusually large, and they were superior (in the opinion of your committee) both in size and symmetry, to those shown on any former occasion. This fact furnishes the best evidence that our farmers are awake to the subject of improvement of their stock. Your committee regret that they are not authorized to award premiums on this department of animals.

Among the calves exhibited the committee cannot refrain from expressing the admiration of the following:—One 12 months old, owned by Charles S. Thatcher of Lee—a brindled calf, 5 months old, owned by Ebenezer Axtel, of South Adams—one 5 months old exhibited by Levi Butler of Lenox—one two months old, owned by Asa Cone of Richmond—another exhibited by Gustavus Dunham of Richmond, and last though not least, a beautiful bull calf (called *The Westminster*) owned and exhibited by Henry Colt of Pittsfield. This calf is from a cow imported by E. A. Newton, Esq., and was much admired for his size, color and beautiful symmetry.

Mr Eldad Post of Lenox exhibited his stock of cattle consisting of 21 head. They are mostly selected from our native stock, but would do great credit to any farmer in Berkshire.

The number of animals exhibited, but not owned in the county, was unusually large and added much to the interest of the exhibition. Your committee would express their warmest acknowledgments to those gentlemen whose zeal in the good cause has led them to make such sacrifice for our gratification, and they deeply regret that the funds of the society will not allow them to award premiums out of the county except in rare cases and of small amount. Your committee first examined a stock of cattle owned by L. Chandler Ball, Esq., of Hoosic, N. Y. The stock consisted of 3 two year old heifers and 2 calves, pure thorough bred Durham. These animals need only be seen to be admired. They are the most perfect specimens of their kind your committee have ever seen. One of the calves is 7 and the other 5 months old, and their aggregate weight is 1180 pounds.

Mr Ball is determined not to be outdone in the breeding and rearing of fine cattle, and if this society will import a few head of well-selected stock, he offers to subscribe \$1000 for the same laudable object. Your committee have awarded to L. Chandler Ball, Esq., for his stock of short horned Durham cattle, a special premium of 6 dollars.

A Holderness and Devonshire bull was exhibited by John Wilcox of Canaan, N. Y. This animal was much admired.

Mr Dunn of Albany, whose animals have so frequently added interest to our annual fairs, exhibited to us 4 Bakewell or Leicester bucks, of superior size and beauty. The aggregate weight of two of them is 640 lbs.

Your committee are also gratified at the exhibition of a lot of Durham heifers and Berkshire Neapolitan and China pigs, owned by C. N. Bement, Esq., of Albany. Austin Harman, Jr. of Bennington, Vt. exhibited a Durham bull, 18 months old, of great beauty—his weight is 1300 pounds. The committee would also notice the fine Ayrshire bull, the property of Mass. Agrl. Society, which has been in the care and keeping, during the past season, of this society. Great hopes are entertained from crosses from this stock. It is also expected that arrangements can be made by which this animal may remain in this county for another year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. LEE, Chairman.
(To be continued.)

NO MISTAKE.—Bend the first and third fingers of the left hand—and commencing with March at the thumb, count on—the bent fingers will indicate months which contain only 30 days.

(For the New England Farmer.)

CAPIAUMONT AND FREDERICK DE WUR- TEMBERG.

MR EDITOR,—If Mr Kenrick had left his *facts* to speak for themselves, I should never again have troubled the public press; but anxious to show how poor Mr Knight was led to commit this blunder of sending the Frederick of Wurtemberg for the Capiaumont, Mr Kenrick has made assumptions which are erroneous, and furnished evidence to show that Mr Knight's name was the correct one, as I shall endeavor to prove by Mr Kenrick's own evidence. The assumption is this, that one Richard Williams procured the *Frederick of Wurtemberg*, and sold it to the Horticultural Society of London, for the Capiaumont. That they raised it, and ignorantly sent it to the Pomological Magazine, for the Capiaumont, though their officers had long before seen, examined, and tasted the true Capiaumont from Belgium—that Mr Knight's tree was from this corrupted source, though Mr Kenrick acquit him of blame.

Now this statement has but one defect, and that is, that it is not true. This I shall prove from Mr Kenrick's evidence beyond any controversy. The London Horticultural Society first received the true Capiaumont from two distinguished Belgians, M. Parmatier of Eughien, and M. Dunalier of Louvain, in the fall of 1820. I say the true Capiaumont, because M. Parmatier, one of them, did not know the Frederick of Wurtemberg at that time, nor four years afterwards, when he printed his catalogue, though he knew the Capiaumont, and M. Duhortia's pear must have been the same, or the Society would have noticed it.

The London Society were so pleased with the pear, that they ordered it from Belgium. This could not be before the following spring, which was 1821. I assume that they could not have had the pear in their garden from Williams at that time, or they would not have sent for it. This requires no argument. They received three scions (at least) for the Capiaumont, because they produced three different pears, all false. These trees could not all have borne fruit under two years, and while it was doubtful, they would not purchase of Williams, because they had better and higher authority. This brings us to the fall of 1823, before they could possibly know that all their Belgian scions had proved false. I admit then that in the spring of 1824 they bought of Richard Williams their Capiaumont. Now in the spring of 1824 Mr Knight's Capiaumont was growing on Nonantum Hill, the seat of Wm. Kenrick, Esq., and in 1823, it was growing on my place, nay more, it was three years old from the graft, when it came. Of course it was grafted at Downton Castle in the spring of 1820, six months before the Horticultural Society of London received the first specimen of the Capiaumont direct from two eminent Belgian cultivators. This I call mathematical proof that Mr Knight's tree did not descend from the Horticultural spurious one, as is imprudently and unwisely insinuated.

The spurious one (as Mr Kenrick deems it) was the true one. The pair painted in the Pomological Magazine, was the true Capiaumont, as I shall now show. Two high authorities in Belgium sent the fruit of the true Capiaumont to the London Society; their Officers, who were, then, eminent botanists, pomologists, and draughtsmen, examined these pears, and tasted them. They then bought the Capiaumont of Williams. It bore fruit in their

garden. They must have known, whether it was the same pear they received from Parmatier and Dumortia. They decided that it was, and sent it to the editors of the Pomological Magazine to be published for the light and instruction of the British public—was there ever so complete a chain of proof? Suppose Col. Carr, of Philadelphia, had sent the Petre Pear to our Society—they committed it to Messrs. Downer, Kenrick and Manning—they examined it and tasted it, and sent to Col. Carr for scions—they come, bear fruit, and these gentlemen examine the new fruit and decide it to be the same—would not they smile in derision and scorn, if a man should tell them that they had mistaken the *Seckle* for the *Petre*? Yet this is precisely what Mr Kenrick asks us to believe. No, it is too absurd to reject such irresistible evidence as this, because two, or even ten gentlemen have been deceived, (a very common case,) in their importations from Belgium.

Against such a mass of conclusive proof, that the Capiaumont of Mr Knight and of the Pomological Magazine are French. Nothing but receiving scions from M. Capiaumont himself, from the original tree will suffice. It is next to impossible that Tuma and Sabine, the secretaries of the Society, should not have known whether Williams' pear was the same they had received from Parmatier. One word more, and I quit this topic never to resume it, let what will be said. I prove that Mr Knight had this pear in 1820, probably in 1818. Can Mr Kenrick show that the Frederick of Wurtemberg then existed? I need not spend words to show that Mr Knight could not have sent me a pear which had no being!! This is not a frivolous or captious objection, for M. Parmatier was requested in 1824 to make a list of all the pears he then knew. He did, and the London Society voted him their gold medal of the value of ten guineas for it.

In that list the Roi de Wurtemberg and the Frederick of Wurtemberg are not found. If that pear had existed six years before, it is strange that Parmatier who lives only one half a day's ride from Brussels, Mons, and Louvain, had not seen it in 1824. I have done—and the readers will rejoice at it. I participate their delight.

JOHN LOWELL.

Broomley Vale, Oct. 20, 1838.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 27, 1838.

Pears.—From Robert Manning, Salem, *Brugmansbire*; middle size, skin russet brown, good quality.

From Joel Burnett, Southboro, *Burnett*; large size, excellent quality.

Apples.—From Peter Fay, Southboro, a handsome large red apple, name not known.

From R. Manning, black apple, beautiful specimen.

Quinces.—A fine sample of Portugal Quince, weighing 16 oz., from Jos. Baleh, Roxbury.

For the Committee,

L. P. GROSVENOR.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governors of Maine and New Hampshire have appointed Thursday the 29th instant to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer in their respective States.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
REPORT ON SWINE.

William Lincoln of Worcester; Samuel Mixter of New Braintree; Joseph Davis of Northborough; Rufus Bullock of Royalston; James Draper of Spencer.

The past, present, and possibly (?) future members of the senate, house of representatives, judiciary, and militia of Massachusetts, enjoying the distinguished, but unmerited honor of being appointed "*Judges of Swine*," came, this morning, fresh from the people, to form a *Supreme Court of Hogs*. Deprived of the countenance of the councillor of the commonwealth, first of their body, their records must be entered up, as the term was kept, without his advice and consent. The vacancy occasioned by his absence was too great to be supplied. Lamenting the want of counsel, they publish the reports of all the cases adjudged and decided by them, with the journal of their doings.

The commission issued under the great hand and seal of the society, conferring their honors, (which should be annexed hereunto, and marked A. NO. 1) commanded the judges to take their seats on the bench at the room of the *selectmen* of Worcester, at eight o'clock precisely. Good men are so rare on earth, that it may be presumed the place of their meeting was made thus *select*, from regard to their joint and several legislative, legal, and military capacity. It was not only *select*, but *exclusive*: although "*no admittance*" was not inscribed on the entrance, a closed and bolted door conveyed a gentle hint to that effect, and prevented the enjoyment of the room or company of the chosen municipal officers. Compelled to adjourn, they emigrated eastward. Decent respect for the opinions of men, induced them to imitate the example of other tribunals of the United States, by doubting of something. Having convened in the *ninth* instead of the *eighth* part of the day, it was easy to find occasion for debate on the soundness of their own constitution. Eight o'clock had waived itself, and there was satisfactory evidence of a general custom of the country to postpone all engagements for an hour at least; wherefore it was considered that the course of time must be overruled. Out of the frying pan of one difficulty, the way was clear into the fire of another. Standing in the area, beneath the sky, and between the pens, unsheltered by the roof of the hall of local jurisdiction, precedents were abundant where courts of inferior dignity had held that one place was another, and it was determined, the absent justice not concurring, that the judges would be out of place nowhere. No officer appeared to bear the sword of justice, without her scales before them, and no person was ready to cry for them. Unattended and in procession, they cast themselves, like pearls before the swine.

The hogs had been in a meeting too, and one more numerous and respectable has rarely gathered in this age of meetings. The cold clouds of autumn looked darkly down on eightyseven of the best swine of the county, assembled in their regular, annual convention; and eightyseven swine looked brightly up at the heavens ready to burst into tears, making an exchange of cheerful for chilling glances, without discount.

Massachusetts is a glorious Commonwealth. Her renown heretofore has been wreathed with the valor of her warriors, the wisdom of her statesmen, and the worth of her citizens. If, hereafter, in the

vicissitudes of human affairs, patriotism shall grow faint, and public and private virtue become impaired, the fame of our own beloved State may rest secure on the greatness of her pigs; and the lustre of her people, if unhappily it grow dim, be rekindled by the solid excellence of the inmates of the pens.

The town of Worcester has always been unrivalled for boars. They were now, as heretofore, more intense than in any other part of the ample territory of a county extending between independent States.

The boar of Messrs. J. G. & D. H. Perry, speckled, but not striped, had proportions as exquisite as those of a fifteen gallon jug, in which no evil spirit had ever entered. "Born and distinguished" at home, to him was awarded the first premium of five dollars. The second premium of three dollars, was awarded to Mr Israel Whitney of Worcester, for an animal that was entire, and was finely formed as if his frame had been raised by the rule and square in days' works, and not constructed by contract. Mr Edward Curtis of Worcester, exhibited a pig, whose sire was a native of New York, and who traced his lineage back almost to Kinderhook. He trod so closely in the paths of his illustrious competitors as to be considered worthy of the recommendation that a gratuity of two dollars should be bestowed, the testimonial of affectionate regard. The pig of Mr Aaron Howe, unlike the western citizen, who was not raised but grew up, was raised by hand, and had grown into a fine specimen of domestic industry and skill in pork manufacture. The individual owned by Mr Samuel Harrington of Worcester, of tender years, and less robust figure than his neighbors, gave evidence of a genius for future usefulness, which if cultivated and developed, may make him the head of large families of hopeful offspring through coming generations.

In approaching the pleasant society of females, the loveliness of form and feature sometimes leads admiration away from the handsomeness of doings to the grace of beings. The incorruptibility of the court permitted no such seduction. The sow of Messrs. J. G. & D. H. Perry appeared before them with ten "sweet pledges" of maternal affection, frolicking merrily, and taking the young responsibility of feeding plentifully. The venerable matron, mother of the decimal family of suckers, who played over and around her, of the greatest boar of the festival, and of another troop of chubby, white haired children, was thrice blessed in being worthy of the first premium of five dollars. The second premium was awarded to Mr Aaron Howe of Worcester, for a sow, beginning life by acquiring the rudiments of good breeding in Holden, and subsequently gaining settlement in Worcester.

The "weaned pigs, not less than four in number," prescribed by the laws of the society, counted twentyone. All of them were very nearly best. Six presented by Mr Nathaniel Dodge of Sutton, round, plump, and white, of the Whiting breed, were worthiest among the worthy of the premium of six dollars. Close behind them came those of Mr Aaron Goodale of West Boylston, deserving the premium of four dollars. In the long procession of the virtues of the pigs, half a dozen of those of Mr Nathaniel B. Flagg of Shrewsbury, weighed in the balance with their competitors, were found so abounding that it is recommended to bestow on the proprietor a gratuity of two dollars. As the mother of the nursery of J. G. & D. H. Perry had received a premium for proficiency in the multiplication table, and her son had received equal favor

for declining to study or adopt the principles of Malthus and Miss Martineau, against population, it was concluded that the swine of these gentlemen deserved a reward in better currency than gold, silver, or irredeemable paper—in the circulating medium of praise.

Artemas Ward, Esq., who keeps the faithful history of the titles of our farms, permitted the name of an animal to be entered on the secretary's day book, and suffered judgment to be rendered for default of appearance. Among all the good deeds of the excellent register of the county, there is but this one instance, standing solitary and alone, where he ever did injustice to any living being. Depriving his pig of an opportunity to present himself on such occasions, and to show his merits, is an omission which even repentance cannot now supply.

The excellence of the State Lunatic Hospital is known wherever the name of the best charity of our government has been heard. Its works in pork were exhibited in three splendid editions; an octavo set which had been kept five months; four thick quartos, six months and ten days old, and a series of gigantic folio volumes of fat. The swine belonging to the institution appeared to be perfectly rational, and of sound sense, and clear memory. Eight of them, in one vast brood, gave examples of the results of good treatment, a ton and a half in weight. They resembled independent sub-treasury depositaries. When they stood, they lied; for they could not stand; they could scarcely sit; if they endeavored to place themselves upright in one direction, by an easy transition, they revolved into another equally perpendicular. There were no objects bearing comparison with their huge dimensions, except the vegetables transplanted from Wethersfield, celebrated in Morse's Geography, as the paradise of beauty and of onions, by Dr Woodward, whose unrivalled skill not only restores to the disordered and enfeebled mind its healthful action and vigor, but gives to the earth he cultivates, new powers of production. While the mouths of one committee have watered at the prospect of the living barrels of food in the pens, the eyes of another have doubtless been moistened in contemplating the odoriferous roots which have graced the hall.

It is gratifying to know the patriotic spirit which animated the vast delegation of swine from the hospital. With a promptitude worthy of all approbation, they took measures to reach their appointed place the day before the fair. How the journey was performed is not known; to have rolled over the distance would have been the easiest mode of locomotion for shapes as deep as broad, and broad as long. Loosening the green earth around, on their arrival, they stretched themselves on its feathery pillow to rest. The chairman, moved with deep anxiety for their repose, viewed them by a lantern at midnight, when they slept in the silver beams of the moon, like small mountains covered with snow. The music of their dreams floated as softly on the air as the melodies of Mr Frank Johnson's celebrated band, which has poured its sweet notes of hand on the ears of Queen Victoria. Nothing could alloy such happiness except the sad deprivation of the privilege of becoming members of the Society and participating in its agreeable exercises. It has always been difficult to conceive how one pig could look another in the face without laughing from reflected enjoyment. These creatures had no faces to look at—the chief extremity.

absorbed by the body, was only distinguishable from the termination which follows in the footsteps of its predecessor, by a delicate, white projection, appearing as the representative of its absent constituent, the snout.

Unhappily the commonwealth is not a citizen of the county of Worcester. Although worthy of being admitted to the freedom of our community, she cannot at present claim a premium for her children. It is recommended that the sum of two dollars, which, if possible, would have been awarded to her, should be presented to Mr Mirick M. Chaffin, the attendant of her hogs, by whose care they have been made to resemble elephants in miniature, with their trunks packed up.

The race recently introduced, whereby hangs no temperance tale, the Dedham breed, producing by its bite the dreadful horror of cold water, was entirely invisible. Lithographic representations rode on the rails of the pens. Whether the striped pig would have been examined had he been present, it is unnecessary to determine, as no opportunity was offered to consider its form or spirit.

One of the most lively writers of American sketches, in whose hands charcoal marks white, exclaims, "I wish I was a pig; there's some sense in being a pig that's fat; pigs are decent behaved people and good citizens, though they have no votes." No considerate spectator of the calm content and philosophical repose of the inmates of the pens could refuse to respond with heartfelt sincerity to such reasonable wish and opinions. Pigs do not buy lands, nor build houses, nor pay taxes, nor have bills left with an attorney for collection, nor subject themselves to the caprice of any court except that of the judges of swine. They are not abused for owning bank shares, nor obliged to borrow money to support those who denounce them. They never burst their boilers, nor have messengers sent under an assignment process to confiscate their estates to defray the costs of settling them. Pigs are above being politicians. No hog of respectability was ever heard to express an opinion on the sub-treasury system, or to commit himself in relation to the vexed question of the license laws. Nor has it ever been known, that a pig has reserved the aspiration for happiness already quoted, by praying that he might be a man. There is no comparison between pigdom and manhood.

All which, in behalf of the pigs, and of the absent counsellor, and present senators, representatives, justices, officers, and soldiers of the committee, is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM LINCOLN, *Chairman.*

LUCERNE AND SAINTFOIN.

BY MR TOWERS.

Lucerne is the plant of plants! yet its merits, though undeniable, are but imperfectly understood. It is a native of England, belongs to the seventeenth class, fourth order of Linnæus, (*Diadelphica decandria*) and the natural order *Leguminosæ*. It is a member of the genus or family *Medicago*, medick, distinguished by having ten stamens, one of them distinct from the other nine. One seed vessel, a *legume* or pod, spirally twisted or sickle-shaped, (*papilionaceous*.) One plant (*M. Sativa*) grows to the height of two feet or more; but the stems are upright and firm, the foliage ternate, of a rich lively green, the leaflets saw-cut at their edges, the flowers are produced during June or July, in spikes, and are of a full violet blue. I extract the follow-

ing from "London's Encyclopedia of Gardening," partly to prove the great antiquity of the culture, but particularly to show the fallacy of the concluding observations, and thereby evince the worth of the plant.

"It is highly extolled by Roman writers; it is also of unknown antiquity in old Spain, Italy, and the south of France; is much grown in Persia and Peru, and mown in both countries all the year round. It is mentioned by Hartib, Blythe, and other early writers, and was tried by Lisle, but it excited little attention till after the publication of Hart's essays in 1757."

"But though it has been so much extolled, it has yet found no great reception in this country. If any good reason can be given for this, it is that lucerne is a less hardy plant than red clover, requires three or four years before it comes to its full growth, and is for these and other reasons ill adapted to enter into general rotation."

I have grown lucerne during four or five years, and previously I had witnessed its great success and extensive culture in the Isle of Thanet, Kent; there it is a *sine qua non*, because it affects chalky districts, and sends down its wiry elongated roots deep into the interstices of the chalk. It succeeds perfectly in sound loams, and therein appears to me to require little manure. *Hardy it is*—and as to tardiness, though the plant may acquire strength, and improve during four years, the fact is beyond controversy, that if sown in drills about the third week of March, and the spaces between the rows (from nine to twelve inches) kept clean by the hoe for the first three or four months, the young plants, if favored by a mild spring and genial showers, will advance with so much vigor and rapidity, that a first cutting over with the scythe can be made in June or July, and three other cuttings will follow in pretty regular succession, between the latter period and the first of November.

Seasons will of course vary; soils and other auxiliaries may be more or less favorable; but that which I have stated has occurred; it is the result of my own experience and practice. I have during five seasons witnessed the abundance of green food, which is produced by a plot of young plants, the supply being ample for a cow, even within four months after the sowing of the seed. I am thus authorized to refute, upon the evidence of facts, the charges contained in the concluding paragraph of the quotation. In cutting for a cow it will always be advisable to take the plant when it is tender and juicy, and such it will be when about a foot high. I have thus cut my plot over six times after the first year, but they who leave the plants to grow two feet high will find the stems rigid, fibrous, and less juicy; and that what they gain in bulk will be lost in time and quality.

As to the trouble in managing an established crop, it is really nothing. Though I allow it is good to hoe twice during the summer, as the plot is mown, piece by piece, yet *one general fork-digging* at that period of early spring, when the plants exhibit the first symptom of growth, so as to remove every weed and loosen the surface of the soil, will be amply sufficient to secure the safety and full development of the herb. Upon the whole, lucerne is a plant of the utmost value; for if the seed be good, the ground rich and in heart, and rendered deep in the first instance by a thorough trenching, the young plants start into lively growth, attain strength in the shortest possible time, and yield a bulk of luxuriant herbage that cannot be

surpassed. If the plant require four years to attain its maximum of power, it is still a giant even from its infancy, advancing from strength to strength.

Well might the writer of a recent agricultural report (of Norfolk if I mistake not) recently exclaim, "What a plant lucerne!" I re-echo this introductory "note of admiration," and will unhesitatingly assert, that if abundance, permanent and unailing, particularly in shallow soils upon chalk-rock, be the object of the farmer, he will attain it by the cultivation of lucerne. The rotation must be improved by it, as in point of product it will yield double the bulk of grass from an old sedgey meadow.

The soil which is most favorably to the perfect growth of lucerne is worthy of consideration. Chalk is what it affects, and therefore we find it most generally cultivated in Kent, those parts of the southern coast wherein the sub-soil is a chalk-rock. But my fine plot grows in a rich, deep, and rather sandy loam; the subsoil is indeed chalky or marly, but at a considerable depth. It was prepared by taking off the turf, trenching to the extent of three spits, and placing the turfs, their grassy surface downward, at the bottom of each trench. Upon these reversed turfs a sprinkling of common salt was given, and the earth was returned into the trench, with the precaution to keep the heavier and inferior soil below the fine black earth of the surface. Due preparation affords a rich and permanent pasture for the wandering roots; and my piece of hardly one-third of an acre, has been so undeviatingly productive, with little subsequent manuring, that in a showery season, we have found in cutting over the end where we began ready for the scythe again before the mowing was completed. Lucerne is known to produce much milk, perhaps more than any other of the artificial grasses (*Leguminosæ*;) but some complain that it communicates an austere or bitter flavor. I doubt the fact; but would always recommend that it be given quite fresh to a cow, particularly at an early period after calving. If the required quantity be cut over night, it will be fit for the stall by ten o'clock of the following morning; and again, the afternoon meal should be exposed to the sun for two or three hours before it is used.

A well prepared field, if kept clean by the forking, will remain productive for more than ten years; but as a change of crop always promotes abundance, it would be advisable to prepare a successional plot every six years.

The grass and weeds raised by the fork, and raked up with the small quantity of earth, adhering to the roots, if salted and sprinkled with quicklime and placed in a heap, will form a most excellent manure for the lucerne. The cuttings *here* are usually over by the end of October; the herb then becomes, as it were, torpid, and whatever manure is applied should be given as a top-dressing during the winter's state of repose. The surface must not be disturbed at that season, nor till the herb begins to grow, then, as I have before said, the fork-digging will effect all that is absolutely indispensable; it will turn in the remaining manure, remove the encroaching weeds, and open the soil, burying a fresh surface into contact with the advancing rootlets. The experience of one or two seasons, under commonly favorable auspices, will verify all that I have asserted.

Somewhat resembling lucerne in character and habits is the French grass or Saintfoin (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*), a lovely flowering plant, rich in her-

bage, and also a native of Britain. The grand object of agriculture ought to be the renewal of soils, and the adaptation of crops; and as science advances, and its sons become more influential, these objects will be attained. — *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND CATTLE SHOWS.
NO. 11.

We are of opinion, most decidedly, that in no case should less than two days be devoted to a cattle show and ploughing match. This is as little time as can be taken for the proper and satisfactory discharge of the duties and business of the occasion. Everything is performed in an inconvenient, hurried, and unsatisfactory manner when all the business is crowded into one day. The ploughing match, the drawing match, the inspection of the various pens, the examination of the household manufactures, the address and services at the church, the awards of the committees, the dinner and its accompaniments, the reading of the reports and the announcement of premiums, all compressed into one short day in October, renders everything unsatisfactory to all who feel an interest in the true objects of the exhibition. We have been repeatedly engaged on committees at such times; and we know that it has been impossible to do anything, or see anything excepting what was particularly submitted to the committee on which we were placed; and know how unpleasant it has been to be compelled to report in a hurried manner on the subject submitted. In such cases, likewise, we could have no comfort in hearing the address, which indeed it often happened we could get no time to attend; no pleasure in the dinner because, perhaps, our report was not made up; and as to any conversation with friends from a distance, this was utterly out of the question. The reports in such cases are of necessity in general extremely meager; the committees are compelled to make up their award after the most partial examination; and the unsuccessful competitors are often with very good reason dissatisfied. Indeed such examinations and reports are many times a mere farce rather than the performance of an important and responsible duty.

Not less than two whole days then, should be devoted to this occasion. If matters are properly arranged and managed, two days cannot be better spent. Let the cattle be in the pens at nine o'clock of the first day; and the committees, who should be previously appointed, proceed uninterruptedly to the performance of their duties. Let the domestic manufactures and dairy produce, and agricultural implements be ready for inspection, and let no persons be admitted to the rooms until the committees have made their examination. Let none of the cattle be removed until four o'clock in the afternoon, so that every person, desirous of doing it, may have a full opportunity for inspection. Let the public dinner take place at two o'clock of the first day; and let it be the occasion for pleasant humor and friendly intercourse; and for the utterance of sentiments, which will be sufficiently exhilarating without the aid of heavy potations of wine to give them force; and let the occasion be devoted to speeches and discussions immediately connected with the business of the day. If need be let gentlemen be selected for this express purpose and subjects of address be given them, for which they may come prepared. The dinner

should not be expensive. If wine is dispensed with, fifty or seventy-five cents will furnish as good a dinner as ought to be desired; and as to those who want wine, let them call for it and pay for it. The price of the dinner should be such that no respectable farmer should feel that he cannot afford the expense. In the evening let the farmers come together at some common place of meeting, and organizing themselves by the choice of a moderator, let them proceed to discuss matters of an agricultural nature, or listen to the relation of important experiments of those who have any such to communicate.

Let the second day be devoted to the ploughing match, the public religious services, the address, the reading of the reports of the committees, which they will then have had ample time to prepare in a full and satisfactory manner, and to the public awarding of the premiums to the successful candidates. Let the public services of the second day be closed with another public dinner of the same description as the dinner of the former day; and let it afford an occasion for the suggestion of any new subjects of premiums, or any measures for advancing the objects of the association. There is no occasion for, nor any advantage in, any sort of extravagance in such case. A gentleman may dine any day at the best hotels in our cities, at a table furnished with the greatest elegance and abundance and with all the luxuries of the season, for fifty cents; and it can be equally well done in the country. At several of the cattle show dinners which we have attended, no wine was furnished, and none drank, but we saw no want of good humor and hilarity. In this matter we would leave it to every gentleman to do as he pleased and to call, on his own private account, for what he desires. If the old proverb be true, that when "wine is in wit is out," we think gentlemen who are likely to meet on such an occasion, would have no difficulty in discovering that wit might be in, though wine should be out.

We wish another thing likewise, and this, in the interior, where farmers come from a considerable distance would be particularly desirable, that suitable and comfortable provision should be made for such of the farmer's wives and daughters as might see fit to avail themselves of it. We do not mean without expense to them; but as things are now managed they are often most uncomfortably situated, and can scarcely find a resting place. Since gentlemen have given up their bacchanalian revels on such occasions, and there would be nothing to offend their delicacy, if there were room, they might be invited to come to the public table. They themselves ought to be encouraged to become competitors in their line for the premiums of the society; and their presence in such cases so far from being a hindrance to any rational and manly pleasure would serve only to heighten the gratification.

There is another circumstance, which we know from observation, would add greatly to the interest of the occasion. The practice prevails in the Berkshire Society of awarding all the premiums above a dollar in some durable form, in a spoon, a set of spoons, a ladle, a cream-pot of silver plate, or other useful articles, and of bestowing it in public on the second day of the show. After the reports are read and the awards announced, the successful competitors are called for and the premium gained is publicly handed to them. The premiums in this form are spread upon the table in front of the pulpit, and this passing them along by the marshals creates naturally an intense interest among all parties. If the successful competitor be for example, some excellent dairy woman, who has secured a premium upon her butter and cheese, her husband finds a new motive to honor her and show himself deserving of her esteem; and, if some young woman is called up, who has shown her superiority and

cleverness in the use of the needle, or the fabrics of the loom, in her carpeting, or her blankets, or her hosiery, then the industrious and sober young man knows where to apply to get a *helpmeet* for him.

This is not all. The article so honorably gained is carried home as a permanent trophy. It is brought out on great occasions, and is always shown to visitors with an honest and laudable pride. It stands as a perpetual memorial of past success, and presents a new stimulus to future exertions. It goes down as an heir-loom in the family. Children receive it as a precious legacy, and it inspires in them a noble ambition of like honors. But when premiums are paid in money and settled with the Treasurer in private, they are frequently spent as soon as received, and, like most money which comes in the form of a gift, it is oftentimes spent for what is useless; the successful competitors themselves soon forget their own success; and its little good effect of the premiums come to others compared with what might be obtained from them. In every case of premium we are of opinion that some durable memorial should be given, though where the premium exceeded a certain amount, say five or ten dollars, some portion of it might be given in money to be applied and used at the pleasure of the receiver. I. C.

RURAL FESTIVAL AT PETERSHAM, MASS.

The intelligent and spirited farmers of Petersham, Worcester county, held a Cattle Show and Festival on the 24th Oct. The weather was unpropitious as the rain fell abundantly and without cessation though the whole day. But in spite of every inconvenience a large number of people and cattle were assembled; and the ploughing match and drawing match were contested with much spirit and skill.

158 yoke of fine oxen and steers, all belonging to the town, were exhibited; and most of them of superior quality and condition. One yoke of oxen weighed 4270 lbs—these were of native stock—and one yoke of two year old steers of the strong mixture of the Improved Durham Short Horn, possibly of unmixed blood, weighed 2571 lbs. One bull of mixed blood, one year old last spring weighed 1010 lbs. One handsome pair of steers of native stock, 4 years old, weighed 2305 lbs. One pair of oxen 3720 lbs. One cow 1325. One cow 1250 lbs. The ploughing match was contested by eight single yoke ox teams.

After the surveys were made by the committees and the ploughing and drawing matches were closed, an abundant and handsome dinner was given at Foster's Tavern where one hundred and thirty plates were all occupied. After dinner an address was delivered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, mainly on the character and condition of our present breeds of neat stock, and the introduction of the improved breeds; topics in which the farmers of Petersham, a stock-raising town, were particularly interested. The day was spent in innocent hilarity. Many good sentiments, abounding with wit and humor were thrown out; the reports of the committees afforded much entertainment; and the farmers separated gratified by the interchange of kind feelings with each other; a spirit of agricultural enterprise was excited and nourished, and a new spur was given to agricultural improvement. I. C.

SMALL POTATOES AND FEW IN A HILL.

We are receiving from day to day accounts from different quarters, of large productions, heavy crops, and great yields; one man exhibits a mammoth squash of huge dimensions, another a wonderful cabbage, a third boasts of a pumpkin so large that two men can hardly turn it

over with crow-bars, and a fourth raises Rohan potatoes at the rate of 300 for 1.

We will now record a remarkable yield of potatoes, the facts of which came under our own observation, and names can be given if necessary. 400 hills of potatoes yielded a little short of one bushel, and many of them were nearly the size of pigeon's eggs. Beat this, who can?

BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, NOV 5, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market 2100 Beef Cattle, 500 Stores, 4000 Sheep, and 1400 Swine.

Prices — Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained for a few weeks were hardly sustained. We quote First quality, \$7 28, second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—“Dull” and former prices not sustained. We quote Mess, \$6 50 a \$6 75. No. 1, \$5 50 a \$5 75.

Stores—Former prices were not sustained, probably occasioned by the storm. We quote without much alteration, viz. Two Year Old, \$13 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$14 a \$18.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 58, \$1 71, \$1 83, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 37, \$2 75, \$3 00, and \$3 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6 1-4 for sows and 7 1-4 for barrows. At retail from 7 to 8 1-2.

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 ortherly exposure, week ending November 4.

OVEREMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	29	32	40	38 N. W.
Tuesday,	30	36	42	38 N. W.
Wednesday,	31	36	40	32 W.
Thursday,	1	20	32	20 N. W.
Friday,	2	32	48	40 N. E.
Saturday,	3	32	52	46 E.
Sunday,	4	40	58	48 S. E.

BULB GLASSES,

A good assortment, consisting of white and blue plain Hydraulic Glasses; white and blue painted do.; plain glass of zes do.; ground glass, painted and plain, do. of various zes and patterns.
Crocus Glasses, plain white, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Nov. 7. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ROHAN POTATOES.

Orders will be received for Rohan Potatoes by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. or communication may be directed to JOHN A. HOUSTON, Catskill, N. Y. who has them for sale.
Boston, Nov. 7, 1838.

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

The subscribers offer for sale, 5000 Red and White Antwerp, and Franconia Raspberry Bushes of good strong growth.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

In the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee and Erie—varying in quantity from 50 to 300 acres each—under a good state of cultivation and improvement, with suitable buildings, fences, &c., watered with durable streams, and most of them are well on the ground. Five or eight years credit can be given, if wanted, on the whole principal sum, with annual interest. These farms are situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, unsurpassed in the richness and productivity of its soil, lying on the banks of the Erie canal, and in the vicinity of Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo, affording at all times a ready and sure market for all the article produce, which at present prices amply reward the husbandman, and enables him with a few crops to pay the first cost of his lands. A favorable opportunity is here presented to the enterprising farmer who would wish to obtain good farm on liberal credit, with sufficient means to secure payment of one third of the purchase money. Letters (post paid) promptly attended to.
JOHN C. NASH.
Rochester, N. Y. Oct. 18, 1838.

EASTERN POTATOES.

100 Barrels of first rate Eastern Potatoes, for sale by Oct. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, fine plants of the following Raspberries, viz.
Red Antwerp,
White do.
Barnet,
Franconia, and
Mason's Seedling.
Orders left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. will meet with prompt attention. THOMAS MASON.
Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1838.

DUCH BULBS.

Just received from Rotterdam, our annual supply of splendid Dutch Bulbs, consisting of
Double Red, Yellow, Blue and White Hyacinths,
Single “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Single and Double Tulips,
Crown Imperials, Double and Single, of sorts,
English, Spanish and Persian Iris,
Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts,
Ranunculus,
Anemones,
Fritillarias,
Crocus, of sorts.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, Oct. 16, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers will be happy to receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. We shall be enabled to furnish at Nursery Prices, and at short notice, Trees and Shrubs of every description, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to favor us with their orders.
Oct. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

At the LINNEAN GARDEN, Flushing, N. York, 100,000 splendid trees of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, for sale at moderate prices, and also cuttings of the same. A number of the humbug kinds have been cultivated at this establishment.

Also, a large supply of the Canton, Moretiorum Alpina, Dandolo, Expansa, Broussa, Asiatic, and cuttings in any quantity. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, but a personal application will be found by the most satisfactory, and purchasers can then see these superior trees.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind and an immense stock of Bulbous Roots, just arrived from Holland. W.M. PRINCE & SON.
Oct. 24. 4w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 5 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweet-water, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.
All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.
SAMUEL POND,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one woodland, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting-houses and academy in Westford.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other out-buildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
August 15, 1838.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squatoun so called).
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Cotman's meeting-house.
Sept. 12, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	1 35	1 75
“ “ Domestic,	“	2 04	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50	16 00
“ No. 1,	“	14 00	15 00
“ prime,	“	12 00	12 00
BEEF, (American)	“	24	24
CHEESE, new milk,	“	6	9
FATHENS, northern, geese,	“	37	45
“ southern, geese,	“	9	12
FLAX, (American)	“	3	4
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 50	3 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 50	9 00
“ Baltimore, Howard street,	“	8 37	8 50
“ Baltimore, wharf,	“	8 50	8 50
“ Alexandria,	“	“	“
“ Rye,	“	“	“
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	“	4 00	5 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	hushel	“	“
“ southern flat, yellow,	“	92	93
“ white,	“	90	92
“ Rye, northern,	“	112	115
“ Barley,	“	115	118
“ Oats, northern, (prime)	“	57	53
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs,	18 00	20 00	
“ Eastern screwed,	12 00	13 00	
HONEY, Northern,	gallon	“	“
HORS, 1st quality,	ponnd	16	17
“ 2d quality,	“	“	“
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	“	12	13
“ southern, 1st sort,	“	27	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	“	23	26
“ do. c entry do,	“	25	27
“ Baltimore city tannage,	“	“	“
“ do. dry hides,	“	22	23
“ New York red, light,	“	19	21
“ Boston, do, slaughter,	“	18	20
“ Boston dry hides,	“	80	90
LIME, best sort,	“	11	12
MACKEREL, No. 1,	barrel	16 17	17 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	“	20 00	23 55
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	26 00
“ do. 3-4ths do,	“	24 00	25 00
“ Mess,	“	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	hushel	“	“
“ Red Top, southern,	“	30	100
“ northern,	“	“	“
“ Hemp,	“	2 62	3 00
“ Flax,	“	1 25	1 33
“ Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	22	25
“ Southern Clover,	“	20	22
SOAP, American, No. 1,	“	6	7
“ No. 2,	“	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	“	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
WOOL, American, or Saxony Fleeces,	ponnd	55	60
“ American, full blood, washed,	“	50	55
“ do. 3-4ths do,	“	43	48
“ do. 1-2 do,	“	40	42
“ do. 1-4 and common,	“	35	40
“ (Pulled superfine,	“	47	50
“ No. 1,	“	42	45
“ No. 2,	“	40	42
“ No. 3,	“	30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	ponnd	16	17
“ southern and western,	“	14	15
PORK, white hogs,	“	10	11
POTTERY, per lb.,	“	12	15
BUTTER, tub,	“	18	23
“ linnp,	“	22	27
Eggs,	dozen	22	25
POTATOES, new,	hushel	50	75
“ Old,	barrel	20	225

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for hudding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckthorn Plants for hedges.
Salem Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MY WIFE.

My heart elings fondly unto thee,
My well-beloved wife,
Without thy smiles, how could I bear
The checkered ills of life?

Thou art my sun to cheer the way
In disappointment's hour;
My sweet support and gentle stay,
When storms of sorrow lower.

The cares that sink my spirits low—
The gloomy fears that rise—
Are all forgot amid the joys
Thy constant love supplies.

When other friends forsake, I know
There's confidence in one,
Whose true, unchanging, faithful heart
I daily lean upon.

If sickness come, thy constant watch
Will be around my bed—
And thy soft hands will gently wipe
The cold drops from my head.

Oh, who would pass this vale of tears
Without a friend so dear?—
Whose presence every moment cheers—
Brings peace and comfort near.

PAINTING ROOFS.—An article in the last N. E. Farmer which gives several useful compositions for covering the roofs of buildings, says, notwithstanding, "We believe there is no great economy in spending much upon roofs for paint." We beg leave to differ somewhat from this opinion, having no doubt that it is good economy to keep the roofs of buildings well painted; and if we neglect to paint buildings it is from want of time and money to set out right, rather than from a conviction that painting is not good economy.

The Rev. Mr Perry's meeting-house in Bradford, was built in 1790, the shingles then laid and painted, are on row, and we should hesitate to exchange them for those of any other public building in town, though the others are mostly new. The roof was painted after the shingles were laid, and has been painted we believe, twice since. The paint is the common Spanish Brown, and oil; which we are inclined to think by this experiment, and by the tenacity with which it adheres to many ancient farm houses, is quite as good as any. There is not half the advantage in painting shingles in courses as they are laid, as many have imagined. The shingles suffer little underneath, by what water goes through the joints; it is that part of the shingle which is fully exposed to the sun and rain, that wears out first; and that part of the shingle which lays immediately under the joint of the next course, is frequently sound and bright when the exposed part is quite decayed. The late Moses Parker, Esq. of Bradford, who died last year, at 81 years of age, and was for at least 60 years, more engaged in the erection and repair of buildings, than any other person in this vicinity, and whose long life gave him ample opportunity to make observations, and whose genius and habits distinguished him as an economist, was entirely satisfied of the utility of

painting roofs, and nearly every one of more than twenty buildings owned by him at his decease, are covered with red paint. This was not a mere notion of his, for which he gave direction, without further care, his own hands were always engaged in his alterations and repairs of his numerous tenements, which was his principal business for the last 20 years, even to the last day of his life—and his opinion is entitled to great weight. His buildings were always painted after the shingles were all laid.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

HOME.—No man of sensibility, after battling with the perplexities of the out door world, but retires with a feeling of refreshment to his happy fireside; he hears with joy the lips of the cherub urehin that climbs upon his knee, to tell him some wonderful tale about nothing, or feels with delight the soft breath of some young daughter, whose downy, peach-like cheek is glowing close to his own. I am neither a husband nor a father, but I can easily fancy the feeling of supreme pleasure which either must experience. Let us survey the world of business: "What go we out for to see?" the reed of ambition shaken by the breath of the multitude; and cold hearted traders and brokers, traffickers and over-reachers, anxious each to circumvent, and turn to his purse the golden tide in which all would dabble. Look at the homes of most of those. There the wife, waits for her husband; and while she feels that anxiety for his presence, which may be called the hunger of the heart, she feeds her spirit with the memory of his smile, or perhaps looks with fondness upon the pledges of his affection as they stand like olive branches around his table.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

All mankind are interested in promoting the peace and advancing the intelligence of the people. None can be interested in its disorganization but those who seek temporary elevation on its prejudice and its passion. That man is the worst enemy that society can have who seeks to array one class against another. It matters not what his motive may be, the consequences must be blighting to the best good of human society. In our land there is no royal road to fame. The way is open to all. The brightest intellect that ever adorned the age, burst from the shackles of abject poverty; the richest man of our country was once a poor Welsh boy who wandered from the green hills of his father's cottage, and sought employ in a merchant's counting-house. The poorest boy in our Republic may go up to the high places by unweary industry, perseverance and economy.—*Philad. Gazette.*

UNDER BEDS.—Would you have good under beds, constituted of materials that will endure? Then give up the old notion of filling them with straw, which soon becomes worn down to chaff, and requires replenishing once or twice a year,—and, if you have not corn of your own, go to some neighbor's husking, and preserve the inner husks of the corn for this purpose. The outer husks are a little too stiff; but the inner ones are soft and elastic when dried, and when you have obtained enough of them to fill the bed sack, dismiss all trouble about that bed for years,—for it will probably last as long as you live. It is quite an object for a family to have all their beds filled in this manner.

ONE WAY TO EMPTY A CART.—An honest son of Erin lately arrived at Baltimore, was employed to drive a dirt cart. Not being an adept in the art and mystery of hauling dirt, he was woefully perplexed when he wished to empty the cart, and after as much manœuvring to get it into proper position, as would have sufficed to move a seventy-four, he marched up to the horse's head, seized the bridle with a powerful grasp! and sang out with a hearty good will—"rare up, rare up!" calculating, we suppose, that the horse would elevate himself far enough to empty the cart!

The New York corner's inquests tell another horrid story of the miseries of intemperance. Two children awaked at midnight, and found their mother dead and cold between them! the result of continued intemperate habits. There are in this Babel daily scenes, sights, and current stories, which make one sick at heart of city life.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Peaches, Apples, Plums, Penches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grapes, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Suckies; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, an application to B. D. BRECK Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nomanum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

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200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk,—being acclimated to this country and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

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Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations. Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS, Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1838.

[NO. 19.]

AGRICULTURAL.

BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

(Continued.)

ON THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The committee on the Ploughing Match, having discharged the duties assigned them, respectfully report :

That they have had the pleasure of witnessing the perfect work of well formed instruments in skilful hands—all that good ploughs, held by adroit ploughmen, could be expected to perform. The plough is the most ancient and useful of the implements of agriculture. Good ploughing is the basis of good husbandry. Two thousand years ago, Cato, who wrote upon agriculture, said, that the best enture of land was *good ploughing*—the second best—ploughing in the *ordinary way*. Manuring is set down as of less importance. Before the time of the Grecian king Augeas,—the proprietor of the far-famed Augean Stables, and who, as Pliny says, was the inventor of manure—ploughing was regarded as the capital operation on the farm, and the tallest and most athletic youth were selected and trained for ploughmen. Less attention, however, was anciently given to the construction of the plough, than the important purposes of its application would seem to require. The plough of the ancient Egyptians, as sculptured upon the image of Osiris, who first taught them agriculture, was a simple pick like tool, an implement, which might answer its purposes very well upon the light alluvial of the Nile. It is quite uncertain whether any part of it was iron. It is clear however, that the Israelites, who were taught agriculture in Egypt, used iron shares, for in the reign of Saul, it is said, "there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, but all the Israelites went to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share and his coulter." In the time of the Romans the plough had been much improved. They had several kinds with coulters and with and without mould boards. Varro mentions one with two mould boards, used in ridging—and Virgil describes one with a mould board, used both for ridging and covering seed. It is probable, therefore, that the ploughs used by that people in the time of the Republic were of convenient structure. The fashion of the common plough, now used in Castile, is as old as the time of Cincinnatus. The ancient improvements in the construction of this important farming utensil do not appear to be known, even now, in all parts of Europe. Loudon, in treating upon the present state of agriculture in Poland, says, "We have seen lands ploughed by one cow, tied by the horns to the trunk of a young fir tree—one of the roots shaped and acting as a share, and the other serving the ploughman as a handle." In our own country, since the introduction of cast iron ploughs, much attention has been given to their proper construction. They are formed upon various models, adapted to different soils, and suited to different purposes.

Still ploughmen are by no means agreed which upon the whole, is the best—each has its advantages, and each may be superior to the other in certain soils and for certain uses. It would seem to your committee wise enough, if it be not already done, to ascertain the true principles of construction applicable to all ploughs, for whatever use designed—having reference to the line and weight of draught, the depth and width of furrow, and the angle at which the furrow slice should be left. The improved Scotch plough, not yet introduced among us, is regarded by competent judges as embracing most of the attributes of a perfect instrument. Whether it will prove better upon our lands, and for our purposes, than those now in use, experiment will determine, and it is worthy of a full and careful trial. The attention of farmers is particularly directed to the subject, because if there can be no good husbandry without good ploughing, there can be no good ploughing without good ploughs. The teams as usual in the competition of the Ploughing Match, were pressed beyond their ordinary speed. To perfect execution much depends upon the rate of progressive motion. It should not be so quick that the ploughman cannot give the necessary attention to his work, nor so slow that no motion is imparted to the furrow slice. Cattle move at a pace moderately active, with as much ease as at a sluggish one. They never should be suffered to become dull; if they are so, the ploughman is in fault, for they oftener conform to his pace, than he to theirs. There were brought upon the field seven ox teams and five horse teams. All have wrought well—several with great skill and dexterity. The committee have been perplexed in their efforts to determine the comparative merits of the competitors. It is hard to say which of several have won the prize, when all reach the goal at the same instant. They award as follows:

First premium on ox teams, to Titus Parker,	
2d, of Pittsfield,	\$7
2d do. to Thomas Warner of Pittsfield,	6
3d do. to Joseph Foot of do.	5
4th do. to Justin Griswold of Lenox,	4
5th do. to Wm. A. Sears of Pittsfield,	3
First premiums on horse teams to Roswell Hubbard of Pittsfield,	6
2d do. to Levi Goodrich of Pittsfield,	5
3d do. to Wm. Bradley of Lanesboro'	4

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. BISHOP, *Chairman.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

The committee on Agricultural Implements and specimens of machinery report:

The present is an age signally characterized for improvements and inventions, many of which manifest much more of ingenuity than practical utility. To combine the several qualities of strength, durability and labor saving should be the great desideratum sought to be accomplished. The greatest possible simplicity is also desirable. Many inventions which at first view may be considered beneficial are ultimately rendered useless, or nearly so,

by their complexity. Your committee are happy to say that although there was not as full an exhibition of improvements as has been witnessed on former occasions, yet those presented evidently displayed such degree of practical utility as to render them worthy of public attention and approbation. Your committee award

To S. H. Bushnell of Sheffield, for the best drill barrow,	\$4
2d best do. to Allen C. Metcalf of Lenox,	3
To Chauncey Sears of do. for the best grain cradle,	3
2d best do. to Elias Parker of Pittsfield,	2
To E. W. Shepherd of Northampton, for an improved fanning mill,	5
To A. Clark of Richmond, for a beautiful sample pitchfork,	1

Your committee noticed with pleasure a splendid set of bench tools, exhibited by Messrs. J. & W. Webb of Pittsfield. Also some very handsome rail road axletrees, exhibited by the Messrs. Wells' of Otis, which, on the morning of the day of exhibition, were in the rough state of pig iron, and were manufactured at their bloomery and in the hall of exhibition before noon of the same day. They award them

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. P. PLUNKETT, *Chairman.*

ON BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The committee on butter and cheese have attended to the duty assigned them and report:

That the quantity of each exhibited at this anniversary was unusually small, and the quality of the latter, with the exception of one cheese, quite inferior: and they had scruples as to the propriety of awarding any premium for this article. One lot of old cheese might, perhaps, have been pronounced good, had it not been so overcharged with rennet as to be very distasteful; a fault, to some extent, they noticed in some of the other lots. The number of lots exhibited was only five.

The butter was very good. There were only three lots. The one to which they have awarded the highest premium would have been creditable to any dairy, in any market.

The committee beg leave to suggest whether it may not be advisable for the society to increase its premiums on these two most important articles hereafter, and require greater quantities to be exhibited in order to obtain them; the demand for both is daily increasing, as well for home use as for exportation, and the increasing facilities for transportation to distant markets makes increased attention to their production more and more desirable and necessary.

They award the society's first premium on butter to Levi Childs of Pittsfield,	\$6
2d do. to Henry Root of do.	5
3d do. to Wm. Bradley of Lanesboro',	3
1st premium on cheese to Edwin Shears of Sheffield,	6

2d do. to Erastus R. Adams of Sandisfield, 5
3d do. to Humphrey Anthony of Adams, 3
EDWARD A. NEWTON, *Chairman*.

ON MANUFACTURES.

The committee on household Manufactures beg leave to report;

That they have performed the duties assigned them on this Agricultural Anniversary with great satisfaction. Many articles of domestic manufacture, yielding proofs of industry and active ingenuity, have been spread before them in rich array, competing for that excellence which is deserving of reward. Rich products of the card and spinning wheel, substantial fabrics of the loom, tasteful ornaments of the frame and needle, have come with a beauty of coloring and fineness of texture unrivalled, to show what the industry and taste of the frugal housewife can effect. No little credit is due to the ladies of Berkshire for having, from the very commencement of your society, so well sustained their parts in its public exhibitions. To them is due here, as ever in the sphere where they move, the meed of praise of having been unrivalled by the other sex.

Your committee cannot but hope that this part of the annual exhibitions of your society will ever receive that encouragement it deserves. In this, they believe, is to be found that germ of life which has so long sustained it. All which encourages the industry of the farmer's domestic circle must be invaluable, for it is his home which makes him what he is. The sound of the wheel and the vigorous strokes of the loom, commingling with the cheerful song and the contented smile, have always made his fireside the green spot of his life. The thought of it nerves his arm, and cheers his heart in the toils of the day. And in homes like his are the strong holds of virtue and independence. If our cities foster the growth of pomp or the elements of discord—if the rich prairies of the west populate with a speculating and immoral community, if crowds of foreign emigrants threaten to sow broad-cast over our land the seeds of evil—from these peaceful farm houses will go forth a spirit, pure as the air of our own mountains, to cherish and preserve and invigorate the liberties we love. The committee have awarded the following premiums:

On woollen fulled cloth, to Miss Jane Farnum of Lanesboro', 1st premium, \$6
2d do. to Miss Mary D. Parks of Dalton, 4
3d do. to Mrs Sophronia C. Tillotson, 3
4th do. to Mrs Ann Coman of Cheshire, 3
On white flannel, to Miss Julia Comstock of South Adams, 1st premium, 3
2d do. to Miss Nancy Tracy of Hinesdale, 3
3d do. to Mrs Sarah F. Bishop of Lenox, 3
4th do. to Mrs Emily Washburn of do. 2
On woollen and cotton sheeting, to Mrs Jerusha Clark of Pittsfield, 1st premium, 3
2d do. to Mrs N. Brown of Cheshire, 2
On woollen blankets, to Mrs Lucy Buck of Lanesboro', 1st premium, 3
2d do. to Mrs Hannah Bradley of do. 2
An extra premium on a pair of plaid blankets, very fine color, to Miss Harriet Churchill of Pittsfield, 2
On coverlids, best, to Mrs Mary Jones of Stockbridge, 2
On carpeting, to Mrs Hannah Bradley of Lanesborough, 1st premium, 4
2d do. to Miss Rebecca Shears of Sheffield, 3

3d do to Mrs Charlotte Callender, Pittsfield, 2
Very little stair carpeting was offered, and upon this your committee made no award.
On hearth rug, to Miss Laura Washburn of Lenox, 1st premium, 2
2d do. not awarded.
On linen sheeting, to Mrs Prudence Cook of Lenox, 1st premium, 4
2d do. to Miss Sarah Sturgess, Lanesboro', 2
No linen shirting offered,
On linen diaper, to Mrs Mehitabel Huntington of Becket, 1st premium, 4
2d do. to Mrs Hannah Wilcox, Stockbridge, 3
An extra premium to Mrs Julia Carter of do. 2
On women's wollen stockings, to Miss Rowenna Cook, Richmond, 1st premium, 2
2d do. to Miss Betsy Cook of do. 1
On a pair of plain unbleached linen stockings, to Miss Sally Curtis of Lanesboro', 1
On thread hose, to Miss Eliza Kendall of Richmond, 1st premium, 2
2d do. to Mrs Mehitabel Dewey of Lenox, 1
On men's woollen hose, to Mrs Agnes Buel of Pittsfield, 1st premium, 2
2d do. to Mrs Almira Sears of Lenox, 1
An extra premium to Elizabeth Durant of Hinesdale, aged 86, 1
2d do. to Mrs Prudence Foot of Pittsfield, aged 90. 1

We can but speak in recommendation of the industry of these two aged ladies. Certainly we mean to disrespect when we say that their contending so successfully for premiums at so advanced an age has reminded us strongly of the old song:

"She lived to the age of an hundred and ten,
And died by a fall from a cherry-tree then,
What a frisky old girl!"

And though we would deprecate so unfortunate an end to their useful lives, yet we heartily wish they may attain the full age of their brisk prototype.

On woollen yarn to Miss Hannah M. Tracy of Pittsfield, 1st premium, 2
2d do. to Miss Melissa Sherwood of Williamstown, 1
On sewing silk, to Miss Emily Sherwood of do. 1st premium, 1
2d do. to Miss Julia Ann Fitch of Lenox, 1
Silk manufacture, to Mrs Mariette Sands of Pittsfield, 1st premium, 2
2d do. to Miss E. Sherwood, Williamstown, 1
Straw bonnet, to Miss Abigail Francis of Hinesdale, 2
4 To Miss Nancy Tracy of Hinesdale and Miss Julia Briggs of Stockbridge the committee award \$1 each for lace veils; and to Mrs Armanda Washburn of Lenox and Mrs Sarah Sturgess of Lanesboro', \$1 each for Highland shawls, 4
Your committee remark a great deficiency in the selection, arrangement and firmness of colors in almost all the articles presented; in some instances have declined awarding premiums to the otherwise best articles for this reason.

Extra Premiums.

For finely finished satinets, to the Messrs. Ball, Bassett & Co. of Lee, 2
For cassimeres, to the Messrs Russells' of G. Barrington, 2
For some beautiful letter paper, of good texture

and exquisite surface, to Messrs. Sturgess, Phillips & Allen of Lee, 2
For a bed spread, to Miss Eliza Wood of Pittsfield, 1
2 For do. to Mrs Grace P. Bliss, Stockbridge, 1
For flannel, to Miss Betsey D. Tracy of Hinesdale, 2
For a white bed spread, to Mrs Rebecca Barrett of Lenox, 1
For a well finished trunk, to James M. Noble of Pittsfield, 1
4 For well made otter caps, to C. B. Platt of Pittsfield, 1
2 For 3 pairs linen stockings, to Mrs Hannah Wilcox of do. 1
2 For stocking yarn, to Miss Melissa Sherwood of Williamstown, 1
Several linen table cloths, exhibiting great taste and industry, were presented, but not for premium, by Mrs Franklin Root of Pittsfield.
Your committee have seldom seen more elegant specimens of satin embroidery than were presented by Mrs E. P. Day of Pittsfield, wrought for the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society.
All which is respectfully submitted.

N. S. DODGE, *Chairman*.

For the New England Farmer.

MR EDITOR,—Perhaps there never has been a season in this country that presented fairer prospects to the farmer than the last summer. Everything of the vegetable kingdom appeared to be in its glory; and if the growing herbage could have had the power of utterance and of song, we should have literally heard the welkin ring with its music. Plenty showed her fat and ruddy cheeks all around, and smiles were common currency. But the severe droughts sadly changed the scene, and there came a fear upon us that the yielding of the earth would scarcely repay the "labors of the workmen." It was foolish thus to anticipate troubles; the event has shown that the fruits of the earth have not been withheld from us, and there is plenty for our comfort and for our joy. The potato crop is, indeed, considerably cut off, nevertheless, by economy we shall be able to supply our necessities at least. There is a growing fondness here for farming, which I am happy to witness, and husbandmen have increased in the country by reason of the times, and this is one cause why the fields of grain have been more plenteous than for years heretofore. We are indebted to Providence for the prosperous growth of our crops most assuredly; but certainly there is an increased attention to agriculture by the people; the old method is done away, of following the footsteps of our fathers; husbandmen read and think, as well as work, and therefore their labor is more judiciously laid out, and comes to better account, than formerly. I think it a duty here to say, that the N. E. Farmer, and other periodicals, have been in a very great degree instrumental in bringing about a happy change.

Permit me to ask—what has become of your sweet melodist, *Agricola*? We hope the minstrel has not laid aside his pipe entirely. There is reason to sing now; no season is without its charm; and could he but know how he delights the country swains and lasses with his harmonious numbers, I am sure he would sing on. We do, verily, hope that he will vouchsafe to resume his lute again. *The Farmer's Daughter*, by the same author, I pre-

is sung by all our country damsels far and near, and the little mimic verse of the *Thrush*, is in the mouth of every urchin. H. Y.
Worcester County, Nov. 1832.

From the Practical Farmer.

CLEANING NEAT CATTLE.

The following we translated, and we would invite the attention of farmers to the subject. Our German correspondent is the right kind of a man. He gives his notions well confirmed by experience.—*Editor*.

Xenia, Ohio, June 14th, 1838.

Μα ΕΔΙΘΩΡ.—Allow me through the "Farmer," to say a word to my fellow farmers on, what seems to me, an important subject. In this country, you will seldom find a curry-comb and hand brush in the cow-stable; but I consider them indispensable in the cow-stable, as in the horse-stable. Why farmers do not curry and brush their cows, I know not, unless it be that they think cleanliness is not so necessary to the cow as to the horse.

But if we will, for a moment, consider the evils arising from this neglect, the importance of keeping cows clean must strike every reflecting mind. It is well known that no animal, neither horse nor cow, can be healthy; unless the *insensible perspiration goes on regularly*, and this can never be going on if cows are kept in a dirty stable, and no pains taken to rub off carefully the dirt or matter which obstructs the vessels or pores of the skin.

Wherever cows are regularly curried and rubbed, they are invariably stronger, and in a healthy condition; not liable to *cutaneous* and other diseases; and from experience I know they yield more milk, and that too of a better quality—a cleaner milk, richer cream and sweeter butter, necessarily follows.

I make it a practice to curry my cows once a day very carefully—I never suffer any dung to stick to their coats—it looks bad and injures the cows. This useful animal does not deserve such *dirty treatment*. Give them litter sufficient, and remove the dung regularly, and this part is accomplished.

Many of our farmers seem to think that in order to have healthy and good cows, you need only feed them with a sufficiency of food; however, I am fully convinced from experience, that cows may be well supplied with food, still they will not be as profitable as they would be if kept perfectly clean, and free from all kind of dirt and matter obstructing perspiration, as above stated; besides this, if cows are kept perfectly clean, they will thrive upon a less quantity of food.

Cows are often subject to have swollen teats and udders, as well as other excrescences. These may be prevented if the parts be occasionally washed with warm water. The udder and teats should be carefully washed immediately before the cow is milked. It has been well said by Lodon: "Go to the cow stall—take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; douse the udder with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heat."

Yours, DAVID HEYMACKER.

MANURE.

Feed your plants and they will feed you.

It is a subject of much regret that more vigilance and care is not taken by many farmers to increase

the quantity of their manure. It is the very base of their prosperity; without it little can be achieved that is important or valuable; with it, everything can be accomplished that is within their reach. By the use of lime applied to grass lands, and great care in bringing all decomposable articles into the dung heap, the quantity on some farms has been doubled in seven years. After it has been obtained it requires a little skill and judgment to preserve its most valuable parts from being drenched and washed away by frequent rains; for although it is not best to keep it too dry, yet it is much more frequently suffered to become so often wetted with drenching rains as to wash away the most nutritious portions of it. Dung that has remained under open sheds where it was but partially exposed to the elements, has been found to be much richer in quality than that which was entirely exposed to the rain. In some situations, much is lost by water running through barn yards during heavy showers, and in some cases they are perfect quagmires for half the year, rendering it disagreeable, if not dangerous to approach a stable door. This state of things constitutes an absolute nuisance, and ought to be provided against by every farmer who has a proper sense of propriety, and a due regard to the female members of his family, who are obliged, twice a day, to trudge through wet and filth to milk the cows.

The autumn is the proper season for making suitable footways to stable doors, and other arrangements for preserving the manure to be made during the approaching winter from loss by washing, and to protect it from being filtered by rains till it loses its most valuable component parts. A shrewd old gentleman of Montgomery county, estimates the importance of a farmer by the number of loads of manure he makes annually. A fifty load farmer is rather a small article; one of a hundred loads stands a little stiffer; one of one hundred and fifty loads holds up his head pretty well and begins to be quite respectable; and the two hundred, two hundred and fifty, and three hundred load farmers are entitled to have the word Mr as a prefix to their names, and the letters Esq. placed after it. These are the solid yeomanry, in his estimation; the men of substance and stamina, out of which, in his opinion; any useful article can be manufactured, even up to a Congressman or Governor. Whether he is altogether right in his way of estimating farmers, we must leave others to judge; but one thing is pretty certain, that it is a good thing for every farmer to have an abundance of manure to furnish nutriment to his crops, and this he won't be likely to obtain unless he is very industrious and manages well.—*Farmer's Cabinet*.

SMOKING WITH SULPHUR.

In England the fumigation of plants with sulphur, to destroy plant lice, aphides, the turnip fly, insects on trees, where the top could be covered or exposed to the suffocating fumes, has been for some time, practised with great success. To most animals and insects the fumes of sulphur are almost instantly fatal. The *rationale* appears to be this. The smoke of sulphur immediately combines with water when brought in contact with it; and in this way, by combining the smoke of sulphur in leaden chambers with water that covers the floor, and is frequently agitated, the sulphuric acid of commerce is formed. Thus when the fumes of sulphur are brought in contact with the moist surface of the

lungs, or breathing vessels of animals or insects, sulphurous acid is usually generated, and the lungs refusing to act under such circumstances, suffocation is produced. Of this, any one can easily satisfy himself by experiment.

Taking the hint from these facts, it was proposed to attempt the suffocation or destruction of the wheat fly or grain worm by fumigation on its first appearance, and we are happy to learn it has been tried the present season with entire success. It is stated in the *Amsterdam paper*, (a Journal on the Mohawk in Montgomery county,) that a farmer in Herkimer has preserved a large wheat crop from the worm the past season, by using brimstone in fumigation liberally, while all around him who did not adopt this preventive, had their crops seriously injured or destroyed. The brimstone was prepared by melting, and in thin strips of old woollen cloth were dipped. These fixed on sticks, and fixed in different parts of the field, were set on fire, generally at evening. The matches were given in the greatest numbers to the windward side of the fields, and the offensive and destructive smoke of course driven over every part, proving fatal to the insects that inhale the gas. About 100 pounds of brimstone were used to 100 bushels of sowing, and the preservation was complete; thus proving, in this instance at least, a remedy equally cheap and efficacious.—*Genesee Farmer*.

HOGS BETTER COAXED THAN DRIVEN.—Several of our good citizens residing about the foot of Delancy street, and the neighborhood, have for some weeks past missed a great number of their pigs; and setting their wits to work, have ascertained that they have been taken on board the Eastern coasters—not by force, but by the free will and consent of the porkers themselves. The plan was to lay a trail of grain down the wharf, and when at high water the vessel's deck was level with the wharf, the trail was extended on board across a plank. The unsuspecting grunners of course took the bait—but were no sooner on deck than they were seized and thrust below the hatches. It was ascertained, that two schooners, which sailed last week, had on board each some seven or eight fine hogs, which had been decoyed on board in this manner. On Thursday, Mr George Bell of Delancy street, missing several of his pigs, obtained the aid of Officer Foster, went on board of the schooner Eliza Ann, of Machias, and on searching the hold, found, nicely stowed away among some flour barrels, four of these animals, which he identified as his property. The pigs were liberated, and the matter settled, by the captain's prompt payment of all necessary expenses incurred in the search.—*N. Y. Express*.

BENEVOLENCE.—The late Archbishop of Bordeaux was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest. "My lord," said a person to him one day, "here is a poor woman come to ask charity; what do you wish to do for her?" "How old is she?" "Seventy." "Is she in great distress?" "She says so." "She must be relieved; give her twentyfive francs." "Twentyfive francs, my lord, is too much, especially as she is a Jewess." "A Jewess?—" "Yes my lord." "Oh, that makes a great difference. Give her fifty francs, then, and thank her for coming."

PRESERVATION OF THE POTATO.

One can form something of an estimate how extensively the potato enters into use as an article of food among the American people, from the complaints we hear from all parts of the country, or at least with very few exceptions, of the partial failure of that crop the present season. We frequently hear people when instituting a comparison between that root and bread, declare they would sooner part with their wheat bread, than with their potato; and these are not the poorer classes, but respectable wealthy people. Now, though we do not carry our affection to this esculent as far as this, yet we are "free to acknowledge" that a good potato is a good thing, and an inferior one, the worst of bad things. An unripe or defective potato, is one of the most indigestible and unwholesome kinds of aliments that can be taken into the stomach, if indeed there is any aliment about it all; and from the specimens we have seen at numerous tables this year, we have no doubt that many of the cases of illness that have been charged upon hot weather, bad water, malaria, and a variety of other things, are justly due to the swallowing potatoes as hard and as heavy, as well as about the size of ounce balls.

The potato, in its original uncultivated state, is decidedly poisonous; and whenever it is used in an imperfect or unripe state, the result is not widely different now. Owing most likely to the hot dry weather, potatoes, this year, are generally of an inferior quality, and hence more pains and care should be taken in selecting those intended for food, and greater attention paid to preserving them, than in years like the last, when among thousands of bushels there was scarcely a defective one. Ireland, on the other side of the Atlantic, and Nova Scotia on this side, are the most celebrated for the excellence of their potatoes, and both have a temperature comparatively low, and an atmosphere moist and humid. If such a climate and temperature is required for the perfection of this root, will not the hot weather we have had the present year, account most satisfactorily for its little value, and also show why its growth is impossible in our more southern states, or still nearer the equinox.

Potatoes almost instinctively shun the light and air. These things so indispensable to the perfection of many other things, are most injurious to the potato, and the grand secret of its preservation lies in the most perfect exclusion of these elements but active agents. To perceive the difference between roots exposed, and those secluded, we have only to take one which has grown partially above ground, and one that has ripened in its proper place. The one will be green on the exterior, hard, heavy, and bitter in the interior, while the other will be of the natural color, farinaceous, and fine flavored. Farmers should take lessons from these facts, and conform their practice to the teachings of nature. In England and Scotland, where most serious complaints have arisen from the failures of the planted tubers, it is acknowledged by all, that roots which are allowed to remain in the ground during the winter never fail of vegetating, and that those secured by pitting are more likely to succeed than those put into cellars, and thus partially exposed to light and air.

The most common method of preserving potatoes is to put them into bins in the cellar, where they are left without any covering or other preparation, and used as wanted. It is also customary to get in as little dirt with them as possible, and one standard of good farming has been the clean

state of a farmer's potatoes when deposited in his cellar. For the reasons given above, and from our own experience, we think both these modes of securing potatoes, or preparing them, erroneous. If put into bins, they should be covered as closely as possible from light and air; and if there is dirt enough thrown into the bin to completely fill all the interstices between them, so much the better for the roots. It has been recommended by some potato growers, and the practice is founded in reason, to line the sides of the bins with turf, the lower sides placed inwards, and when the bin was filled, to cover it closely in the same way, and with the same material.

Owing to the severity of our winters, potatoes cannot be allowed to remain where they grow; else their meanness and freshness, would be much increased by allowing those that are to be used the coming season to remain where they are till the spring opens. Since this cannot be, the method of preservation that approaches the nearest to this will be found the best, and this method doubtless is pitting, or as most of our farmers term it, burying in holes in the field. In burying in this way care should be taken not to put too many in a pit, or in other words, not make the heaps too large. Twenty or twentyfive bushels is quite enough; and some prefer even a smaller number. The cone should be regular so as to be covered equally. The covering of straw and earth first put on should not be too thick, as otherwise the roots will heat, and be injured; but at the latest period allowable, the thickness of the covering should be increased so as effectually to prevent freezing. In covering potatoes in the fall, it should be remembered that the great object of the first covering, is simply to exclude air and light, and preserve them from rain or unfavorable weather, and the last covering is the one to be relied on as a defence against the frost. If the roots are dug and pitted immediately without unnecessary exposure, and if the ground and the process of covering is properly selected and performed, the potatoes will come out in the spring, in excellent order, rather improved than deteriorated by their winter's keeping.

Farmers who are in the habit of making their pork from potatoes, or feeding them extensively to their stock, will undoubtedly see the propriety from the present high prices, of sorting their roots more carefully than they have hitherto done, in order to sell, or preserve, as many as possible. The apprehended scarcity of this root will also prompt to this course; and should induce all to adopt the best and most effectual measures to preserve through the winter uninjured, or, if possible, improved, this root on which so many rely for sustenance.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Cultivator.

THE VERMONT BEE-HIVE.

Hon. JESSE BUEL,—

Sir—In my communication, which appeared in the Cultivator, May last, relating to the construction of a *bee-house* and *bee management*, I recommended my mode of growing honey, in preference to the old mode of managing bees, where it was designed to facilitate their cultivation among those who would pay but little attention to them, dislike the task of living, and render them more safe from the destruction of the moth and other casualties, than the ordinary method by which bees are generally kept.

In all cases where it is convenient and desirable to the owners of bees to devote their attention, live them where they swarm, and those who wish to realize a profit from this insect, by forwarding yearly a quantity of honey to market, I do freely, and consider it no more than justice due my neighbor, Mr John M. Weeks, and the community at large, recommend the Vermont bee-hive, which is considered the best in use by a majority of the apiarists of this state, and is coming into general use in most of the states in the Union.

This *hive* was invented and patented by John M. Weeks, Esq. of Salisbury, Vermont, who has from youth devoted a portion of his time studying their nature, and most assiduously for the last eight or ten years, in observing their habits and demonstrating facts; the result of which no doubt is opening a new era in bee management, from which the public must derive a great benefit.

He is considered the first apiarist in this state, and it is a matter of doubt whether there is one in these United States that has investigated the subject, and made so many discoveries respecting the nature and habits of this instinctive little insect, as Mr Weeks, who has been at several thousand dollars expense, in time, in experimenting, publishing books, illustrating facts, &c. &c.

When on a visit at his residence, a few weeks since, I could not but feel deeply interested in his illustration of facts, as exhibited to us by means of *full observing hives*, (glass, covered with wood,) neat and elegant as any parlor furniture; the chambers filled with the most pleasing and admirably constructed drawers of glass, and drawers filled and filling with beautiful honey, without bread, or any thing unpleasant in its appearance. These drawers are taken out and sent to market at any season of the year. He informed us that he usually obtained from his old stocks, from twenty to thirty pounds of honey in these drawers annually, and from his earliest young swarms, thirty pounds and over, without robbing them of their winter stores. The Vermont hive affords an easy and safe method of preserving the lives of the bees through the winter, without destroying any. He showed us a *feeder*, and the manner of using it. Through the means of this, the bees may be fed on low priced or sale honey. We noticed several healthy stocks, which he informed us were wintered entirely on Havana honey, and have yielded several boxes of clover honey this summer. We were also informed that the principal part of bee management depends on a knowledge of the natural habits of the queen and her influence; and no apiarist can at all times be sure to succeed in their cultivation, unless he has a thorough knowledge in managing them.

He also instructed us in his art of compelling the bees to make and keep on hand extra queens; how they may be divided into separate colonies when they have become too numerous, without swarming.

He showed us how the bees would transfer themselves when the age of their combs rendered it necessary, by a little aid of their owner, and urges, by many arguments, that bees should never be compelled to leave one tenement and take another.

We observed in one hive, that he had killed the queen and confined her therein. In this experiment, Mr Weeks is about to demonstrate several important facts, viz: That there is no monarchical government in a hive of bees, nor domineering power in a queen; though the queen may be dead

bees will continue to work as well, provided carcass be present; and that no young bees be raised without a queen; the old bees never breed, &c. These experiments Mr Weeks intends to publish, and their results; therefore I can say, that it is an interesting system, which affords an agreeable amusement, a comfort and profit. He advances his opinion, that bees are susceptible of a high state of cultivation; that they will never flee to the woods and mountains, unless neglected by their owner, or through a deficiency knowing how they must be managed; and that they had not lost a swarm by flight to the woods in fifteen years. One reason of the bees deserting for better quarters is, when the rays of the sun directly exhausts the air in the hive of its vitality. Mr W. sells the common coarse wood swarms of honey, in Boston, at from thirtyfour to fiftytwo cents per pound, by the quantity; and for the best glass and mahogany boxes, he receives a higher price.

Mr Aaron Barns, of Rutland, states, that ten of his swarms in the Vermont hive, produced, last season, \$75 worth of extra honey.

Mr Week's last edition of books on the management of bees, have all been ordered, but another edition will probably be published the ensuing winter. He is ever ready to congratulate all those who may call on him—such as parties of pleasure, amusement, and profit, and none can leave without a taste of his bread and choice honey; in addition a pleasing course of lectures on the natures and habits of the honey bee, and other insects, which is very entertaining, instructive and useful.

Respectfully yours,

SOLOMON W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, Vt. August, 1838.

From the Cultivator.

PATRONAGE TO AGRICULTURE.

Goshen, August 27, 1838.

ESSE BUEL, Esq.—

Dear Sir—If you think the following will observe the cause of agriculture, you can give it place in your valuable journal. It has always seemed surprising to me, that this country, which is so productive in the fruits of the earth, should have received in its agricultural department so little aid from its rulers. While patronage is extended with a liberal hand to the various mechanical arts, and improvements in machinery anxiously sought after, the parent art, upon which all others depend for their support, is neglected. I know that is the fault, in some measure, rests upon the people themselves; but something should be done to elevate the standard of agriculture. The ancients took much more interest in the cultivation of the soil, than is manifested at the present time. The artists and manufacturers had not attained their present state of perfection, and it was only by the tilling of the soil that the greater portion of the inhabitants were enabled to procure a subsistence. But their kings and princes, orators and great men, united in hurrying the science to such a pitch of perfection as has not been seen since. A great many excellent treatises were composed upon the subject of which we ought much to regret the loss. The kings of Egypt were famous for their skill in husbandry, and for the improvement they caused to be made in that country. They caused drains to be

made to convey the water of the Nile to the dry and arid tracts not usually irrigated in the annual overflow of that river. Of such utility were these improvements, combined with the fertilizing properties of the water brought from the Nile, that the country of Egypt, consisting of only 6,000 square miles, comprised, as we are told by Pliny, a population of 20,000,000 souls. This amazing fertility, although caused principally by the Nile, could not have benefited the Egyptians in a very great degree, without the kindly aid and instruction of their rulers. Cicero, also, one of the first orators of Rome, devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. He composed many valuable works. Virgil also has immortalized himself in his *Bucolics*. But perhaps of all the kings recorded in history, Hiero, king of Syracuse, in Sicily, stands first as a patron of husbandry. He came in possession of the throne at the age of thirty, and found the country convulsed with seditions and corrupted by luxury. He soon succeeded in placing agriculture in honor among his subjects, who, whether high or low, rich or poor, applied themselves diligently to cultivating the soil. The consequence was, that in a few years the inhabitants of Sicily, a small speck in the Mediterranean, who were in the habit of importing nearly all their grain from the continent, had now a large surplus for exportation. This brought the wealth of the surrounding country into their own, and then into the pockets of the farmers. By means of these wise regulations, he also kept an infinite number of hands busy, which might otherwise have been employed to the detriment of the state. This is a policy which should (and it cannot be too often repeated) be the peculiar care of a wise and prudent government, but it is often sadly neglected. Hiero's laws were so excellent in this respect, as well as others, that sometime afterwards, when the island became a Roman province, the inhabitants were allowed to be governed by their own laws, the Romans not being able to substitute anything better in their room.

And why, permit me to ask, may not the example of Hiero be imitated in this country? It is from the Legislatures of the several states that we must look for encouragement, in a government constituted as ours is. They have begun to awake, and have done something, as is the case in regard to Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. But much still remains to be done.

The condition of agriculture at present, is somewhat analogous to that of our common schools. Something should be done to give the useful science of agriculture its proper respect in the minds of men. Education and agriculture should go hand in hand. All improvements in the one should be met by improvements in the other. The power and influence of the general assembly, are acknowledged by many to be necessary in advancing the character and promoting the usefulness of common schools. Why should not that power and influence be exerted in forwarding the usefulness of agriculture, upon which so much depends, and in which so many are concerned? That august assembly, the senate of Rome, did not think it beneath them to bring this art to perfection, and why should the legislature of this country neglect so important a source of revenue? In the hope, dear sir, that this may not be altogether out of place, I remain your obedient servant.

CHARLES STRONG.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

"A righteous man," says Solomon, "regardeth the life of his beast," and it may be added that he regards his *comfort* also. I have often been surprised and pained, at what appears to be an unmerciful regardlessness of the comfort and health of their animals; particularly their colts and horned cattle; in not providing them with shelter, in the winter season. These animals are around a stack, at a distance from any shelter; or around a barn, where there is none, except protection by the sides of the barn, from the direct force of the wind; these too, night and day, through storms of rain and snow, and whether the thermometer is above freezing or below zero, and in severe cold weather, standing shivering, and curling up with evident signs of discomfort and suffering. Now I would not ask a farmer to build a house, with parlors in it, and stoves to warm his animals, and with floors carpeted, and windows curtained, and feather-beds for them to sleep upon. No such thing; with all my sympathy for their neglect and suffering. But this I would say—give them at least cow-houses, and so far as practicable, stables, or what shall shut them up from storms and wind.

Another thing. I often see barns and cow-houses, which are the mere ghosts of such things; shingles off, boards off, or so far apart that they are very little shelter from the cold; a door lying on the side, edgewise before the place where it ought to be hung, bona fide, upon hinges, and capable of being shut. Now here are slovenliness and cruelty, both together; very fit company for each other too.

I heard a man, telling how much his cattle suffered through one of our late winters because the winter came on suddenly, and before he had covered his barn. "Thinks I to, myself," (and I am sorry now I did not say it, as well as think it,)—"Why, man alive! why didn't you snatch every day that came—after the first onset of winter. Go to bed and sleep quietly night after night, with your cattle and colts shivering under the fences, and exposed to rain, snow, and hail, for the want of a little enterprise and bravery of the cold! Shame upon you! Has a beast no sensation of cold, think you?"

Cruelty of this sort, is bad economy. Animals that shiver with cold, and tremble from weather during winter, will be lean and feeble in the spring.

For two reasons, ay! three—should a man who would be considered a good farmer, afford a good shelter to his animals, in the winter; to wit: for *economy's* sake; for *mercy's* sake; and for *conscience's* sake.

A FRIEND TO HORSES AND CATTLE.

The damage to the crops, &c. on the Tar river and its tributary streams in North Carolina by the storm of the 28th of Sept., has been estimated at three millions of dollars.

An idle fellow, complaining of his hard lot, said he was born the last day of the year, the last day of the month, the last day of the week; and he had always been behind hand. He believed it would have been fifty dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND PREMIUMS.

No. III.

The amount of money offered and disbursed in premiums annually by the different agricultural societies in the State is very large. We have not at hand the means of ascertaining this amount with exactness, but it considerably exceeds five thousand dollars. The premiums offered, according to their published list, by the Massachusetts Society amount to 2090 dollars; by the Worcester Society to 669 dollars; by the Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Society to 631 dollars; probably the amounts offered in premiums by the Berkshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Plymouth Societies do not fall short of six hundred dollars each;—supposing this to be the precise sum, the sum total would be 5750 dollars. It probably exceeds this amount; and a disbursement of this amount for this object is in a high degree creditable both to public and private liberality; and ought to be productive of much and immediate and obvious advantage. That this has been the case we know. We have already adduced evidence of it. That proof might easily be extended; and it meets the intelligent and candid mind, wherever it directs its inquiries. But we are anxious that this good should be increased; that these premiums should create more attention; and kindle everywhere a more spirited emulation. Massachusetts with her rocky soil, and her inhospitable climate, has the honor of having done more for the encouragement of agriculture, with the exception of the wheat bounty paid last year in Maine, than all the other States put together. In this matter she has acted with a sound discretion and has done herself honor. Her proffered bounties on silk, beet-sugar, and wheat, will, we have no doubt, largely increase the debt, which her own citizens, and the whole community owe to her munificence. She has already reaped the greatest advantages from her liberality; and the seed, which she has bountifully sown promises a more abundant and enduring harvest.

The Massachusetts Society has this year offered six hundred dollars in four premiums, for the best cultivated farms. It is now several years since such premiums were first proposed; but they have never until this year been raised to so liberal an amount. The Essex Society has offered liberal premiums for the same object for years. The Middlesex Society has done the same. So also we believe has the Plymouth Society. The competition for these premiums has not been so spirited as was to have been expected. This has in a degree arisen from the proposals of the State Society not being so extensively known as it should be. This has not been the fault of that society; but of the persons to whom the prospectus has been sent or entrusted, not having taken pains to circulate or publish them. Copies have been always distributed among the members of the General Court; and sent to every postmaster in the State; but there is a culpable indifference or want of public spirit somewhere by which the patriotic views of the society have failed of being seconded. In the next place there is a diffidence on the part of many of our best farmers, which makes them reluctant to enter the competition. They are unwilling to present their farms as pattern farms, and to come into comparison with others. Many whose agriculture and husbandry are highly creditable to them, keep no account whatever of their expenses or products, no minutes of any agricultural experiment or operation, which they perform; and never know the *when*, or the *how*, or the *how much*, or the *wherefore*, of anything in which they are concerned. In this important particular we cannot

but hope for alteration and improvement. If the agricultural survey of the Commonwealth now in progress results in no other good, we believe it will confer a benefit vastly more than a compensation for its labor and expense, in inducing farmers to keep accounts of their husbandry, to study exactness in all their operations and experiments, and to know how they stand and where they stand. To this object the attention of the Commissioner has been particularly directed; and the blank form of a Farm Report, which he has distributed among the farmers, wherever he has been, strongly attracts their attention to this subject; and shows those, who are little accustomed to making up accounts, how it may be accomplished with ease. Another objection to entering their farms has been in the fact that few or no farms in the State combine that universal variety of husbandry, which the requisitions of the Society seem to imply. With the exception of raising such variety, and in such quantity, of articles as the immediate wants of the family render necessary, or in the vicinity of market-towns as the demands of such markets require, our husbandry is as it should be, comparatively single in its objects, and accommodated to the nature or condition of the soil, and the localities of the farm as it respects tillage, manure, climate, and market. This renders it impossible for the generality of farmers to come into the competition under present arrangements, with the hope of success. Should the premiums of this character be continued by the Massachusetts Society we would respectfully suggest for their consideration a different form of presenting them. We begin by saying that we think them too large, and that no premium should exceed one hundred dollars. This is more matter of judgment; and we understand well the motive which induced the Trustees to make them as liberal as they have done, in hopes, by strongly tempting the cupidity of our farmers, to induce them to do, what they had heretofore found it so difficult to induce them to do, enter their farms for premium. But we believe it has not hitherto been that the premiums were not liberal enough that the farmers have been kept back from the competition. By reducing the size and enlarging the number of the premiums, competitors feeling that they had a greater chance of success, would be more numerous. Six hundred dollars divided into six, eight, ten or even twelve premiums, would be deemed an ample compensation and honor, by any successful competitor among the farmers, for any pains he may be at in keeping and presenting an exact account of his husbandry to the Trustees; or for any skill or industry, which he may display in the cultivation or management of his farm. Gentlemen accustomed only to deal in thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands can have but imperfect notions of the estimate in which a plain working farmer would hold the sum of fifty or a hundred dollars, to be obtained as a gratuity or premium. Their acquisitions are usually the result of small and minute earnings and savings; and the obtaining of fifty or a hundred dollars in a single sum without actual hard labor, is a thing, which does not even present itself in their golden dreams, if at any time the poor fellows are not too tired to have any such dreams.

In the next place we think it would be expedient to distribute these premiums somewhat in this form. A premium should be given for example on the best sheep farm. The number of sheep kept should not be less than —, and the account required by the Board should embrace their whole history and management; their kind; the quality of their wool; the amount of wool to a fleece; their cost of keep; their feed; the kinds of feed; the quantity required in any given number; the value of hay, straw, Indian meal, oil meal, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages; the number pastured on an acre; the value of pasturage; the average number of lambs

raised to any number of ewes, or any mixed flock; the number of bucks required to a flock; the time of lambing; the mode of managing sheep at the time of lambing; the comparative value of ewes and wethers; the utility of salting or withholding salt from sheep; the age to which sheep may be advantageously kept; the time of shearing; the mode of washing sheep; the mode of preparing the fleece for market; the loss in weight, if any which the fleece suffers from keeping; comparisons of profits or advantages among the different breeds; the results of crossing with different breeds; the raising early lambs for market; the fattening of wethers for market; the most eligible condition, age, modes of feeding, and kinds of feed; the proper construction of sheep pens, racks, mangers, coits, houses; the comparative advantage or disadvantages of housing or exposing sheep; the ordinary diseases and accidents to which sheep are liable and the remedies or preventives; and many other particulars, which are important, and would naturally suggest themselves to any practical inquirer.

The next subject of premium might be for example Dairy farms, whether of butter or cheese, and this likewise should embrace its entire management. The number of cows should not be less than —. The competitor should be required to state their number; age; breed whether raised or not by himself; mode of raising calves; feed of cows; pasturage; value of land for pasturage; number of acres required for a cow; winter feed; hay; corn-fodder; vegetables; such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, pumpkins; Indian, rye, or oil meal their quantities and comparative value from actual trial and observation; cost of feed; pounds of hay or vegetables consumed in any given time; trials of cooked or uncooked feed; of simple or mixed; cut or long feed; time of milking; mode of milking; management of milk setting of milk for cheese; mode of preparing and keeping rennet; of breaking and draining curd; of pressing best form of press; time the cheese is kept in press coloring cheese; anointing cheese; capping or covering, cheese with cloth; quantity of milk required for a pound of cheese; mode of sending cheese to market; loss in weight by keeping; value of whey for swine; butter from whey; quantity obtained and uses to which applied number of swine kept compared with number of cows number of hands required in milking a given number of cows; female help required, and cost of such help in making and managing the cheese. So likewise in regard to a butter dairy, it should embrace every important particular in the management of the stock or the manufacture of the produce—as for example, in addition to the above as far as they are applicable to butter, all the particulars should be required as to the mode of salting the milk; the kind of pans, whether earthen, wood, or metal; whether the milk be scalded or not; how long allowed to stand before it is skimmed; whether butter be made from milk or cream, and comparative advantages of using either; temperature of the cream when churned; usual time of churning; kind of churn; cream how kept; milk room or cellar; deep or shallow pans, and which most eligible; advantages of putting water in milk when set, if any; of freezing milk, if any; butter, how worked when taken from the churn; salt used; quantity and kind; modes of preparing butter for market; of packing butter for keeping; trials of the butter; qualities of the milk of different cows, by a lactometer or by weight; quantities of milk or butter made by individual cows; quantity of milk or cream required for a pound of butter; and in all cases of application for a dairy premium samples of butter and cheese; and of a wool premium at least a whole fleece properly done up to be sent for the inspection of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father, look up and see that flag
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our night.

"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds!"
It is the voice of cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free,
This is the day to memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee.

"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, Father, why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
Shout ye aloud, my boy.

"Hurrah! ye for Freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land:
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!"
Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell,
Is paradise on earth.

From the Cleveland Herald and Gazette.

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

Few persons except those engaged in or connected with the business, are aware of the extent of the Lake fisheries. They are a source of production which ought not to be overlooked, in estimating the resources of the country bordering upon the Lakes. There are no published statistics of this trade, so far as we know, nor any records, from which the quantities of fish put up for market can be accurately estimated. Estimates only can be given, and these may be more or less correct, according to the accuracy of the information on which they are based.

Lake fish form a staple article of provisions at all the Lake ports. The principal kinds are White fish and Mackinaw trout. The latter, a delicious fish, resembles the Salmon trout, and are possibly the same. They vary in size, from five pounds or under, to fifty or sixty pounds weight. Besides these, there are pike, pickerel, and different kinds of bass: the *cisquet* or *cisquetel* of Lake Superior, a fine fish, like the mackerel in appearance and flavor, but larger; and the *muscalonge*, also a delicious fish, weighing sometimes fifty or sixty pounds. The *cisquet* is scarcely known in market, as they are caught only in Lake Superior, and few have been put up. The *muscalonge* is not, in Lake Erie at least, caught in very large quantities, and is generally sold fresh. There may be other kinds of fish, but those named are the chief, and the most valuable.

Very few white fish are taken in Lake Erie, and we believe no trout. Pike, pickerel, and bass are taken in abundance about the islands in the upper part of the lake, and in the Maumee bay and river. These are salted in considerable quantities. In Detroit river the same kinds are found as in Lake Erie, and white fish are caught to some extent.

In Lakes Huron and Michigan, and the straits of Mackinaw, trout, white fish, and other kinds are caught in abundance. The Thunder Bay Islands, a group near Thunder Bay, in Lake Huron, the Beaver, Fox, and Manitou islands, near the foot of Lake Michigan, and Twin rivers, on the western shore, are the principal fisheries of those two lakes. Fish are caught, however, at other places in the lakes. They are also caught in the vicinity of Mackinaw in abundance; about the small islands in the straits, and at Point St Ignace.

It is supposed that these fish might be taken in Green Bay. A year or two since, some persons caught a very large quantity of trout at Sturgeon Bay in winter, fishing with a hook through the ice. They piled up their fish, intending to carry them, frozen, to Navarino, to be salted; but a sudden thaw spoiled the speculation.

In St Mary's river, at and below the Sault, the same kinds of fish are caught in plenty; but Lake Superior furnishes not only the largest and finest flavored, but the greatest abundance of fish. Until within two or three years, the fisheries of that lake have been unimproved, if not unknown; and it is supposed that they are now not half explored. Immense quantities have been taken upon Lake Superior for two or three years past; it is said that these are mostly caught about the group of islands known as the "Twelve Apostles," near the head of the lake. But little is known about this however, as the trade of Superior is, in fact, monopolised by the American Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Company. There is no mode of going up this lake except in vessels of one of these companies; and the American Fur Company does not permit adventurers a passage in its vessels.

Two schooners have been heretofore employed upon Lake Superior; one belonging to each of these companies. A new one was built the last spring by the American Fur Company, so that there are now three. When the canal around the Sault de St Marie shall be finished, it is likely there will be a rush of competition for the business of Lake Superior. Whether the expectation of those who are sanguine will be realized, as to the extent and value of the trade thus to be opened, time will determine. Furs are growing scarce upon the shore, it is said; fish are abundant, and whether there are minerals upon the shore worth digging for, is disputed. But when that ship canal is completed, Lake Superior, and the country around it, will be minutely explored, and its resources, whatever they may be, ascertained.

But to return to fish; a gentleman who has good means of judging, estimates the quantity put up for market upon the lakes in 1837 at 12,000 barrels, and of these he judges 7000 barrels were brought from Lake Superior. At nine dollars the barrel, which may be taken as a fair price, the whole would amount to \$108,000.

The same gentleman estimates the proportion of trout caught in Superior at one-fourth of the whole; the rest chiefly white fish. In the other lakes he thinks the proportion of trout to white fish not so

large. These two kinds usually bear about the same price.

The total quantity, we should guess, was not over-estimated. According to the collector's returns, there were 4,082 barrels of Lake fish set down the Ohio canal from this place in 1836, at 6,244 barrels in 1837.

If any contemporary upon the Lake has had means, we shall be glad to see a fuller and more minute account of the fisheries than this—which is such as our imperfect information on the subject enables us to give.

ANECDOTE.—A colored servant happening to hear a clergyman complaining to his master of the insufficiency of his salary, thought the minister was complaining of the drought and scarcity of vegetables, ran to the garden and conveyed to the chaise of the minister a large quantity of celery. After the worthy guest had gone, the negro came in and said, "Massa, I guess Mr _____ got sary enough now; I cram his big empty box full."

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MALBERRY TREES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pear Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quince Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Gray Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrub Roses, Honeyuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussas and other varieties.

Malberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to E. D. Bacon Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, N. Y.; PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 4, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

MALBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Malberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied from the most extensive collection of malberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and order left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther L. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, E. Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Cass and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass. Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Malberry Plantations. Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS, Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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[NO. 20.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Farmer's Register.)

ACTUAL STATE OF SILK CULTURE

IN THE NORTH, AND REMARKS ON ITS EXTENSION
IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register.

Some years past, I have been endeavoring to collect all the information that was accessible on the subject of the silk culture, with the view of engaging in it as soon as opportunity should offer. And during the past summer I made a visit to some of the northern states, for the purpose of more fully satisfying myself, by personal observation; and to see with my own eyes what was doing there, that might justify the glowing accounts that were published in the agricultural papers. It is now my intention to give, in as fair and impartial a manner as I am capable of doing, the results of my observations; interspersed with such remarks and reflections as they have suggested.

In these times, when so much is done for effect, and when every new enterprise is ushered before the public with so much pomp and circumstance, it is natural that the sanguine should be easily led astray, and come readily to indulge in all the extravagances which characterize the projectors of novel schemes. In regard to silk-culture, though I am perfectly convinced that it will be both practicable, and profitable, and that its introduction into this country will become, or ought to become, a general thing at no very distant day; yet considering the progress that has been actually made, and the little that has been accomplished, the wildest calculations have been made of its profits; theory has run far ahead of practice; and very few of those who make such extravagant boastings have tested its real advantages by experiment.

Some years ago, when the subject was first agitated with so much earnestness, a number of incorporated companies with large capitals were established in the eastern states. The most of these have now an existence only in name. Some of the most prominent of them, by attempting too much, and by combining the manufacture with the production of silk, have entirely sunk their means. Others have failed to make any dividends, through the incompetency of agents, or in consequence of the high salaries that were allowed them. Others again, and perhaps all, in a measure, have transferred their zeal from the legitimate object of their establishment, to the tempting allurement held out by the high prices of mulberry trees; and not one, so far as my information extends, has done anything towards extending the knowledge of the silk-culture amongst the people at large, or made any attempts to introduce improvements in the management of the worms, and in the art of reeling and preparing silk. In the excess of their early zeal, the natural order of things was reversed. Lands were provided, buildings and fixtures erected, be-

fore there was any food for the sustenance of the worm. Having begun at the wrong end, and been then diverted by other considerations from carrying out the original object of their design, they have failed to answer the purposes contemplated by their formation.

Whoever therefore, depending on the ostentatious parade with which silk companies have been introduced to the admiring gaze of the readers of silk and agricultural papers, visits New England or elsewhere, with the expectation of seeing the silk culture carried on by them, and of deriving the necessary information from them for his own guidance, cannot fail to be disappointed. He must go to private individuals for instruction; he must get access into families, engaged in feeding worms, and observe their practices and management. It is amongst them only that anything has been done, or from whom anything can be reasonably expected. The silk business, in its present state of infancy, will not justify a large outlay, with a view to carrying it on to advantage. And especially is it necessary to consult economy in those places where the white mulberry is depended on as food for the worms. There is not, at present, skill enough in the country to justify the employment of agents, except under the immediate control of the person interested, to superintend the feeding of a large number of worms. When the business shall have been perfected in families, and the process of making silk shall have become generally understood, so that given means may be relied on to effect given results, operations may be extended to a larger scale with greater prospect of success.

At Northampton I expected to see greater progress made in the silk culture than at any other place in the United States. It has claimed for itself the merit of being the pioneer in the great work. For years the Northampton paper has been applauding the efforts that have been making to introduce and extend it. We were led to believe that it was the head-quarters of the silk business—the fountain from which instruction was to flow like a stream, to gladden and enrich the whole country. A great silk company, styled *par excellence*, the "New York Silk Company," was established there at an early date—a large capital was subscribed—a farm of several hundred acres was purchased at a great price—upwards of one hundred acres were planted in mulberries of one kind or other—a large factory was erected at considerable expense—and there the work terminated. The farm is now offered for sale; and the operations of the company are to be confined in future to the factory. Not a pound of silk, as far as I was informed, has ever been produced by the company. Glowing accounts have also been given of a silk company at Norwich, in Connecticut. Before leaving Virginia, I had been advised to take that place in my route, and was informed that silk would be produced there this year, not by pounds, or by hundreds of pounds, but by thousands! During the time I remained in New England, I made diligent inquiries about Norwich, and could not learn that

anything was in progress there that would interest or interest a visitor. These examples are given as a fair illustration of what has been performed by incorporated companies. At Northampton, however, we are promised better things for the future; and something has been done during the past season, both in the village and in the neighborhood, in the way of feeding worms. I saw one cocoonery, in which perhaps fifty thousand worms had just completed their labors; and another, erected on a large scale, in which nearly a million of eggs were in the act of being hatched. But there was a great scarcity of food; and liberal prices had to be offered to the owners of such plantations as were situated in the vicinity of the village, for whatever amount of foliage they could supply. So great has been the trade at Northampton, in mulberry trees, that out of the hundreds of thousands of seedlings which have been grown there within the last few years, the number of those planted expressly for feeding worms is very inconsiderable. Perhaps no place has dealt more largely in the article; and the practice of selling off so close as to leave none for feeding worms, has been the subject of considerable censure. A reformation has been promised in this respect; and I was assured by a prominent and enterprising culturist that he was determined hereafter to retain the greater part of his trees for permanent plantations on his own grounds. Should he devote his energies to the silk culture, I know of none whose intelligence and qualifications are better calculated to insure success.

It is not my intention to charge either individuals or associations with a design to delude the public. On the contrary, I have no doubt that most of them were influenced by as correct motives, in advocating the adoption of the silk-culture, as generally govern the actions of men, willing to instruct others and promote their interests at the same time that they can do it with advantage to themselves. Neither do I believe that the silk culture is intended or expected to turn out a mere delusion. If companies have failed, individuals have been eminently successful, in a smaller way, it is true, but on a scale large enough to prove that the culture is both practicable and advantageous. A number of instances might be adduced to establish the fact that worms may be fed in this country, and carried through their various ages in perfect health; that the climate is admirably adapted to their welfare; and that silk of the best quality may be readily produced. The reason, therefore, that so little actual progress has been made, considering the much that has been said and written, and the great degree of public attention and even excitement that has been elicited in its behalf, is to be found in causes sufficiently obvious, and which have already been adverted to. The wonderful demand for the *morus multicaulis* and other valuable species of the mulberry, renders the cultivation of these plants the most profitable agricultural occupation that ever was followed in this country. A greater profit is to be derived from a few acres of land under this

culture, than from large fields of wheat or corn, or even cotton or tobacco. As long as men will consult their interests, it is not to be supposed that the slow and tedious process of rearing silk-worms and reeling silk, however profitable it may be, compared with most other agricultural pursuits, will be prosecuted with full vigor, while the profit to be derived from the sale of the plant which constitutes the food of the worm, transcends in value that of the silk to be derived from it. While the demand for the mulberry continues to be extensive, and the prices high, it will be idle to expect that silk will be produced in large quantities. But in a few years, when the country comes to be well stocked, and the prices decline so much that sales can with difficulty be effected, a new state of things may be anticipated. There will then be no other resource but to appropriate the mulberry to its legitimate use; the community at large will be compelled by the force of circumstances to engage in the culture of silk, and we may then expect to see the business extensively flourish. In the mean time, the experiments that are making will lead to improvements in the management of the worm; every year will be adding something to the stock of knowledge, and contributing to ultimate success. The mulberry will shortly be in the possession of every family, or readily accessible to all; and no longer, as at present, capable of being monopolized by speculators, who having no interest in the establishment of the silk culture farther than to supply the plants, and never intending to follow it as a branch of industry, are intent only on deriving a heavy profit from them.

I am not one of those that object to seeing the mulberry sell at fair prices. If there was no demand for them, all attempts to extend the silk culture would fail. But I do object to making the mulberry culture and the silk culture two distinct branches of business; and, above all, to the practice which many persons follow, of calling themselves *silk-culturists*, when they are only speculators in the plants, or growers of them for the market. None talk more largely of the benefits of making this a silk-growing country—none discourse more eloquently on the advantages to be derived from adopting the culture—while the main object is to create a demand for their trees. The press teems with "silk-growers' guides," and other publications, from the fertile pens of mulberry growers, demonstrating in glowing language the enormous profits of the silk culture. It would be desirable if public opinion could be brought to bear upon such persons, and compel them—a reasonable compulsion it would be—to appropriate some of their profits to the construction of eoconeries, in order to prove to those whom they are persuading to purchase, that silk may be profitably produced; and give them ocular demonstration that their trees are worth what is demanded for them. By this mode, the sale of trees might not be diminished; it would probably be promoted; but at the same time, every person would purchase with a knowledge of what he was doing; and the trees would fall into the hands of those who would endeavor to convert a portion of them into silk. Had this system been pursued, and light shed amongst the people, even the present high prices for the mulberry might not be above their value; at any rates, the demand would not be a fictitious one. It is in truth a most valuable plant, if the silk culture is practicable, and deserving of higher appreciation, from the fact that it is reproduced with so much facility.

Although the actual cost and labor of propagation are inconsiderable, yet its intrinsic merits so far surpass those of any other mulberry, that for an outlay of five dollars, a stock of plants may be obtained, in four or five years, capable of sustaining millions of worms. It would therefore be better to give even a dollar a piece for a few plants, than to give a dollar a thousand for the old white mulberry, which would only be fit to feed from, at six years of age, with a scanty supply of foliage, and difficult to gather, even then.

It is generally considered that the *multicaulis* is the most valuable mulberry in the country. In the southern states, and as far north as to New York, and even in some parts of New England, it flourishes with great luxuriance; and the roots, and even branches for the most part, will withstand the winters without material injury. But for the more northern portions of the United States, it is extremely doubtful whether it can ever be cultivated to advantage. It is certain that in the neighborhoods of Albany and Northampton, its growth is stunted; but local causes exist to render those places colder than any others in the same parallel of latitude. The soil for a considerable distance round them is so light and sandy, that it parts rapidly with its heat whenever the rays of the sun are withdrawn or excluded. For the northern and eastern states, however, there are other species of the mulberry more hardy than the *multicaulis*, of a rapid and vigorous growth, and furnishing leaves of a large size and in great abundance. Distinguished cultivators there have their particular favorites. The Alpine was introduced and is patronized by Saml. Whitmarsh, the Canton by Dr. Sieb- bins, and the Brussa by some gentlemen of Albany.* At Northampton, there is such a confusion of names, that persons residing at a distance have very little idea of what their mulberries really are. Instead of being designated in such a manner as to be readily distinguished from all others, the specific term of "*multicaulis*" is applied to species entirely distinct, as well from each other as from the *multicaulis* proper. Thus the Alpine is called the "*morus multicaulis Alpinense*;" and the Canton, the "*Canton multicaulis*." Both the Alpine and Canton have sufficient merits of their own to enable them to stand without any extrinsic aid; and the appropriation of terms to which a definite idea has been long attached, is calculated to mislead and produce a false impression. The Alpine is only known as having been brought from the foot of the Alps, where it was called the "*Chinese mulberry*," and is the same kind for which, under this cognomen, the gentleman that introduced it was made the object of so much obloquy a few years ago. The odium that was cast on him then, was, as I am now convinced, very undeserved. The merits of the controversy turned on a name; and that name appears to have been inadvertently adopted, or rather continued in conformity with the designation of the species in Italy, and not with the intention of passing it off as the genuine *multicaulis*. The effect, however, has been to impair his usefulness ever since.

If the silk culture has not advanced with the rapid strides, in the states where it received its first impulse, which were predicted of it; yet it has made some progress in other places, where it has

been recently introduced. A much larger number of worms has been fed during the past season than has ever been fed in one year before; and complete success, as far as I had the opportunity of observing or ascertaining, attended the management of them. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, much more has been done than in any other parts of the country. A considerable stimulus has been given to the business, in some of those states, by the liberal bounties upon silk produced within their respective limits. A large proportion of the late crop of cocoons was reserved for eggs for another year; and even now the demand for eggs is almost as great as that for mulberries. The experience of this year has satisfactorily proved that even from trees, the growth of cuttings and layers planted in the spring, worms may be advantageously fed the ensuing summer. It is only necessary to retard the hatching of the eggs by placing them in an ice-house, which should be done before the warm weather in the spring comes on. By this means, they have been kept till midsummer. Under any circumstances, the hatching may very properly be delayed till the early part of June, which is probably as soon as worms should be brought out even in Virginia. The cold, wet weather of May, which is frequently a disastrous period to the young worms, is thereby avoided; and the natural time of hatching is only postponed about three weeks. Whether they can, for a number of years, consistently with the health of the insects, be prevented from hatching until the latter part of July, may be regarded as doubtful. The practice is so contrary to nature, that it will not be at all surprising if the effect should prove unfavorable. Neither would any necessity exist for it, if the culturist would reserve a small number of standard trees or roots, and make use of the two-crop worm for his second and third crops.

I have no information which would enable me to state with precision the quantity of silk that may be produced from an acre of ground. During the past season, one gentleman in New Jersey obtained from the sixteenth of an acre, a product at the rate of 56 pounds per acre, from trees of the first year's growth. Had the trees been a year older, the quantity of silk would no doubt have been fully doubled; and might have been still further increased by successive crops. The cocoons of this year were almost invariably firm and heavy; and I heard of no worms that fed longer than twenty-eight or twenty-nine days; the usual period of their lives being thirty-five days. This abridgment of the ordinary term of their existence, is to be ascribed to the high temperature of the summer; for we know that, under different circumstances, it is sometimes prolonged to forty days. The past season, hot and dry as it was, appears to have been very favorable to the health of the worms. I heard, on respectable authority, that a culturist in Delaware had fed 150,000 with a loss of not more than twenty. Among all that I saw, some of which were a good deal crowded, I observed no symptoms of disease, and heard of none prevailing elsewhere. One or two facts that came within my knowledge, showed that much care is requisite in the treatment of eggs when the hatching is to be postponed. It is acknowledged by all, that it is important to keep them dry; and to guard against the least admission of moisture, some persons put them in bottles and seal them air tight. Whenever the eggs remain in this condition for any length of time, their vital

* Charles Rhind, Esq., formerly minister at Constantinople, introduced the Brussa mulberry.

ny destroyed; while others of the same parcels, but treated with less care, hatched without loss.

Without intending to make any invidious comparison, and premising that there were many places where the silk culture was said to be thriving, which I did not visit, I have no hesitation in saying that there was more doing at Burlington, New Jersey, considering how recently the business has been started there, than at any other place which came under my observation. A considerable number of persons were engaged in feeding worms as well as in raising trees. A few extensive cocooneries had been erected, one of which was large enough to accommodate about a million of worms; and several others from one to two or three hundred thousand. The soil in the vicinity of Burlington, is light and sandy, and well adapted to the growth of the multicaulis. Indeed the greater part of New Jersey is admirably suited to the purpose; and the business is so rapidly spreading, that in a few years, that state will probably be much in advance of any other. Within a few years the improvements in the construction of cocooneries, have contributed greatly to the facility of feeding worms. The plan of those at Burlington, struck me as being rather superior to any I saw elsewhere. The necessity of handling the worms is entirely dispensed with by the use of hurdles of net-work; at the same time that the cleansing of the shelves and the removal of the litter are more easily effected. When it is time to change them, another hurdle is laid on the one containing the worms, and fresh leaves are sprinkled over it, which are always cut up by running them through a cylindrical cutting box. In a few hours, the worms attracted by the fresh leaves, get on the upper hurdle, when the lower one, containing the litter, is removed. In this manner, a large number of worms may be cleansed in a day, by providing extra hurdles. A better fixture for the accommodation of the worms in spinning, has been latterly introduced. On the lower side of the shelf immediately above, which is not more than twelve or fourteen inches distant, strips or lathes, about two inches wide and three inches from each other, are fastened at right angles to the range of shelves, to which the worms mount by very simple ladders, and spin their balls along the junction of the strips and floor. This mode adds greatly to the convenience of gathering the cocoons, and the floss is removed from them free of the litter which attends the use of brush or dried leaves. A room thirty feet wide, will admit of four ranges of shelves, three feet wide, leaving an aisle, between each range, and also between the outer ranges and the walls, of three and a half feet. The number of shelves in each range will be in proportion to the pitch of the room; say six shelves for a room, nine or ten feet high. Each hurdle is three by four feet, and will accommodate a thousand full-grown worms. On this plan, a room of a hundred feet in length by thirty feet in width, with a pitch of nine or ten feet, will accommodate, without crowding, about half a million of worms at a time. But in a cocoonery, near Frankford, in Pennsylvania, which was not of much more than half these dimensions, six or seven hundred thousand worms were fed in June last, which spun well. They were, however, evidently too much crowded, as was shown by the small size of the cocoons; and had not the season been of the most favorable character, the whole brood would have been in danger of being swept off by an epidemic. In a small room at New Haven, in a house occupied by

a Frenchman, which did not exceed ten feet square, he had successfully fed forty thousand worms, without the appearance of any disease amongst them. I saw a number of the cocoons, which were large and firm.

Many persons have amused themselves, and the public too, by making calculations of the great profits of the silk culture. It may be no difficult matter to state with tolerable certainty how many good cocoons will yield a pound of silk; but I think an error has been frequently committed by estimating the product *per acre*. Of mulberry leaves, as well as everything else, the crop will be very variable, and depend on the quality of the land. If worms can be preserved exempt from disease, and good cocoons can be obtained from them, the number that an acre of ground will support, at the usual prices of land in our country, is a matter of very subordinate interest. It is only important when land is worth from one hundred to three hundred dollars per acre. When the value does not exceed five or ten dollars, as is the case with most of our lands, it is better to estimate the profits of the culture by the number of worms that may be fed, than by the quantity of land that it will require to supply them.

While so much is doing in some of the states to the north of us, for the advancement of the silk-culture, scarcely anything has yet been attempted in Virginia. The attention, however, of some individuals, has been directed to the subject; and an interesting experiment in feeding worms has recently been detailed in the "Farmers' Register," by a gentleman of Brunswick. A very large cocoonery has been fitted up at Fredericksburg, which will probably be filled with worms next year. Other gentlemen are making arrangements to enter upon the culture. During the ensuing season, it is hoped that interesting results, may be established by various persons. But, unfortunately, almost every tree grown in Virginia and North Carolina, with the exception of those retained to propagate from another year, has been bought up, and will be taken to Pennsylvania or New Jersey. The Virginia and Carolina trees have a decided superiority in the northern markets, and are sought after with avidity; a fact of which the cultivators here are perhaps ignorant. Southern trees are mostly produced from cuttings, while those of northern growth are raised from what are called *layers*—that is to say, a whole plant, both root and stem, is laid horizontally in a furrow, and covered over with earth. The young shoots sprout up so thickly that they make a spindling growth. Plants from cutting, on the contrary, having more distance, throw out a number of side branches, and furnish a much greater supply of wood, which, besides that it is better matured by our southern sun, adds considerably to the market value. It would be desirable to know what number of trees have been grown in these two states during the present season. It will probably not fall much short of half a million; and next year, the number will no doubt be two or three times as many. But as long as we send them abroad, we are doing nothing towards the advancement of the silk-culture in our own state. And if there be any state in the union that would be more benefited by the introduction of this culture, allowing it to be, as is contended, both practicable and profitable, or whose soil and climate are better adapted to it, or where it can be prosecuted with greater economy in reference to labor, I should be at a loss to point it out. We occupy that position

in regard to climate, which is too far north to admit of ours being a planting state; and too much to the south to be a first rate grain-growing or grass-growing country. We have extensive tracts of impoverished land in which the mulberry will flourish without difficulty, and where nothing else will grow. Our dry and long continued summers are eminently favorable to the health and prosperity even of successive crops of the silk-worm. We have in almost every family a number of unprofitable hands, either too young or too old to be put to constant employment; and the more intelligent portion of our colored population, remarkable as they are for their tractableness and powers of imitation, would soon learn to conduct all the operations of the cocoonery with neatness and skill.

Many of the states to the north of us have encouraged the introduction of the silk culture by legislative bounties; and I am convinced the wisdom of this policy will be justified in due course of time. If from causes already pointed out, but little has yet been accomplished in the production of the article thus encouraged, yet the ground-work has been laid, and the superstructure will be erected upon it. The seed has been sown, which will produce, some ten, some twenty, and some possibly a hundred-fold. It will, however, necessarily be a work of time. It may be another generation, and yet another perhaps, before, before it is established on a durable basis. But with a climate like ours, and with a species of mulberry superior to any hitherto known, the energies of the Anglo-Saxon race will eventually command success. The mental resources, the quickness of perception, the determined perseverance, which constitute the distinguishing attributes of this people, will enable them to triumph over every difficulty, and achieve all but impossibilities.

T. S. PLEASANTS.

Goochland, Sept. 15.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

I think, Messrs. Printers, that we have had enough in all conscience of puffing and blowing about family Ravels, *Tree* play actors, men singers, and women singers, Italian fiddlers, and rope dancers, live elephants and monkeys. (By-the-by it is a very prevalent opinion at Cow Bay, Cow Neck, Oyster Bay and Hallet's Cove, that if all those drones were turned out to fell trees, grub up brush and hoe corn, we would not need to import peas-meal and rye-flour from Germany—things which feed the sense of sight only.) Now we, some of your clod-hopping subscribers, think ourselves entitled to half a column of your paper to speak of things which feed the taste, and give nourishment to the body corporate.

Mr Jefferson says the man who makes three blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is more the friend of man than he who conquers kingdoms. I think if Mr J. had always preached such sound doctrine, he would have been the greatest philosopher of the age. Seeing, then, that this proposition about the grass is self-evident fact, what think you should be done to the man who makes three ears of corn grow where only one grew before? inasmuch as grass feeds the horse, and corn the man. But to come to the point at once:

Some three years ago a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of tea, observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under our sun, he had them planted, so they grew and multiplied. Last spring, I received from a worthy friend, a portion of said corn—it's a new variety—so I gave it the name of China's fall prolific, or tree corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoots out the ear from the side of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, and is a large white flint twelve rows long, and ears from ten to fourteen inches long. I counted six hundred and sixty grains on the ear; it was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was curtailed by the long drought, but notwithstanding I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk: being an increase of two thousand and one. The Dutton (which is an excellent corn) planted on the same day, on the same field, and received the same quantity of manure, cross ploughed and hoeing, did not produce one half. The patch about two hundred hills, was examined by many respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new, and something superior.

The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn, New York, and at the store of Wm. Thorburn of Albany, price 25 cents per ear; the net profits to be given to some of the charitable institutions in New York and Albany. Now, if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 25 cents for two gills of brandy, than to buy one ear of this corn, which will plant 100 hills—I say, if there is a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but suppan and buttermilk as long as his little soul and big carcass will hang together. A stalk, having the ears on, to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores.

Every printer in Kings, Queens, Duchess, Orange, and Albany counties, who is fond of Jennie cake—for if my informant speaks true, it took its name from a southern lass by the name of Jennie Dawson, who was famous for manufacturing this delicious article; but that at a meeting of the Bachelor's Club, Jennie was voted out and Johnny put in her place—I only hope that some of those chaps who were concerned in an affair so ungentlemanly may never taste one of these new made cakes, when anointed with fresh butter—will please insert as much of this long winded story as they see fit; and every printer who has children, who ere long may be orphans, will please insert the whole, and place it to the credit of the widow and the fatherless—he who is their Judge will register the thing in Heaven, as Uncle Toby says.

GRANT THORBURN.

Hallet's Cove, Sept. 24, 1883.

REMARKS.—We have sown of this corn for sale at the New England Farmer office, but as we know no more about it than what is contained in the above statement, every purchaser must take it on his own responsibility. J. B.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Orchards, &c., ask leave to report. That they have been called on to visit ten farms in different parts of the county, and that they have visited the same. That they were much

gratified to witness the improvements made and in progress on all of them, and particularly on their low grounds and peat swamps, many of which are easily converted into the most valuable mowing lands, and will well repay the expense of reclaiming them. On most of these farms good stone wall is the only fence relied on to secure the crops.

As your committee are restricted to four premiums, and as some of the farms now offered have already obtained premiums from this Society, and have been noticed in their reports, none will be here particularly named, but those which we select as best entitled to your bounty.

We visited the farm of Mr Zaccheus Reed, containing 80 acres of improved land, and 100 acres of wood land, lying in the town of Westford. Mr Reed must have toiled without ceasing, to convert a soil by nature so rough and forbidding, into a fruitful field. Within a few years he has turned ten acres of useless swamp land to good English mowing. He has 800 apple trees which he has raised from the seed and which he has since ingrafted. Sells on an average, 100 barrels of apples—keeps 25 head of cattle—30 sheep and two horses—raises this year by estimation, 50 bushels of barley, 50 do. of rye, and 800 bushels of potatoes. He has built 300 rods of stone wall six feet wide on the average. It was built this width to dispose of the surplus rocks on the farm.

We think Mr Reed is entitled to the society's first premium of \$25.00

Mr Caleb Wetherbee, of Marlborough, has a farm of 210 acres cleared land, and 100 acres of wood land. Keeps generally 40 head of cattle. Fatted last year 14 hogs and ten pigs, and made 2200 wt. of butter. Sells usually 60 or 70 barrels of apples. Mr Wetherbee sells but little hay. Keeps a fine lot of cows on hilly land made good by nature for pasturage. And the refuse of his dairy enables him to rear his swine at little expense, and at present prices of pork he finds it profitable business.

He carts much soil into his hog and cow yards to absorb the liquid manure, and has made a very good use of a part of this as a top dressing for his low lands which he is draining and rapidly bringing in to produce English hay. We recommend him as entitled to the society's second premium of \$20.00

Wm. Buckminster, of Framingham, has a farm of about 200 acres—fenced principally with stone wall. Within two years he has built 90 rods of wall, and has removed the former fence back, so as to leave the highway two rods and a half and three rods, the former width. His is a stock farm, and he raises but little grain on old ground—has sold 500 dollars worth of hay in a year, and 400 dollars worth of beef. This year he estimated that he has raised 200 bushels of rye on ten acres of land which he has newly cleared and is bringing into pasturage. He buys no manure, but enriches his lands by ploughing in green crops, this is done chiefly in autumn, turning in the after growth of grass, and thus loses no crop by the fallow process. By ploughing his orchards at this season and sowing them down immediately to grass he avoids the unprofitable course of raising grain or potatoes among his apple trees, and leaves the soil lighter about the roots, and improves the trees much less than he would do in planting, sowing, &c.

One orchard of five acres is now very full of fair fruit and produces three fold more than it has

formerly done, in consequence of his ploughing among his trees.

As he raises no grain on old ground for sale, and keeps from 30 to 40 head of cattle to consume his coarse hay, he calculates that he is annually enriching his lands and bringing them to produce larger quantities of grass and hay—his chief object of culture. He is yearly converting his poorest low lands into English mowing.

He has more than an acre of Ruta Baga that was planted the last day of June. The plants look finely.

We think him entitled to your third premium of \$15.00

Mr Stephen Howe, of Marlborough, has a farm of 30 acres; most of it high land. It abounds in rocks which he has been diligently putting up into a wall. He has subdued and brought under good cultivation a large portion of his farm; cuts 30 tons of hay, with which he can keep 20 cows in winter; he makes on an average, 70 barrels of cider, does most of his work himself, even the building of his large walls. His buildings appear in good order, and his farm seems to be well cultivated.

We think him entitled to your fourth premium of \$12.00

Your committee have examined the orchard of Eli Rice, Esq., President of the society. It contains a large number of trees, 154 in a thrifty condition; all of them ingrafted. Some have been standing several years, others but recently set. The trimming of these trees has been performed more judiciously than in most other orchards under our notice.

We recommend this orchard as entitled to the society's first premium of \$15.00

Mr Moses Sweetser, of South Reading, has a very pretty orchard of 94 trees; they are set in perfect rows—are of very uniform size, and have been very carefully attended to. Mr Sweetser mows this orchard excepting about eight feet square about each tree which has been dug and kept light. We think he has trimmed off rather too much of the tops and thus retards the growth.

We recommend to him the society's second premium of \$12.00

Mr Asa Parker of Acton, has an apple orchard of 125 trees in one lot, and 47 in another lot; the latter in low ground and much more subject to the frosts than those on the hill. Mr Parker has well cultivated the land about the trees, and they are thrifty, but he has committed an error in grafting his trees about five feet from the ground, first where the limbs begin to spread and there two scions are often left to grow on one stock, and he will find the winds will trim for him those handsome shoots that he was loth to cut off when small, and will leave him by and by, only half the top of his trees.

We recommend him as deserving your third premium of \$8.00

Mr Martin Rice, of Marlborough, has been at the trouble of planting 3500 or 4000 of the white mulberry trees. Under your premium list, we think he is to be considered the claimant for the first premium of \$15.00

Mr Sylvanus Howe, of Townsend, is the only other individual who has made it known to us that he also has planted a mulberry orchard. For his care and trouble, without much prospect of imme-

mediate gain, we think he deserves your second premium of \$10.00

By order of the committee,
JOHN H. LORING.

WINTER WORK.

The labors of summer and of harvest being finished, it may not be inappropriate to inquire, what shall be the work for Winter?

Fall's last month, and winter's three, with their short days and long evenings—how shall the farmer improve their moments of day and evening to his best profit and entertainment? We would say, let him *bestir* himself in his business during the day, and in the evening, cultivate the intellectual soil, the mind. Let him enjoy the fruit of his summer labor and industry by the social fire side, and treasure up a know edge which shall guide him in his duties as a citizen, and direct him in a better application of his labor so as to secure an increased product with less expense. The farmer is truly privileged above his co-equals of other classes, in the particular of having his evenings to himself, as a time of leisure from his toilsome labor, affording an opportunity of mental cultivation and social happiness, which the envied may envy. Improve it, we say—be glad in your abundance, and be wise in your gladness. And permit us here, to suggest that in this opportunity for the attainment of knowledge, you do not neglect the knowledge of your own occupation—the science of agriculture. Every one should give his chief attention to his own calling; it should be his highest ambition, to excel in that—to elevate it and render it honorable, and thus to be honored in it. But we will leave the merry evening, and turn to the work of the day.

The last month of Autumn, is not a month of idleness. The farmer must be active to prepare for winter. All the buildings intended as an asylum for man or for beast from the chill blasts of winter, should be made tight so as to exclude his cold breath. Cattle when kept warm, do not require near the quantity of food that they do if exposed to the inclemencies of the season. A warm house is half a wood-pile.

The cellar too, should be made secure from that old thief, Jack Frost—and everything we would wish to secure from his clutches should be *seasonably* deposited there just one day *before* the first freeze. Lastly, a word for the poor bawling cattle, and we will retreat into winter quarters. Do not let them suffer and starve and pine for want of food. What they do not obtain from the fields sufficient fully to keep them in flesh, supply from the barn. It is poor economy to *pinch* cattle at any season, but the poorest to commence winter by half starving them.

Winter—to the slothful, who have not made preparation, cold, dull, unwelcome winter; to the diligent, with their full garners, tight and convenient buildings, and a "rousing wood-pile" of dry wood, joyous, merry, welcome winter,—“this too, is not a season for idleness; a term which precludes the idea of enjoyment, but its active hours are pleasant and useful to the farmer; it is peculiarly the season of his intellectual culture. But we will defer a specification of its appropriate work, as “there is time for that yet” (a bad phrase) meanwhile suggesting that the Cheshire Farmer will expect to greet you at your winter evening fireside.—*Cheshire Farmer.*

For the New England Farmer.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES,

AND REMARKS ON PLUMS.

JOSEPH BRECK, Esq.—

Sir—I have taken the N. E. Farmer from the last eight years, the Albany Cultivator from its commencement, and frequently see the Genesee Farmer and other agricultural papers, and have read all the various articles on the fire blight. From my own experience, I am satisfied that not one of the various writers knows anything about it. Whenever our medical men shall discover the cause and cure for the Asiatic cholera, then, and not till then, I fear, will our horticulturists learn the cause and cure of the blight. I have whittled many limbs into fine shavings, dug up a number of trees, examined the roots and shavings as closely as possible with a good glass, and am fully satisfied that it is not caused by any insect. One of my trees, in the fall of 1837, produced 10 bushels of pears; this season blossomed full; soon after the fruit was formed, was attacked on the body about four feet from the ground; a strip around the body of the tree about 10 or 12 inches wide, was entirely killed in three or four days, whilst every limb was vigorous and healthy. The bark of the body of the tree was coarse and rough. Could that have been done by an insect? I had 50 trees, 25 of which were killed, from the seedlings of two years up to those of 30 years standing. I had the Easter Beurree, Bartlett, Passe Colmar, St. Michael, Seckle, down to the most worthless seedling. The disease pays no attention to age, location or quality of fruit. My soil is a sandy loam; a number of the trees stood in the kitchen garden and have been cultivated for 25 years; others stood in the fruit garden which has been in sward for a number of years; one tree stands within a few feet of a spring strongly impregnated with iron, and the soil in the immediate neighborhood contains iron ore, which I should suppose would answer as well as to hang old iron on the limbs of the tree. A Seckle pear tree had 40 or 50 pears of a very large size ripened well; about two weeks before they were ripe the tree was attacked within two feet of the ground; although the tree was apparently healthy and vigorous above the wound, the flavor of the fruit was strongly affected by it. Could this have been caused by the effect of the sun upon unripened wood? The disease has been known in this section of country about six years; it commenced on my trees this season, about the 20th of May, when the trees were in full blossom, and continued till the first of September. The months of April and May were remarkably cold and wet, the summer hot and dry.

The apple trees and the quince are affected by the disease, but not to the extent of the pear. As to some experiments that I made on plums, see N. England Farmer, Vol. 15. No. 31. Not one of them answered any good purpose.

Dr J. P. Kirkland, a gentleman who has had probably more experience than any other man west of the Allegany mountains, says (in a report to the Legislature of Ohio) he knows from experience, that hogs, whenever they can have ready access to the tree to eat the premature falling fruit, and root and rub around the tree, is an effectual remedy.

A gentleman at my house a few months since, says that he has a plum orchard which for a number of years used to be loaded with fruit, the plums commenced falling soon after they were formed, and continued to fall during the whole season; that

scarce any ever ripened; ten years ago he converted it into a hog-pen and since has never failed to have plums in abundance.

If any gentlemen will call at my house in Euclid and examine my pear trees and is not fully convinced that the disease is an epidemic, I will give him a plain farmer's dinner.

Respectfully yours, &c.

Euclid, Nov. 4, 1838.

M. L.

Since writing the above article, I saw a notice in your paper of an extraordinary cow exhibited at the Worcester Cattle Show, weighing 1560 lbs. I had cow during the summer and fall of 1837: gave a large quantity of milk, was kept with my other stock, ate nothing but grass, had been dry only two weeks; that weighed 1574 lbs. Had she been fattened like some of the Connecticut River cattle, she must have weighed 2000 lbs.; she is said to be of the full blood Durham Short Horns.

(For the New England Farmer.)

We send you a copy of a letter we have just addressed to the editor of the Wisconsin Culturist, which you are at liberty to insert in your paper.

Yours respectfully,

WM. PRINCE & SON.

Flushing, Nov. 9, 1838.

Wm. P. Prouffit, Esq., Editor Wisconsin Culturist.

DEAR SIR,—We have perused a letter in your paper from Lucius B. Allyn, Esq. accompanied by an editorial comment, which, without proper explanation, is calculated to mislead the public. It appears that Mr Allyn received seeds from Dr Stebbins of Northampton, Mass. which he deems to be the *morus multicaulis*, and from which he states he has raised 30 to 40,000 trees. We have simply to say that there never has been one ounce of genuine *morus multicaulis* seed sold in the Union, and that all the trees raised from seeds *professionally* of the *morus multicaulis* have proved to be none other than an improved variety of the white mulberry, with much larger leaves than the white mulberry, but possessing no resemblance or affinity to the genuine *morus multicaulis*. All such applications of the term “*Multicaulis*,” meaning *many stalks from one root*, are totally improper, and any such terms as *Alpine Multicaulis*, or *Canton Multicaulis* are delusive. The *Alpine* is the *Moretti* Mulberry of France, and was originated there from seed, and is *not known* in China, and all efforts to import the genuine *multicaulis* from China have as yet proved abortive, and there exists no proof whatever that it is to be found there, although in all probability it is, but at some locality not yet ascertained. The genuine *multicaulis* was brought from the Philippine Islands to France, and was first imported into America by ourselves. It is time these errors should be put a stop to, as thousands of dollars have been already lost by persons cultivating and propagating the wrong tree. The seed from Dr Stebbins no doubt produces valuable trees; but let them be called by their *true name*, and not by one totally distinct, and the use of which may mislead people at a distance, although here it cannot. In the whole town of Northampton there were not 50,000 trees of the genuine *morus multicaulis* raised the present season, but they have there many other fine varieties in abundance. Yours respectfully,

WM. PRINCE & SON.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, Nov. 8, 1838. }

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND PREMIUMS. No. IV.

In pointing out subjects of premium we have spoken of the qualifications and conditions under which they should be presented. The objects of bestowing premiums are two;—first by the value or honor of the reward promised to excite an ambition and attempt to ascertain what is practicable; what can be attained or accomplished by art, or skill, or industry, or perseverance. The second is to ascertain how it may be done; in what manner improvements of any kind or of a particular kind may be effected, so that the knowledge may be diffused for the general benefit. The second object, it is apparent, is the important point; but then it is as obvious that the promotion of the former object is the direct and most certain means of accomplishing the latter. We cannot too frequently revert to the great truth that in agriculture experiment is the great teacher; and we must distrust all theories, which are not based upon, or fully confirmed by actual facts, experience or observation. It is a great point therefore, to induce intelligent men to make experiments and observations in the settlement of doubtful points, or the ascertainment of new truths; and we may lawfully do this by appeals to their cupidity, or ambition, or vanity. When the public, however, have paid for the experiment, then are they entitled to know fully the mode of operating; and an indispensable condition in all cases of awarding the premium should be a full, exact, and detailed statement of the manner in which an experiment has been conducted or any truth found out.

Little advantage, in our opinion, comes from the premiums bestowed on live stock compared with what might be derived from them. Animals, for example, are often rewarded with premiums, whose owners have recently purchased them; and for the sole and express purpose of obtaining the premium, without any regard whatever to the great point, whether an actual improvement in the breed has been effected; what is the origin and history of this improvement; how long it has been in progress; and by what means it has been brought about. Milch cows are often made the subjects of premium when nothing is known of them excepting what appears at the time of exhibition, unless, perhaps, you get from the claimant some such definite replies as these:—if you ask him, for example, how much milk his cow gives, he will answer, "she gives a pail full froth and all,"—and if you inquire what is the quality of her milk, probably you will get some such reply as that "her milk looks very yellow and our folks sell some butter besides what we use in the family;" and if you inquire, how she is fed, "why she goes in a pasture with other cattle in summer; and in winter we give her some hay and coarse fodder, and so much of the wash of the house as we don't want for the pigs; and this ain't a great deal, for sometimes we keep a good many pigs and sometimes not so many;" and then too she runs with the other cows, and we never keep her milk separate." And this is a fair specimen of the exact and definite manner in which some claimants think proper to commend their cows for premiums; and more than that, this is all that is sometimes demanded by the committee in order to award a premium, unless it be that they occasionally get the oral certificate of some kind neighbor, that "he does not know exactly but he has seen neighbor such a one's cow, and she carries a pretty considerable bag, and he has 'hearn soy,' that she gives a good deal of milk." Now we need not say that when

premiums are bestowed on such ground as this or anything like it, it is a mere squandering of money and the true objects of such premiums are entirely lost sight of.

We admit that much good comes from the mere exhibition of a fine animal. It is important to show farmers what can be done by showing them what actually has been done. Farmers in general, it must be admitted, are a race of men rather slow of belief with respect to anything different from that to which they have been accustomed. Living oftentimes in comparatively insular situations, having little intercourse with the world, and being little familiar with anything more than the daily routine of their own circumscribed operations, they know little of what is going on in other parts of the country; and the verbal testimony of the most intelligent and fair men, will make but small impression on the obduracy of their unbelief, unless the matter is demonstrated to their senses. This excessive and unreasonable incredulity is in some degree yielding to that intelligent curiosity and spirit of inquiry, which is so generally awakened by the wide diffusion of agricultural knowledge and information through the many periodicals with which the country seems destined to be inundated; and yet there are some men who appear determined to keep their eyes and ears hermetically sealed; and who have not yet arrived even at the first great truth of the Copernican system, that the earth revolves round the sun. With respect to such men it is impossible to convince them that any improvement can be effected in the race of domestic animals beyond their own half-fed and half-grown stock, unless you can place them directly in the pen along side one of your beautiful, sleek, mahogany Devons, or one of your magnificent improved Durhams. Then, and then only will truth triumph over obstinacy, ignorance and prejudice.

But this is of little importance compared with informing the intelligent class of farmers, bent upon improvement, and every day becoming more numerous, how such improvements in their live stock can be effected. When therefore, a premium is proposed for live stock, unless it be for live stock brought into the country from abroad, the claimant should be the raiser of the animal; he should be able to give its pedigree, and the manner in which from its birth it has been fed and kept; its weight, and its actual gain per year or month; and in what particulars, if any, other than those which are obvious to every observer, he thinks the animal excels, or any improvement has been effected. If a milch cow, for example, is offered for premium, the claimant should be required to state her age, her parentage, the qualities on the side of the dam for milk or butter, if they can be ascertained; the race by which she was sired; the mode of rearing her; the time of coming in with her first calf; the number of calves she has had; how her calves have proved, if they have reached an age to have been tried; her milk—its amount in any twenty-four hours or week, or month, in pounds or in cubic measure, and whether ale or beer measure; the amount of cheese made from her, or the amount of butter in any given time or from any given quantity of milk or cream, and precisely her mode of being fed during this time; and how long she remains in milk. On these and other particulars exact information should be sought and required. So likewise in regard to a bull presented for premium, his history and pedigree should be required; and if of an age to be ascertained, the character of his stock should be known; their growth, their thriftiness, their feeding or their milking qualities.

It may be objected that we cannot expect such exactness from our farmers; and that the amount of premiums offered is not sufficient to compensate for the trouble and expense of keeping or of making out such accounts.

We cannot tell what can be done until we have made the attempt. Our farmers have all of them intelligence enough to see the importance of such exactness, and the great advantages which would result from it; and although it might be difficult or impossible to accomplish in this matter all we could wish, we can gradually approach it; and every approach towards it would conduce essentially to the general improvement. If the amount of premium be not sufficient to indemnify the expense and trouble, reduce the number of premiums and make the amount sufficient. If necessary have two classes of premiums— one for the exhibition of valuable or fine animals while the premiums shall be merely sufficient to cover the actual expenses of bringing the animals to the place of exhibition; and trust to the love of approbation, or the spirit of competition, or motives of public good to induce farmers to bring out their fine animals; and let there be another class of premiums sufficiently large to reward any intelligent and well directed, and persevering exertions to effect a permanent and substantial improvement in the breed, which shall be demonstrated by the exhibition of the actual results of such efforts.

This is a matter of great moment to the farming interest. Improvements in the breed of animals, thought to a certain extent as practicable as improvements in anything else are not to be effected but by intelligence and exact exertions continued for a length of time. Many years have been consumed and great expenses have been incurred by the intelligent stock raisers in Great Britain in bringing their noble races of animals to the degree of perfection to which they have already attained. In Massachusetts little has yet been accomplished. We have had many fine animals among us; but few of our farmers have with any care availed themselves of the advantages, which have been within their reach. Many of them after one or two crosses have through indolence or indifference, allowed everything to run into confusion. We have taken no pains, comparatively, in the improvement of our own native stock, which is of a character, under careful management, to furnish a basis for distinguished excellence. The butcher is allowed to select, at his pleasure, our best calf or our best lamb, and our cows and our sheep may go just where they please to get another. We will indulge the confident hope that an era of improvement will presently dawn upon us; and farmers at last see in this matter their true interest.

H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Nov. 12th and 17th, 1838.

Apples.—From S. Downer, Pomme de Neige, Brussels Pippin, Flushing Spitzberg, American Nonsuch.

From R. Manning, Kilmah Hill; Been, Fall Harvey.

From Rev. H. Ramsdell from Thompson, Connecticut, Chandler, Nichols' winter sweet, Pomme Royale, Randall's red sweet, Reddick, Red Pumpkin Sweet.

Pears.—From W. Kenrick, Napoleon, Duchess d'Angouleme.

From E. Vose, Passe Colmar, Napoleon, Lewis, Wilkinson, Duchesse d'Angouleme, (very large and fine, weight of largest 16 3-4 oz.)

From R. Manning, Beurre Duval, Newton Vergalieu.

From S. Downer, Catilae, Bezi Vaet.

From N. Clapp, Lewis.

From Geo. Brown, Haste.

Grapes.—From M. P. Sawyer, Arwingsburg, and a kind unknown.

For the Committee,

L. P. GROSVENOR.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1050 Beef Cattle, 425 Stores, 5800 Sheep, and 1800 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Sales were not brisk, and the price of the two last weeks were hardly supported. We shall quote without much alteration. First quality, \$7 38. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess, \$6 50 a \$6 75. No. 1, \$5 50 a \$5 75.

Stores.—"Dull." Two Year Old, \$16 a \$27. Three Year Old, \$24 a \$35.

Sheep.—"Dull." Lots at \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 88 \$2 12, \$2 38, \$2 62, \$2 75, \$2 92, and \$3 25.

Swine.—A large proportion of the sales were at 6 for sows and 7 for barrows. Several lots were sold for something less. At retail 6 1-2 a 8. Several lots unsold.

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 November 18.

NOVEMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	48	52	S.
Tuesday,	13	50	54	S. E.
Wednesday,	14	42	56	S. W.
Thursday,	15	40	54	48
Friday,	16	38	52	34
Saturday,	17	30	48	40
Sunday,	18	28	40	36

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweet-water, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,
Cambridge-port, Mass.

BULB GLASSES,

A good assortment, consisting of white and blue plain Hyacinth Glasses; white and blue painted do.; plain glass of sizes do.; ground glass, painted and plain, do. of various sizes and patterns.

Crocus Glasses, plain white for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 Genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with Messrs. I. B. Colt, Secretary of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 26 Filbert street, Philadelphia; Pa.; Luther L. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider, & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case and Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of D. STEBBINS,
Northampton, Aug 22, 1838.

PREMIUMS FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, give notice, that they will award their premiums, for Butter and Cheese, to be exhibited in December next, at the Central Hall, over the Quincy Market, in Boston, which has been kindly granted to them, for that purpose, by Mr H R. KENDALL. The premiums are as follows, viz:

For the best lot, in tubs, pots, or firkins, not less than 300 pounds, \$100 00
For the next best, not less than 300 pounds, 50 00
For the best, less than 300 pounds, and not less than 100 pounds, 30 00
For the best lot of Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 pounds, 50 00
For the best lot of Cheese less than one year old and not less in quantity than 300 pounds, 40 00

The claimant on the several premiums on Butter, must state in writing, the following particulars, viz:—the number of cows kept on his farm; his mode of keeping; the treatment of the milk and cream before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the measures adopted to express the butter milk; the quantity and sort of salt employed, whether saltpetre, or any other substance has been used in the process; the best time for churning and keeping Butter in hot weather, and the best mode of preserving it, in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels.

The claimants for the several premiums on Cheese, must state the mode of making the same, and the following particulars, viz:—the number of cows kept; whether the cheese is made from the proceeds of one, two or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and sort of salt used and the quantity of rennet; the mode of pressure, and the treatment of the Cheese afterwards.

Farmed in the several States are invited to compete for the premiums at the exhibition in December.

Claims for the premiums must be made in writing, addressed to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. Boston, post paid, on or before the 1st of December next; and the parcels deposited before Tuesday the 4th, at the place above designated, on which day, at 10 o'clock, before noon, the committee will proceed to examine the lots offered for premium, and none will be admitted after that hour.

The premiums will be awarded at the same place on Wednesday the 5th.

Each lot must be numbered but not marked, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, nor must the competitors be present; in default of either of these requisitions, the claimant will not be entitled to premium.

It is particularly recommended to the competitors, that the Butter be put up in the nicest manner.

There will be a public auction after the examination by the Committee, and those who desire to sell, will have an opportunity without any charge for auctioneer's fees, but the government duty must be paid by the owners of the butter and cheese. After the premium has been awarded, all the articles submitted must be taken care of by their respective owners, the Committee having no further control or responsibility in regard to them. The Committee will be at liberty to withhold from the auction sale, any parcels either of butter or cheese, which they may have reason to suppose, from the ordinary quality of the same, or other circumstances, may have been sent merely for sale.

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received from Rotterdam, our annual supply of splendid Dutch Bulbs, consisting of
Double Red, Yellow, Blue and White Hyacinths,
Single " " " " " " " "
Single and Double Tulips,
Crown Imperials, Double and Single, of sorts,
English, Spanish and Persian Iris,
Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts,
Ranunculus,
Anemones,
Fritillaries,
Crocus, of sorts.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 16, 1838.

FOR SALE.

Five acres of good Salt Marsh, in Quincy, or (Squantum so called).
Also, Four acres of Salt Marsh in Brighton.
Also, Several full blood animals, cows and calves. Apply to A. Greenwood, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester, near Dr Codman's meeting house.

Sept. 12, 1838.

ROMAN POTATOES.

Orders will be received for Roman Potatoes by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. or communication may be directed to JONAS A. THOMPSON, Catskill, N. Y. who has them for sale.
Boston, Nov. 7, 1838.

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

The subscribers offer for sale, 5000 Red and White Antwerp, and Franconia Raspberry, Bushes of good strong growth.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF CURRENT PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50 2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35 1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 60 2 25
BEEF, MUSS.,	barrel	17 00 18 00
" prime,	"	16 00
" No. 1,	"	13 00
REPEWAX, (American)	pond	23 34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7 9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37 45
" southern, geese,	"	30 12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 50 3 62
FISH, Cod,	barrel	8 75 8 87
" Flour, Geese, cask,	"	8 50 8 62
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 37 8 50
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50
" Alexandria,	"	5 50
" Rye,	"	4 00 4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bls.,	bushel	91 92
GRAIN; Corn, northern yellow,	"	90 91
" white,	"	1 12 1 15
" Rye, northern,	"	1 15 1 18
" Barley,	"	57 53
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 20
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.,	13 00 14 00	
" Eastern screwed,	30 33	
HONEY, New York, Northern,	pond	17 18
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	15 16
" 2d quality,	"	13 13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	27 29
" southern, 1st sort,	"	23 26
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25 26
" do. c. ntry do.	"	22 23
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	19 21
" do. dry hides,	"	18 20
" New York red, light,	"	30 30
" Boston, do. slaughter,	"	11 50 11 62
" Boston dry hides,	"	3 25
LIME, best sort,	cask	25 00 26 00
MACBERRI, No. 1,	barrel	24 00 25 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	22 00 23 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	2 63 2 75
" clear,	"	80 1 00
SEEDS; Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 62 3 00
" Red Top, southern,	"	1 25 1 33
" northern,	"	6 7
Hemp,	"	5 6
Flax,	"	10 11
Red Clover, northern,	pond	10 14
Southern Clover,	"	18 23
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	22 27
" No. 2,	"	47 50
" No. 3,	"	42 45
TALLOW, troid,	pr M	3 00 3 50
TRAZZLES, 1st sort,	pond	53 60
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	"	50 55
" American, full blood, washed,	"	43 43
" do 3-4ths do.	"	40 42
" do. 1-2 do.	"	35 40
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	47 50
" Palled superfine,	"	42 45
" No. 1,	"	30 33
" No. 2,	"	
" No. 3,	"	

PROVISION MARKET.

HAMS, northern,	l pound	16 17
" southern and western,	"	14 15
PORK, white hogs,	"	10 11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	10 14
BUTTER, tub,	"	18 23
" lump,	"	22 27
EGGS,	dozen	25 27
POTATOES, new,	bushel	50 75
CIDER,	barrel	2 00 2 25

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckthorn Plants for hedges.
Salem Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH CORN MARKET.—A late number of the London Standard has the following table, showing the nature of the seasons in Great Britain since 1790, and the annual average prices of wheat in each of the seasons. The object of its publication by the London editor is to show that the highest prices of grain have generally marked the seasons of the greatest commercial prosperity, and also to prove the greatly improved condition of the manufacturing population under the operation of the Corn Laws.

Years.	Nature of the Seasons.	Per Quarter.	Wheat s. d.
1790	Peace, and favorable seasons,	{	53 3
1791			47 3
1792			42 0
1793	War, but favorable season,	{	57 10
1794	Deficiency of the crop,	{	51 0
1795			73 0
1796			76 6
1797	Seasons less unfavorable,	{	52 4
1798			67 6
1799	Bad seasons,	{	67 6
1800			110 11
1801	Good crop, followed by peace, also good seasons in 1802-3,	{	115 6
1802	Average crops,	{	67 6
1803			57 6
1804			60 5
1805	Deficient crop, followed, however, by average crops 1805-6-7,	{	87 1
1806			76 9
1807			73 1
1808	Partial deficiency,	{	78 11
1809	Great deficiency,	{	94 5
1810	Good crops,	{	103 3
1811	Deficiency,	{	92 5
1812	Favorable crops, but currency depreciated,	{	122 8
1813	Nearly an average crop, but great import and decrease of charges of production consequent on peace,	{	106 6
1814			72 1
1815	Full average crop,	{	63 8
1816	Great and general deficiency,	{	76 2
1817	Not exceeding average,	{	94 0
1818			83 8
1819	Somewhat below average crop,	{	72 3
1820	Exceeding average crop,	{	65 10
1821	Average crop,	{	54 5
1822			43 6
1823	Scarcity,	{	61 0
1824	Average,	{	62 0
1825	Nearly an average,	{	66 6
1826	Average crop,	{	56 11
1827			55 0
1828	Scarcity,	{	60 5
1829	Average,	{	66 3
1830	Full average,	{	64 3
1831	Nearly an average crop,	{	66 4
1832	Above an average crop,	{	58 8
1833			52 11
1834	Considerably above an average,	{	46 2
1835			39 4
1836	Above an average,	{	48 6
1837	Under an average,	{	55 10

THE OWL.—The owl tribe, from the size of the head, though owing to the superabundance of feathers with which it is surrounded, and the peculiar

manner in which they are placed, the head appears larger than it really is, would reasonably be supposed to possess more than an ordinary degree of sagacity;—but, as, from the construction of their eyes, they are unable to distinguish objects in the broad daylight, and their manners and habits thus becoming altogether nocturnal, their sagacity has seldom been put to the test. When a boy, I took a young owl, the barn or common white owl, from a nest, and kept it for eighteen months. Perceiving that it was anxious to hide itself from human gaze during the day, I formed a hole for it, a yard in length, of bricks, where it passed the day, but from which as night approached, it sallied forth, displaying much activity and fierceness. It would come when called, even in the day-time; if called, it would approach the mouth of its hole and seize a piece of meat, with which it would instantly retreat, and it uniformly evinced a disposition to avoid the broad glare of day. It was amusing in its way; at dusk, it would strike a mouse, a bird, or a piece of meat, out of my hand with much dexterity; and I have no doubt, that it was susceptible of education much in the same way as a hawk, could the requisite instruction have been imparted in the dusk of the evening or during the night. This bird frequently rambled to a considerable distance in the twilight, but always returned to his day retreat. His fate was melancholy; two of my school-fellows, one of whom was the late earl of Huntingdon, contrived to purloin him, and after tying him upon the back of a duck, placed this ill-assorted pair in a pond. I did not witness this mischievous exhibition; but, it seems, the duck, not liking the involuntary companion, no sooner got into the water than it dived, carrying the unfortunate owl under the water with it. On coming to the surface, the night-bird loudly testified its dislike to immersion by that peculiarly dismal noise for which these birds are remarkable, called *hooting!* Down went the duck again, and so the cruel business was continued until the duck became completely exhausted, when it and the owl drowned.—*Physiological Observations.*

DUTIES PERFORMED BY A GOOD FARMER.

Every duty faithfully performed hath its reward.

The approach of winter always induces the thoughtful, and careful and industrious farmer to look about him to see that he is prepared to meet so boisterous and inclement a season of the year in the best possible manner. His windows, his doors, and the roofs of his building, are all examined, and if necessary, made tight and secure. His barn and stables are looked to and put in good order. His sheep, and hogs and poultry have all comfortable, dry lodgings prepared for them in due season, for he knows that no animals can thrive and do well, that is not well housed, and well fed, and every way made clean and comfortable. His potatoes, his sugar beets, his turnips and all his winter fruits and vegetables are well secured against frost, and placed in such positions that ready access can be had to them when necessary, without subjecting them to danger of injury by exposure to the weather. His fuel is so arranged and prepared for current use that his family can procure it without any unnecessary exposure to the rude blasts of winter. His fields and meadows are kept closed during the winter and early part of spring; so that animals may not be permitted to ramble over them

and injure his grounds. His barn yard is so arranged that his cattle never leave it during the period of winter feeding, by which means he saves all their manure for the nourishment of his crops. His implements of husbandry and food are all carefully housed and arranged in good order, so that they can be had when wanted for use. His garden, in which not a weed has been permitted to perfect and scatter its seed during the autumn, is thrown up into ridges about eighteen inches high, and separated only by trenches extending from end to end of the beds; this he knows exposes the soil to the meliorating influence of the frost, destroys the grubs and worms which seek refuge during the winter, deep in the ground, and induces the ground moles to seek out for dryer and warmer lodgings elsewhere. By this plan of ridging his garden in the fall, as soon as the frost is out in the spring, his beds are dry and warm, and admit of being levelled and worked at once, long before flat, wet ground can with propriety be moved by the spade; this enables his family to have a supply of garden vegetables several weeks earlier than those who have less intelligence or industry; the deeper tith and more thorough pulverization of the soil, also increases the growth of his plants, and enables them the better to protect themselves against the contingencies of either very dry or very wet seasons.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

In the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee and Erie—varying in quantity from 50 to 300 acres each—under a good state of cultivation and improvement, with suitable buildings, fences, &c., watered with durable streams, and most of them have wheat on the ground. Five or eight years credit can be given, if wanted, on the whole principal sum, with annual interest. These farms are situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, unsurpassed in the richness and productivity of its soil, lying on the banks of the Erie canal, and in the vicinity of Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo, all of which are at all times a ready and sure market for all the articles of produce, which at present prices, amply reward the husbandman, and enables him with a few crops to pay the first cost of his lands. A favorable opportunity is here presented to the enterprising farmer who would wish to obtain a good farm on liberal credit, with sufficient means to secure the payment of one third of the purchase money. Letters (post paid) promptly attended to.

JOHN C. NASH.

Rochester, N. Y. Oct. 18, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Sept. 20. NATHAN WARD.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

The subscribers will be happy to receive orders for *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.* We shall be enabled to furnish at Nursery Prices, and at short notice, Trees and Shrubs of every description, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to favor us with their orders.

Oct. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET. BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENERS' JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1838.

[NO. 21.]

AGRICULTURAL.

WORCESTER SOCIETY.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

The committee on "all other manufactures than those of leather and of wool, or of which wool is component part"—Report,

That the number of articles submitted to their examination, as exhibited for premiums, or for the purpose of increasing the interest of our Fair, is much smaller than has been usual in past years. That they are not aware that the ingenuity and skill manifested in the manufacture, or the excellence of the material used, is less than heretofore. The variety, in proportion to the number of articles, can hardly, at any time, have been exceeded. The committee were called to estimate the worth and rarity of many articles, better fitted for fairy finers than theirs. There were coverlets, of such warmth and excellence, that even single blessedness might be comfortable under them; tiny socks, fit and warm, which fairy feet might wear when coming under the cold moon of our frosty nights; which, should the fairies not claim them, might be worn by those odd things call "sweet pledges," to do not honestly belong to single blessedness; there were hats of palm leaf and of silk, and bonnets of grass and of straw, for the head, a silk veil, and wrought collars for the face and neck and beauty; stockings and socks of cotton and linen, and the nether limbs of those whom they might fit, though the shape of some of them was such that it is doubtful whether any one will confess their use; there were crickets for weary feet, a screen to save the fair complexion from a fiery flush—pieces of flowers—of little love birds and their nests of little dogs looking wondrous sleepy or wise—of naughty boys robbing birds' nests—and of a forlorn wail, mourning over all. There were wires to take cards, cards to carry cattle, beautiful and ingenious implements of husbandry, and (though no necklaces for a sow,) gilded hames that dumb beasts, as well as men, may be proud of as a collar. The committee gazed, admired, wondered, decided, and directed such an account to be given of others as now follows.

Seven woven coverlets were offered, but as some of them were partly of wool, it was apprehended there might be a conflict of jurisdiction between the two committees on manufactures; happily, however, the peace principle prevailed, and the latter committee magnanimously relinquished their claim. A cotton counterpane, or Marseilles quilt, was decidedly the best, equalling the best imported, and the committee award for it the premium of \$5, Miss Sarah K. Shepherd, of Worcester. Only two bonnets were offered—the one made by Mrs Sally Leland, of Grafton, "from grass gathered around the dwelling house," was a beautiful article, of which any lady might, as reasonably, be proud to be the maker, or the wearer, as any bonnet whatever. The premium of \$5 is awarded to Mrs Leland.

A black lace veil of fine silk, wrought with much taste by Mrs Roxanna Stone, of East Brookfield, they thought deserving a gratuity of \$2.

A Highland plaid woollen shawl, made by Miss Ruth B. Wheeler, of Lancaster, and another by Miss Lydia W. Estabrook, of Princeton, were each deemed worthy of a gratuity of \$1.

Very excellent wire, Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33, from the manufactory of Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, was noticed with praise, as were copper wire cards, bearing the stamp of "C. O. Read, Worcester"—and iron wire cards bearing the stamp of "No. 10, Whittemore's Patent, 1. Washburn."

A barouche made by Albert Tolman, with a harness by William Leggate, both of Worcester, were examined and admired as excellent specimens of mechanical skill in that branch of business.

A corn planter and seed sower, by S. Wood, if not too complicated, will allow farmers to take rides for pleasure while planting their fields. It is certainly an ingenious article.

Boynnton's straw cutter, exhibited by Alvin Allen, of Worcester, is said to be the best article of the kind now known, and the committee thought it might be so.

A cheese press, by which cheese is so cruelly treated, as to be made to squeeze itself, was also exhibited—the inventor or exhibitor was not known to the committee.

Messrs. Ruggles, Nurse & Mason, deserve the thanks of the society, for the exhibition of several machines calculated to save the labor and more perfectly perform the work of the farmer and the gardener. They exhibited "a vegetable cutter," to prepare food for cattle, by the labor of one man, at the rate of a bushel per minute, price \$10—"A seed sower," or "drill barrow," for the field, and another for the garden, each of undoubted excellence, price of the one \$15, of the other \$3 50—"A grindstone turned by treadle and crank, with anti-friction rollers—and a Nourse's plough, somewhat improved, and very perfectly made. Each of these machines and implements deserves the particular examination of every cultivator of the soil.

By order of the Committee,

A. D. FOSTER.

Worcester, Oct. 10, 1838.

The committee on Fat Cattle and Milch Cows regret that they cannot speak of the stock submitted to their examination, with that exultation and liberal praise which other parts of the large and interesting exhibition of this day will excite in other committees. It is too obvious that the fat oxen now adjudged to be entitled to premiums, as the best, would be unsuccessful competitors with the fat cattle of former years. The causes of this comparative inferiority are the deficient supply of beef, which has hurried into our neat market, at uniform high prices, everything that "hath horns and hoofs," and the shortness of the pastures, occasioned by the drought of the last summer, and the high price of corn and potatoes.

As it is not a new predicament for Yankee far-

mers to be obliged to do the best with the stock which they have, the committee have had no trouble in adjudging the premiums among the animals submitted to them, which were valuable, though not such prodigies of fatness as we have seen.

It is stated that all the oxen offered for premium were fed with grass and pumpkins, and had no meal.

The committee award to Joshua Eveleth, of Princeton, for his fat ox, 4 1-2 years old, weighing 1711 lbs. the first premium of \$20,00

To Timothy P. Moore, of Worcester, for his fat ox, 6 years old, weighing 1790 lbs., the second premium of \$15,00

To Benjamin N. Child, of Worcester, for his fat ox, 7 years old, weighing 1890 lbs. the third premium of \$10,00

Mr Adam Harrington, of Shrewsbury, offered a yoke of oxen 4 1-2 years old, weighing 1775 lbs. and 1770 lbs. which deserve commendation for noble size and beauty of form, but they lacked the requisite of fatness.

Mr T. P. Moore, of Worcester, in addition to the fat ox for which a premium is awarded, presented three other fat oxen.

The committee viewed with much admiration, a well formed and very fat cow, weighing 1500 lbs. offered for exhibition by Mr Moses H. Felton, of Barre.

There was no more difficulty than in the celebrated choice of Hobson, in selecting the Milch Cow which should be distinguished by a premium, as but one was offered with the requisite certificate of merit. It is to be regretted that our farmers will not take the trouble to prepare themselves for competition in this most important department of the show. And it may be observed that the attention and labor of ascertaining the qualities of their cows as to milk, will bring its own reward in the improvement of their own stock, in addition to the good resulting to the individuals and to the public at these exhibitions. In many farm yards in the county, cows might be discovered which give milk that will make little or no butter, while the cows are bought at as high prices and kept with the same expense as the most profitable animal.

Our Commonwealth did itself honor in the exhibition of six milch cows of fine figure and in excellent flesh, from the State Lunatic Hospital. While the literature of the day and common observation prove that hunger, voluntary as well as involuntary, will not only break down stone walls, but commit many other excesses of word and deed, the success of this noble institution demonstrates that liberal feeding and every provision for contentment and satisfaction have wondrous power to give quietness and steadiness of mind. And the rotund forms and placid tempers of these stately animals show, that though they confine themselves to vegetable diet, they are no Grahamites in grazing, and though they "wax fat" like Jeshurun of old, they have no disposition to kick.

Respectfully submitted by order of the committee.
S. SALSBURY, Chairman.

The committee on working oxen have very much to regret that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the precise time when the drawing should take place—they stood some time at their posts anxious for the trial of strength and docility of that noble animal, the ox, and with patience waiting the tenderness of his driver, when they were informed "the time had not come," and they like some other tribes were soon dispersed. On their return they were at once struck by the appearance of a wondrous concourse of people:

"And saw every Yankee full of mettle
Swarm forth like bees at sound of kettle
Not Rome, when Tarquin rap'd Lucretia
Saw wilder mustering of militia"

The committee without further preface, would ask leave to report their award of the society's premiums as follows, namely:

To Leonard Wheelock of Grafton, for the best pair of working oxen, the first premium of \$12.00
To Isaac Hathaway of Sutton, the 2d premium of \$10.00
To John Newton of Milbury, the 3d premium of \$8.00
To Stephen Marsh, Jr., of Sutton, 4th premium of \$5.00

The committee regret their inability to bestow premiums to other individuals who offered and tried beautiful oxen—they were cattle that will do honor to any farm, town, or county. But while speaking in high commendation of the oxen, they hope to give no offence to their owners, if in the language of the Orator of the day, they say that "whipping is a gratuity," and if it is "received in humility," it is oftentimes misplaced.

A pair of oxen presented for exhibition by Henry Putnam acquitted themselves handsomely, as also did a fine pair which are under the care of Dr Woodward of the State Lunatic Hospital. The committee were much gratified with the appearance of a team of five yokes of young cattle belonging to Reuben Wheelock of Sutton—they were well matched for size and color, and under perfect command, and they recommend to him a gratuity of ten dollars.

The chairman, on his own responsibility, will say that the committee were able to decide all questions of right without appealing to the chair.

All which is humbly submitted.

THOMAS W. WARD, *Chairman.*

(From the Farmer Cabinet.)

SUBDIVIDING A FARM PROPERLY, &c.

It a matter of no small importance, and it requires much skill and judgment to lay off a farm properly into fields and inclosures so as to realize the greatest possible advantage by it, in regard to convenient access, equal size of inclosures, and convenience in watering of stock. The saving of fencing is also a matter of considerable consequence, both as it regards the expense in the first instance, as well as that occasioned by subsequent repairs.

Fields for cultivation should be rectangular, and the nearer they approach to a square, the less fence they require. The inclosures intended for a regular rotation of crops should be as near the same size as practicable, and the number of acres in each field should be accurately ascertained, and a register kept of it. The importance of having the fields to contain each a known number of acres, is

of much consequence in manuring, liming, plastering, and in sowing grain and grass seeds, and also in determining the amount of produce per acre, as well as enabling a farmer to judge correctly of the amount of labor bestowed on a given space of ground. All of these matters are too often *guessed* at, and sometimes the guessing is so coarse as to lead both the proprietor and his friends into great errors of judgment. Fields being of equal dimensions, require the same amount of labor each year, in tilling them, produce as near as human means can effect it, the same amount of products, and give the ability to distribute the manure with an equal hand over the whole farm.

Although many farms are beautifully laid off into fields so as to attain the objects above stated in an admirable manner; yet there are many others, so cut up as not to indicate much intelligent design in its accomplishment, either in respect to convenience, or the due apportionment of the respective inclosures. Where this is the case a system should at once be adopted, the tendency of which would be in a few years to regulate and correct it. There is something so incongruous in one year cultivating a large field and the next a small one, that it cannot be duly appreciated, except by one who has made trial of it; for one season your force is not adequate to your work, and the next it is superior to it. It is continual up and down hill work, and the larger fields suffer for want of an adequate supply of manure, and sometimes from insalubrious culture.

Thorough culture always ranks first in agriculture; *manure* next, and then follows good crops and prosperity, which maketh the heart of the farmer glad, and stimulates him to renewed exertions in promoting the fertility of the soil, and by that means increasing the sum total of animal existence and enjoyment.

When fields are elevated above neighbors' grounds, heavy rains carry the finest, richest particles of the soil on to them, but this kind of trespass has not often been found to destroy good neighborhood; if it should unfortunately do so, a small gutter made near the line fence or a few stones judiciously arranged under, near, or against it, will generally correct the evil, and no doubt promote the interest of the more elevated farmer, by keeping within his own enclosures the food which his own crops may be the more luxuriant for partaking of. Those who have had the benefits of the washings of their neighbors' fields, can form some estimate of its importance, for

"What is one friend's loss is another's gain."

AGRICOLA.

For the New England Farmer.

WASH NOT TO BE USED FOR PEAR TREES.

In conversation, a few days since, with one of the most intelligent farmers in the Commonwealth, in speaking of the use of potash and water as a wash for apple trees, he cautioned me against the using that wash for *pear trees*;—for the want of this information, I have lost within the last few years, several valuable pear trees, and was not aware till now of the cause. Hoping that others may profit by the above hint, I have communicated it for your paper.

One word on the use of the grafting composition (composed of wax, rosin and tallow,) instead of

clay. Three years since I had several apple trees grafted, using the composition; the grafts did well for one season, since which almost every stock has died, at least that portion which came in contact with the composition—neither is mine a solitary instance; I have known whole orchards injured or put back a year or two by the use of the above composition. X.

GRASS AND GRASS SEED.

A farmer never thrives unless he raises abundant crops of grass; for grass and hay feed stock, and stock makes manure, and with plenty of manure, grain and every other agricultural product is easily brought into existence, but without manure, which is the food of all plants, farming would soon come to a full stop; as well might we expect a mill to grind without water, or a watch to keep time without a mainspring, as for grass and grain to grow and thrive without being furnished with food. I have never yet known a prime good farmer that did not pay especial attention to raising the greatest possible quantity of grass, and I have never known one that did so, but what was more than amply remunerated for his expense and trouble. It is painful to see within twenty miles of Philadelphia, Indian or wood grass still maintaining its original position in some fields and meadows, when lime that can be so easily procured would soon destroy it and supply its place with something alike creditable and profitable to the cultivator of the soil. Grass seed should always be sowed evenly and in quantities to coat the surface with a sufficient number of plants to exclude weeds; there should be no room left for *unbidden guests* to seat themselves. Red clover, which should always be one of the grasses sown, on account of its large product, tap-root, and the fine condition in which it leaves the soil, weighs from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel, and a bushel will sow from six to eight acres. The seed of timothy being small, one peck to the acre is sufficient. Orchard grass seed being clumpy and light, should be applied at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre, and herds grass or red top as it is sometimes called, one bushel to the acre. There should always be at least two, if not three of these kinds of seed sown together to insure a good crop, so that if one partially fails, the others may furnish a supply of plants. The loss or failure of a crop of grass is too serious an affair to run any risk about that can possibly be avoided; therefore sow plenty of different kinds on the same ground, and if you don't raise your own seed, be careful of whom you buy, lest you get an impure or damaged article, for

Cheap seed is always dearest in the end.

AGRICOLA.

N. B. Orchard grass is said to have stood the late severe drought the best, and timothy to have suffered the most by it of any of the artificial grasses; but it is perhaps yet too early to form a decisive opinion on this subject.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—The time is at hand when those who are desirous of transplanting ornamental trees should be up and doing. We rejoice that the public taste in relation to this matter has undergone a great improvement within a few years, and that shady forest trees are now considered a useful and ornamental addition to a beautiful vil-

lage. We copy the following hints in relation to transplanting trees from one of our exchange papers:

"Be careful not to transplant before the leaves have fallen—as soon after as you please.

The trees should be taken from open ground. If taken from the dense forest, they will not bear the exposure.

Select trees of second growth; they have better tops and better roots than the first. Transplant the tree entire. The leaves are the lungs of the tree, and affect its growth as much as the roots. The frequent practice of lopping off the top is very bad.

Be sure and get all the roots. Remember the small fibres are what absorb nourishment for the tree. Strip off these, and the main body of the tree becomes only a contrivance to hold the tree up. Do not expose the roots to sun and air longer than absolutely necessary. Let them carry with them as much of the old soil as they can hold on to.

In setting out the trees, be careful to make the hole so large that the roots shall not be crowded; neither let them be crowded together, for then they will decay.

Throw upon the roots at first fine strong mould, never any manure; then throw on water, and shake the tree till the mud has filled up all the interstices between the roots. After the ground is somewhat dry, fill up the hole and tread down the earth. Never leave a tree so that water can stand over its roots."—*Worcester Spy*.

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

RECIPE FOR CURING PORK AND HAMS.—As soon as the pork becomes cool I cut and sort it taking great care to have the tubs perfectly sweet and clean. In cutting, I take out all the spare ribs, and make pickled pork of all the side between the ham and the shoulders; cutting it into pieces of suitable size for family use. I trim the hams and shoulders well. I cover the bottom of the tub with rock salt, and then put in a layer of pork, nicely packed, then cover this layer with salt, and so on, until the tub is filled. I use rock salt and very bountifully. In six or eight days make a pickle of salt and cold water, as strong as possible, and cover the pork previously salted with it. It will then keep for use for years if your choice.

In preparing the hams and shoulders, I weigh several, to come at the probable weight of the whole. They are packed with care, in suitable tubs. My process is to sprinkle some coarse salt at the bottom; then pack in the hams and shoulders finally, side by side, being careful not to put the back of one flat on the top of another. The spaces are filled up with chimes, blocks and jowls. To about every 300 weight of meat I take thirty pounds of rock salt, one pound of saltpetre, and fourteen lbs. brown sugar, or half a gallon of good molasses (generally the latter.) Take as much pure water as will cover the meat, put in a clean vessel, add the above articles, boil it, removing the scum as it rises, and when no more rises set it to cool, after which pour it on the meat until it is covered 3 or 4 inches.

If the hams are small, weighing from 12 to 15 pounds, let them remain in pickle five weeks—if from 15 to 25, six weeks—if from 25 to 45, seven weeks. When you remove them for the purpose of smoking, put them in clean cold water for two

or three hours. If there is too much salt or saltpetre adhering to the surface of the hams, the water will take it off. The smoke should be made of clean green hickory. A fire should be built only in dry weather. And when the meat has acquired a yellow tinge, not red or black, they are removed, and hung up in a dark place where they are not disturbed by flies or vermin.

DAVID COMFORT.

(For the New England Farmer.)

ROHAN POTATO.

Mr. JOSEPH BRECK,—

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request, I give you the result of my observation and experience in regard to the Rohan potato, which I have grown for three years. For the table I consider it only second rate, compared with the Chenango; in all other respects I think that it is destined to hold a very conspicuous rank, and consequently to be extensively cultivated.

I am not aware that for productiveness it has any competitor. In the year 1836 I had four potatoes sent me from France. The product from these the present year was nineteen bushels; the largest weighed a pound and a half; they were grown in a field with other varieties, and no extraordinary pains bestowed upon them, either in relation to the culture or the quantity or quality of the manure. Coarse stable manure was used, a fork full to each hill. The land was of middling good quality, a part of it quite dry, and the crops suffered severely from the long drought. They should be planted early, by the 1st of May; if not convenient to plant by that time, I should recommend burying them in a warm place to accelerate their sprouting, which was the course I pursued the present year; or if they could be put into a hot-bed and sprouted it would probably be a better way; they should, however, be planted out before the sprouts become so long as to be in danger of breaking off in removing them. I have not cut them for planting excepting the first year. In 1837 in consequence of illness I did not have an opportunity of giving them a fair trial, not being able to give my personal attention to them. They were planted in rows and dropped three or four inches apart in the row on the north side of a high fence without any manure excepting some ditch mud. The product was only a bushel and a half, and none of them grew very large. I think it would be better to cut the large ones especially till they become more plenty. I have no doubt I should have raised a number of bushels more had I adopted that method, notwithstanding, from the causes above mentioned, the last years produce was small.

It is said, and I believe with truth, that the large ones are never hollow, whereas the large potatoes of other varieties are.

They are harvested with great facility, one man dug 12 bushels in 4 1-2 hours; the proportion of small ones was less than one bushel in nine, and they would hardly have been considered *small* the present year for any other variety.

I will mention only one more good quality which entitles it to consideration, viz., its being very solid, more so, I think, than any other variety which attains so large a size that I am acquainted with.

Respectfully yours,

E. M. RICHARDS.

Dedham, Nov. 8, 1838.

REMARKS.—In addition to what Mr Richards has stated respecting the Rohan potato we would state our experience and lay before our readers the result of our own experiment this year. From the statements made by a number of individuals, who had a few pounds of us in the spring, we were in hopes to have given a more flattering account of this potato than we are enabled to do. The produce has not been so great as we expected; but in comparison with other varieties it has done well. The St Helena and other varieties planted, have not paid the expense of digging, and with the same cultivation which was bestowed upon the Rohan. We are of opinion that we did not get two bushels for one planted. We planted 59 lbs. of the Rohan potatoes in hills, four feet by three apart, and manured with good coarse manure. The potatoes were cut in small pieces of two or three eyes each and three pieces planted in a hill. No extra pains were taken with them. The produce was 790 lbs. Considering the complete failure of every other variety of potato on the place, we think the result upon the whole, a good one, although we fondly anticipated a crop of 40 or 50 bushels. We have had them cooked in a variety of ways; we cannot say they were very fine; as good, perhaps, as any other sort of our own raising this year; but then it should be known that we have not had even a St Helena or any other potato that was fit for the table, the produce of our farm, the present season. We believe it will prove a valuable potato for stock, but not for the table.

J. B.

GREAT GOOSEBERRIES.

We copy the following notices of great gooseberries from that amusing and instructive work, "The Doctor," volume fifth, or the last that has been published:

"Lancashire is the county in which the gooseberry has been the most cultivated; there is a gooseberry book annually printed at Manchester; and the Manchester newspapers in recording the death of a person, and saying that he bore a severe illness with Christian fortitude and resignation, and that he was much esteemed among the class of gooseberry growers. A harmless class they must needs be deemed; but, even in growing gooseberries emulation may be carried too far. The Royal Sovereign grown in 1794, by George Cook of Ashton, weighed 17 pennyweights 18 grains, and was thought a royal gooseberry at that day. But, the growth of gooseberries has kept pace with the march of intellect. In 1830 the largest gooseberry was shown at Stockport. It weighed 32 pennyweights, 13 grains, and was named the Teazer. The largest red one was the Roaring Lion, or 31 pennyweights, 13 grains, and was shown at Nantwich. They have been grown as large as pigeon's eggs. But the fruit is not improved by the forced culture that increases its size. The gooseberry growers, who show for the annual prizes offered, thin the fruit so as to have but two or three berries on a branch: even then the prizes are not always gained by fair dealing; they contrive to support a small cup of water under each of these, so that the fruit for some weeks rests in water that covers about a fourth part, a process they call sucking the gooseberry."

The food of plants is neither more nor less than the principle of which they themselves are composed.

THE GRAIN WORM.

We give it up. Desirous as we have been to believe, or rather to hope, that the grain worm ceased to injure the berry of the wheat as soon as it became hard, and that consequently, the idea of its eating after the grain was harvested was erroneous, facts have convinced us that the worm does not cease to feed on the kernel until its transformation or its death. Some of these facts and our experiments we shall mention here. We have before alluded to confining some worms with wheat in a glass vial. They were so confined a month, when the wheat was examined and some of the kernels had been plainly eaten, but most of the worms were dead. The vial with its contents was again put away for fifteen days, and then examined. The worms were dead, but that they feed to the last is evident from the kernels now lying before us, some of them nearly half devoured, while others have been but just commenced upon. Every kernel was selected singly and perfectly sound, for the experiment. The fact therefore is undeniable, that the worm does feed on the ripened berry. We have also since harvest selected ears of wheat in the field, containing the worm, and which bore evident traces of having the kernels fed upon since maturing; and ears taken from the mow, containing worms, have not unfrequently kernels exhibiting the same appearance. Some of these worms we enclosed in a vial of flour. After being in it a month, the contents were examined, and every one was found dead; a conclusive proof that they are different from the weevil or the common flour worm, with which some have confounded them.

We have this summer been making some observations on the fly that produces the worm, and its method of operating; but fortunately for us, our opportunities for noticing the fly were not as favorable as last year, as they were much fewer in number on the wheat. After much attention to the matter, we are inclined to the opinion that there are at least two varieties of the fly that infest wheat, both belonging to the genus *Cecidomyia* of Letercille, the *Tipula* of Linnaeus. This is not improbable, when it is recollected there are a great number of known species of this insect; upwards of thirty having been found in England alone. One of these species, a reddish or changeable green fly, we have detected depositing its young on wheat, and on some kinds of ripe berries, as the common blackberry. It is furnished with an ovipositor that folds under its belly; and is used for penetrating beneath the chaff of the wheat. The o'her would seem from description to be the *Cecidomyia palustris* of Wilson, its white halteres, and flesh-red abdomen with a retractile ovipositor, corresponding exactly with his delineation. This we think is the common insect, the parent of the worm most commonly found in wheat, barley or oats, (we have seen the fly in all) and which is so destructive at the present time. The appearance of the worms themselves would indicate a parentage not in all cases the same, and we have observed that part of them attach themselves to any object with which they come in contact, and if disturbed secure themselves from falling by a thread, like the worms found in clover heads sometimes, which indeed this kind of the worms very much resemble.

Some difference of opinion exists among observers, whether the product of the fly is oviparous or viviparous; whether an egg is deposited which produces the worm, or whether the worm, already

vivified in the body of the parent, is placed on the kernel. As examples of young produced in both these ways, we may refer to the Genus *Musca* of Linn. of which, one species, the *Musca vomitoria*, or green fly, deposits an egg, from which the maggot is produced, while the *Musca carnaria* deposits its living larvæ, (the young having been hatched in the body of the mother) on any place deemed suitable for their residence. In the first case the egg, after the escape of the larvæ, always remains; in the latter case none is ever seen. In repeated examinations with an excellent microscope, we have never been able to detect the least appearance of a covering from which the larvæ had escaped; and though ears of wheat have been examined on which the fly was caught in the act of depositing its egg or young, the product was always living, and though exceedingly minute, able to move and crawl. The legitimate inference, therefore, would seem to be, that the worm is viviparous, or deposited in the living state by the parent. The fact is of some importance in determining the best means of effecting their destruction, as lime water or the fumes of brimstone, while they would produce no effect on an egg, would be fatal to the young larvæ; and it was regretted that the question could be determined no more satisfactorily.

Some observers of the habits of the wheat or grain worm, have contended that the young larvæ did not penetrate the kernel of the grain, but produced the injury by pressure of the grain, and an abstraction of the juices necessary to bring it to perfection. The latter is the case, but the abstraction is clearly made by the perforation of the kernels. In examining infested ears of wheat, after carefully removing the coverings of the berry, a small whitish spot may be seen on the grain. Submitting this to the microscope, it will be seen that the whitish mass is the small particles of exuvie thrown out around the insect, in the centre of which a small opening may be discovered most generally occupied by the head of the larvæ, which is thus occupied in feeding on the milk of the berry, and deriving his subsistence at the expense of the grain. Those who have examined green peas, when the pod and pea was occupied by the larvæ of the pea bug, can have a good idea of the appearance of a wheat kernel in the earliest stages of the attack of the wheat worm. That the worm does from the first penetrate the berry, and feed on its vital juices cannot admit of a doubt.

The propriety of threshing wheat as soon as harvested, when infested by the worm, is obvious; since, as after the berry becomes hard, the worm is at large in the chaff, and threshing and cleaning frees the wheat or other grain from their presence and their rapacity. Personal observation and inquiry in almost every county of the Western District of this state since the past harvest, has shown us that the worm has spread over the whole of it with the exception of a small part of the southern tier of counties. There we were assured the worm had not yet been seen, and the same exemption is enjoyed in the northern counties of Pennsylvania; while the great wheat growing counties of that state, to the south, have this year been greatly infested. That the grain worm is destined to overrun the country seems clear; how seriously, or for how long a time its presence is to be felt, time alone can determine.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Thinking.—Those who don't think correctly will not be likely to act well.

SOILING CATTLE.

The above is the term applied to the system of feeding animals with green feed during the summer; the animals being kept in stable, and the food cut and fed to them there, instead of allowing them to gather it for themselves, in the field. Von Thaer, the great Prussian agriculturist, in relating the experience of Baron Bulow on this subject, lays down the following as incontrovertible facts:

1. A spot of ground, which when pastured would yield only sufficient food for one head, will abundantly maintain four when left in the stable.
2. Soiling affords at least double the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle; for the best summer manure is produced in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper periods of its fermentation; whereas when dropped on the pasture or meadow, and exposed to the action of the air and sun, its power is much wasted.
3. Cows that are accustomed to soiling, will yield much more milk, when kept in this manner, and fattening cattle will increase much faster in weight.
4. They are less subject to accidents and diseases.—They are protected from the flies that torment them in the fields during the warm weather, and they do not suffer from the heat of summer.

Experiments in this country have been made which in the main establish the above positions of Von Thaer. The only serious objection that we have heard, is the labor required during the summer season, when work is in great request in the field and difficult to be procured at any price. Men can however, be hired for this labor if necessary, as well as for any other; and the policy of doing so rests on the mere question of profit and loss. If as Sinclair states, 33 head of cattle were soiled or 17 1-2 acres from the 20th of May to the first of October, when the same cattle would have required at least 50 acres in pasture, it is clear that the use of the 33 acres saved by soiling, at the lowest rates would have paid for far more extra labor than would have been required independent of the superior advantages of the system. One man would have taken care of the 33 head of cattle without difficulty; and the extra crops that might be grown on the 33 acres saved by the process, must be inferior indeed, not to compensate the labor of half a dozen men for five months. The experience of the Hon Josiah Quincy fully establishes these facts and inferences in regard to the benefit of soiling.

During the past years, as appears from a paper in the N. E. Farmer, Mr Holt, a gentleman of East Haddam in Connecticut, sensible of the advantages of the soiling system, but experiencing some difficulty in finding a proper succession of food, especially the latter part of the season, followed the example of a farmer near New London in sowing corn broad cast to be cut when wanted. The following he has given as the result of his experiment.

On the 15th of June, 1836, about 16 square rods of ground, which had been well manured, and well ploughed, were sown broad cast with horse tooth (ground seed or southern corn) at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre. The seed was then lightly ploughed in with a small horse plough, after which the ground was rolled and harrowed. On the 10th of August following he began to cut upon the green crop of corn stalks, on the above described ground. The stalks which grew from the 16 rods of ground, afforded forage for a horse from the 19th of August to the 8th of October,

and also the principal part of the food of a cow from the 5th of September to the 8th of October; making 50 days keeping for the horse and 33 for the cow. On the 5th of September when this corn was 5 to 8 feet high, but had not eared or tasselled out, the produce of one square rod was cut up, and while green, it weighed 375 lbs. This was at the rate of 30 tons to the acre. This 375 lbs. was dried, and on the 27th of October weighed 86 1-4 lbs. which is at the rate of 13,200 lbs., or about 7 tons to the acre. The advantages of sowing the horse tooth corn, instead of some of the smaller sorts, are, the horse tooth being a taller kind, makes a much greater amount of fodder. An acre of corn sown this way on good ground, would probably afford green forage for 30 cows a month, or for 8 horses for the same length of time.

Such is the substance of Mr Holt's paper, and it seems to point out a mode in which Cobbett's project of keeping a cow, to an acre the year round, can be realised. Perhaps there is no food more grateful or healthful to the ox, or the horse, than that of the leaves or stalks of corn, when secured at the proper time, and in a careful manner. The quantity of nutritive matter the stalks contain, even under the present injudicious mode of treating it, is very great, and if cut and steamed as it should be, would add most materially to the means of feeding; and every one who has travelled at the south knows the avidity with which the northern as well as the southern horse feeds on corn leaf fodder. We would add here, that in our opinion, much of the relief, not to say cure, experienced by horses on the north subject to the heaves, when taken to the south arises from substituting the clean grateful corn leaf as food, in the room of the too frequently mouldy, and always dusty hay of the north. In a season of drouth like the past, an acre of two of corn like Mr Holt's sown broad cast, and of good growth, would have been a most material aid in supplying the many half starved cattle and horses that were to be seen even in our fertile Western New York with the most nourishing food; and if not wanted for that purpose in the summer, being cut and dried, would make a supply of inter food far greater and more valuable than could be obtained in a dry state in any other way.

The system of soiling, it is evident, requires rich lands to grow the food; and it is clear, there is no method so well calculated as this to keep lands rich. We think it might be made a most profitable part of our mode of farming on our rich rain growing farms, by enabling us to keep great quantities of stock than we are now able to do; thus securing at once, greater sources of comfort and profit, and the most effectual means of retaining the fertility of our soil.—*Genesee Farmer.*

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

THE STRAWBERRY AND GRAPE.

It is a matter of importance to farmers who attend market regularly with butter, poultry, and other productions of their farms, to turn their attention more than most of them do, to raising fruit of the most valuable kinds for sale in the market, as well as for home consumption. Attention to fruit trees, enriches an agreeable pastime to the younger members of the family, and produces *home attachments* which are important to be inculcated in youth of both sexes, and at the same time may become a source of considerable profit to an industrious, intelligent family. A good strawberry bed occupies

but little room, and requires but little time to keep it in good and productive order, which the pleasure derived from so agreeable and wholesome a fruit would repay four fold—but if it should be extended a little beyond the wants of the family circle, and their friends, would become a source of considerable income. I have seen a strawberry bed, not half the size of a common kitchen garden, which produced to its worthy owner more than five hundred dollars a year clear profit; a sum much greater than is realized on an average from more than half the farms in Pennsylvania, of 100 acres and better.

The grape is also a fruit much sought after in our markets, occupies but little room, requires but little labor, and meets with a ready sale at good prices, and furnishes an agreeable, cooling, refreshing relish in a family. The more delicate kinds of foreign grapes are too uncertain to justify their cultivation in our climate unless under peculiar circumstances; but the Isabella and Catawba, and the Elsenborough are all hardy, native grapes, and can be raised with certainty of success in any part of the country.

There are other valuable kinds of grapes that stand our climate and do well, but those named are readily procured, are well known, and the fruit much esteemed. A gardener near the city, who has been referred to in the last number of the Cabinet as eminently successful in the prosecution of his profession, informed me that a few years since, a friend gave him a few of the Isabella vines, which he planted on an arbor near his dwelling, and that last season after giving away several hundred weight to his friends and customers, and amply supplying his family circle, he sold six hundred and sixty pounds at ten cents per pound, producing \$66.

A worthy gentleman residing at Camden, New Jersey, causes to be sent to the Philadelphia market several thousand weight annually, of the Isabella and Catawba grapes which are sold at from 10 to 12 cents per pound. The Elsenborough grape is small, but it is perhaps the best native grape we have; vast quantities of them are raised by the gardeners and private citizens of the ancient and honorable city of Burlington, and the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society annually display quantities of the finest specimens of this most delicious and valuable native fruit.

I bring into view the strawberry and grape only, each of which is raised with less expense and trouble than the potato, and is much more profitable to the producer; but there are many other descriptions of fruit equally worthy the attention of the attention of farmers and perhaps equally profitable; the raising of which is shamefully neglected, but which is sincerely hoped will soon claim the attention of all worthy cultivators of the soil, for the profit to be derived from it, for the purpose of cultivating habits of industry and *home pleasures* as well as the public good.

"They shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them."
WEST.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

The town of Wethersfield (Conn.) has long been famous for the large quantities of onions which are annually raised and exported to the West Indies and the southern states. It has been superstitiously supposed there is something in the soil of Wethersfield peculiarly adapted to the culture of onions;

and this whim has no doubt discouraged many from attempting the cultivation of this valuable root, in other sections of the country, equally favorable to its growth. It is true the soil of Wethersfield is a rich gravelly and sandy loam, well adapted to horticultural purposes; but the success of its inhabitants in the culture of onions, is attributable in a much greater degree, to a particular virtue in the fingers of its females, than any peculiar properties in its soil.

The business of raising onions in Wethersfield, is reduced to a perfect system. The following is the method of cultivation. Early in the spring the land is manured by ploughing in fine manure from the stable or barn-yard, in the proportion of about ten loads to the acre. That of neat cattle is preferred, as that of horses is considered of too heating a nature. After the manure is ploughed in, the land is well harrowed and laid out into beds five feet wide. The beds are laid out by turning a furrow towards them each way. This raises the beds above the aisles and gives an opportunity for the water to run off should there be occasion for it. They are then raked with an iron-tooth, or common Jay-rake, and the aisles suffered to remain as left by the plough. Thus prepared, the beds are ready to receive the seeds.

As early as the season will admit, the seed is sown in the following manner. A rake, with teeth a foot apart, is drawn crosswise of the beds, for the purpose of making drills for the reception of the seed. The seed is then sowed in the drill, with the thumb and fingers, and covered with the hand. From ten to twelve pounds of seed is put upon an acre. After the plants come up they are kept free of weeds, which generally require four weedings. A hoe of a suitable width to pass between the rows, is used in weeding, which saves much labor. When ripe they are pulled and the tops cut off with a knife. A sufficient length of top is left to tie them to the straw in roping. They are then roped, or bunched in ropes or bunches of 3 1-2 pounds, as required by the law of the state. An ordinary crop is from 6000 to 8000 ropes to the acre. The quantity annually raised in the town, is estimated from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 ropes, which are sold at an average price of \$2 a hundred, amounting to from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Most of the labor in raising onions in Wethersfield, is performed by females. The cultivation of an acre requires from fifty to sixty days' labor of a female, whose wages, including board, is about fortytwo cents a day. Though many of the young ladies of Wethersfield spend a portion of their time in onion gardens; yet in personal beauty, education and politeness, they are not excelled by females of far less industrious habits.—*Connecticut paper.*

TOP DRESSING.—Nature always manures the soil by the top dressings, the rains carrying down the decomposed solution to the roots of plants; can man do better than to imitate and assist in her operations for his benefit?—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Family conversation.—Sensible, judicious conversation in the family circle, exercises an important and salutary influence in forming the minds, and regulating the opinions of children and young people, and should be resorted to as the most efficient means of regulating their future movements in life.—*Id.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND PREMIUMS.

No. V.

We have spoken of the conditions, which in our opinion, should be prescribed in regard to a dairy or a sheep farm. Another class of farms embraces particularly the raising of stock. In some parts of the state, cold and mountainous and wholly inaccessible to the plough, this or the raising of wool are the only objects to which the farmer, with any hope of advantage can direct his attention. The towns of Mount Washington at the south western extremity of the state, and of Florida, Clarksburg, Monroe and others at the north-western part, are of this description, and others differently situated would come under the same description. Perhaps it is seldom to be expected that farmers placed in these inhospitable locations would become competitors for the premiums of the societies, yet they should have the opportunity, if they desired to avail themselves of it; and farmers placed in more favorable situations, who by pursuing the same system of husbandry succeeded in obtaining them, by giving a full and detailed account of their success and improvements, would confer the highest advantage upon those mountain stock raisers by showing them, where the best stock is raised, and how it may be obtained and improved, and thus enabling them to make the best use of the restricted means afforded by their situation.

It has been questioned by many persons, whether Massachusetts can ever be with advantage, or to any extent, a stock-raising state. Compared with the Western States, whose boundless prairies give them an unlimited range of pasturage, and compared with those parts of the country, where the ground is not locked up for any length of time by an inexorable frost, nor wrapped up for four and five months in an unbroken covering of snow, her advantages seem very limited indeed. Yet in spite of all these hardships and restrictions Massachusetts may raise twenty, we are almost ready to say fifty times as much live stock, we speak of neat cattle particularly, to advantage; and, at such prices as the farmers have had to pay the present season, to a great profit. An increase of the supply would of course reduce the price; but by putting into requisition all the means of sustaining stock, which our farmers afford, and many of which are neglected, and by extending our means by the cultivation of vegetable crops, the increased amount of stock raised without a proportionate increase of expense would afford the farmer a bountiful return.

It must at the same time be remembered that little attention has been paid among us to the improvement of our breeds by judicious selection and crossing; and that the introduction or rearing, or improvement of a race adapted to our particular means and situation, would prove a great benefit to the agricultural community.

We should deem a stock-raising farm an object worthy of a specific premium of the Massachusetts Society or of other societies in the state. It is not easy to state with great precision the conditions on which such a premium should be granted or claimed, but the claimant should be required to produce the evidence of judicious and sufficiently long continued attempts at improvement and their successful results. The number of animals should be prescribed; their sex and age; whether bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers or calves; the objects attempted to be accomplished, whether it be the raising of an improved stock for labor, beef, or milk; the history of the animals from whom the stock is derived; the mode of raising the

calves; the time when the heifers come in; and the best time for the purpose ascertained by observation and experience, as far as it can be determined; the time and mode of breaking and training animals to the yoke; the time of coming to maturity for beef; the mode of feeding, if fed in the stall; the average cost of raising an animal, giving fully the quantity of hay consumed in any given time by an animal, and the kind and age of the animal; the number of acres required for the pasturage of an animal; and the value of hay and of land used for pasturage; and the comparative value of the breed or kind of animals thus raised in reference to other known breeds. In the same class of premiums might be included likewise the stall-feeding of cattle for beef; the kind of animal; the age; the mode of feeding; the live weight when put up; the gain per week, or month; the feed consumed or required per day or week; the mode of its preparation; experiments upon cooked or uncooked food; upon grain, or meal, or esculent vegetables; the value of an animal when put up to be fattened; his value when fattened; and in fine a full and detailed history of the whole matter of breeding, raising, and fattening stock.

Another important subject of premium should be a tillage farm. This should embrace the whole subject of cultivation; the nature of the soils; the manures used and how applied; the crops raised; the mode of ploughing; the plough used; a comparison of fall and spring ploughing; the time and manner of planting; quantity and preparation of seed; the after-cultivation; the harvesting; the mode of saving and using the stover, stalks, or straw; the getting out of the grain and its preparation for market; the whole cost of the crop, and its marketable value.

Let another subject of premium be that of mixed husbandry, whether on a large or small scale. This is the kind of farming on which premiums are now offered; and the conditions prescribed by the society are already so full and pertinent that it might be difficult to improve the form of them.

Another class of premiums might include particularly market farms; or farms cultivated so near to a quick market that the produce is at once disposed of in the form of milk, or vegetables, or fruits. These farms are numerous and highly productive; and it would be interesting and useful to the agricultural community to know their management and modes of cultivation, especially in the forwarding of vegetables and the cultivation of the finer kinds of fruits. It might be difficult to obtain this information, as few perhaps, would be found willing to go into a full detail of their farming. To obviate this objection, however, it should not perhaps be required of them to give an account of their actual sales and expenditures; but only of the amounts produced; and the yield per acre; with the modes of manuring and culture.

We have gone thus fully into this subject of premiums certainly not with any view of dictating to the gentlemen to whom it properly belongs to bestow these funds; and whose honest and earnest desire to render them most useful and effectual, we properly appreciate; but in the hope that our suggestions, if they avail to no other ends, may at least lead to the inquiry, whether the modes of their present appropriation are the most eligible, or others may be discovered of greater efficiency and utility.

As there are few things which attract more attention or are read with more interest by the agricultural community than a full and detailed account of an enterprising and intelligent farmer's own personal experience and operations, so there is no farm in which valuable information can be communicated so intelligibly, or more usefully. Every encouragement should be given the farmers to come forward with these details. Small experiments, tried by common farmers and within the means of

the most humble, may be equally decisive in respect to many important matters as experiments on the most extended scale; and, as we have often had occasion to remark, experiments, which fail, may as often be useful in determining what can or cannot be done as experiments which succeed. What is mainly important at the trial, the operation, and the results, patiently, exactly, fully, and intelligibly observed and recorded. H. C.

THE WEATHER.

Since the first part of October more rain has fallen than is perhaps remembered by any one, in the same length of time. On the night of the first of November we had a light snow, which fell to the depth of two inches; but soon disappeared. On Sunday the 12th inst. a N. snow storm commenced in the afternoon; and in many parts of the country eight inches, in some places a foot of snow fell; and from present appearances is destined for aught we can see, to remain until next spring stretch its gentle wand over the land and commands it to retire. On Saturday evening the 24th inst. the wind blew strongly from the North West; and brought with it a terrific blast. In several places at the city the mercury in Fahrenheit stood at 3° on Sunday morning; and on the Monday it fell to zero. We should not be surprised, if the Green Mountains it took it into its head to sink lower than this. This is a hard pinch for so early in the season; and what is to become of us if the gripe is soon relaxed, it is not easy to predict, unless it be to still with the flies, until we are resuscitated when the dog-days come on. That would be, however, rather a long nap; and there is not the same certainty our waking up when they do. But then how much should save and avoid by such a suspension; cold finger-frosts, and feet of ice; the terrible operation getting out of bed when the mercury is at zero; all public and private quarrels and contentions; the fifteen gal jug war, the congressional squabbles and excitements, the partisan battles in and out of Government; all the logical disputes and fisticuffs; all the pain of think and all the plague of writing; the printer's devil, the imp of a thousand terrors, would not even appear to in our dreams; we should escape too the din and clamor of Mormon wars, and Canadian wars, and Texas revolutions, and Abolition riots, and fierce elections. To also think of the ecstasy of the return—to hear the noise of by-gone days and to find piles and piles of fresh intelligence, fresh at least to us, at which we might sit day after day, before and after breakfast, with no feet the stock falling until, in this; Esquimaux climate, must go into winter quarters again, and with only peril of a surflet. This too without any "detriment to the republic;" for humbling as the reflection may be our self-esteem, no man is of so much importance that the world will go on just as well without as him. The tides will still ebb and flow; the moons will wax and wane; the earth roll round in its diurnal and annual circles; and the glorious and mighty orb of day will daily his brightening and vivifying face, unruined by terrestrial changes or commotions, and looking down upon busy, bustling, anxious, converted men, proudly tread the earth and presumptuously and haughtily tread the earth and presumptuously and haughtily as they lord it over each other, as mere notes fluttering and tossing in his own glorious and quenchless beam.

H. C.

TRUE PLEASURE.—The pleasure resulting from having done something useful, is without alloy. Who has observed with satisfaction, the cheerful, pleasant countenances of children, beaming with delight after having executed some little duty, or work of utility.

RIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 750 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2800 Sheep, and 1150 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$7 50 a \$7 75. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess, \$6 50 a \$6 75. No. 1, \$5 75 a \$6 00.

Stores—Two Year Old, \$16 a \$27. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$35.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$1 02, \$1 88, \$2 12, \$2 33, \$2 42, \$2 02, \$2 88, and \$3 25.

Swine.—“Dull” and prices have declined. Nearly all the lots to peddle were sold at 5 for cows and 6 for barrows. One lot small shorts at 5 1-2 and 6 1-2. At retail 6 1-2.

Error.—In our last week's report, first quality of Beef Cattle should have been reported as high as they are this week.

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 November 25.

NOVEMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	30	34	32 E.
Tuesday,	20	22	44	36 S. E.
Wednesday,	21	28	34	32 E.
Thursday,	22	36	46	34 S. E.
Friday,	23	29	40	32 N. E.
Saturday,	24	22	20	10 N.
Sunday,	25	6	12	18 N.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 100 to 200 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Hovartisee. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, luteary, and two bed rooms, well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

ROHAN POTATOES.

Orders will be received for Rohan Potatoes by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. or communication may be directed to JOHN A. THOMPSON, Catskill, N. Y. who has them for sale.

Boston, Nov. 7, 1838.

PREMIUMS FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, give notice, that they will award their premiums, for Butter and Cheese, to be exhibited in December next, at the Central Hall, over the Quincy Market, in Boston, which has been kindly granted to them, for that purpose, by Mr H. R. KENDALL. The premiums are as follows, viz:

For the best lot, in tubs, pats, or firkins, not less than 300 pounds, \$100 00
 For the next best, not less than 300 pounds, 50 00
 For the best, less than 300 pounds, and not less than 100 pounds, 30 00
 For the best lot of Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 pounds, 50 00
 For the best lot of Cheese less than one year old and not less in quantity than 300 pounds, 30 00

The claimant on the several premiums on Butter, must state in writing, the following particulars, viz:—the number of cows kept on his farm; his mode of keeping; the treatment of the milk and cream before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the measures adopted to express the butter milk; the quantity and sort of salt employed, whether saltpetre, or any other substances have been used in the process; the best time for churning and keeping Butter in hot weather, and the best mode of preserving it, in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels.

The claimants for the several premiums on Cheese, must state the mode of making the same, and the following particulars, viz:—the number of cows kept; whether the cheese is made from the proceeds of one, two, or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and sort of salt used; the quantity of rennet; the mode of pressing, and the treatment of the Cheese afterwards.

Farmers in the several States are invited to compete for these premiums, at the exhibition in December. Claims for the premiums must be made in writing, addressed to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. Boston, post paid, on or before the 1st of December next; and the parcels deposited not less than the 4th, at the place above designated, on which day, at 10 o'clock, before noon, the committee will proceed to examine the lots offered for premium, and none will be admitted after that hour.

The premiums will be awarded at the same place on Wednesday the 5th.

Each lot must be numbered but not marked, and any public or known mark, must be completely concealed, nor must the competitors be present; in default of either of these requisitions, the claimant will not be entitled to premium.

It is particularly recommended to the competitors, that the Butter be put up in the nicest manner.

There will be a public auction after the examination by the Committee, and those who desire to sell, will have an opportunity without any charge for auctioneer's fees, but the government duty must be paid by the owners of the butter and cheese. After the premium has been awarded, all the articles submitted must be taken care of by their respective owners, the Committee having no further control or responsibility in regard to them. The Committee will be at liberty to withhold from the auction sale, any parcels either of butter or cheese, which they may have reason to suppose, from the ordinary quality of the same, or other circumstances, may have been sent merely for sale.

DUP'CH BULBS.

Just received from Rotterdam, our annual supply of splendid Dutch Bulbs, consisting of Double Red, Yellow, Blue and White Hyacinths, Single " " " " " "

Single and Double Tulips, Crown Imperials, Double and Single, of sorts, English, Spanish and Persian Iris, Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Fritillarias, Crocus, of sorts.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 16, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds; 100 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season; 500 Quince Trees; 3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hanburg, Sweet-water, Pond's Seedling; 30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots; 5000 Wilmot's Early Ribnubarb or Pic Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND, Cambridge-port, Mass.

Nov. 1.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

COLLECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEAN, mottled,	"	17 00	17 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	28	34
BREWERS (American)	" "	7	9
CHEESE, new milk,	"	"	"
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
southern, geese,	"	47	57
FLAX (American)	"	3 50	3 62
FISH, Cod,	quintal	6 75	8 67
FLOUR, Tennessee, crush,	barrel	8 50	8 82
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 37	8 50
Baltimore wharf,	"	6 50	6 60
Alexandria,	"	5 00	5 00
Rye,	"	4 00	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	bushel	93	1 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	95	96
southern flat, yellow,	"	94	95
white,	"	112	115
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	1 05
Barley,	"	57	58
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	15 00	20 50
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	13 00	16 00
Eastern srewed,	"	30	33
HONEY COMB, Northern,	" "	17	18
Southern,	"	15	16
2d quality,	"	13	13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	12
southern, 1st sort,	"	27	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
do. country do,	"	25	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	"	"
do. dry hides,	"	22	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	18	20
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	barrel	11 87	12 00
MACEREL, No. 1,	" "	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	barrel	26 00	27 00
POBK, extra clear,	"	24 00	25 00
clear,	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	5 63	5 70
Red Top, southern,	"	2 00	2 00
northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 50	1 87
Flax,	"	"	"
Red Clover, northern,	" "	"	"
Southern Clover,	"	6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	6
No. 2,	"	13	14
TALLOW, 1st sort,	" "	3 00	3 50
TRAZLES, Irish sort,	barrel	55	60
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pr M	50	56
American, full blood, washed,	"	43	48
do. 3-4ths do,	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do,	"	35	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	47	50
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	40	45
No. 2,	"	40	45
No. 3,	"	40	33

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	" "	16	17
southern and western,	"	14	15
POBK, white hogs,	"	10	11
POLTRY, per lb.,	"	10	14
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	23
lump,	"	22	27
EGGS,	dozen	25	27
Dutch, new,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel	2 00	2 25

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting houses and academy in Westford.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties.

Also 5,000 superior Backhorn Plants for hedges. Salem Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AND HAPPY DISCOVERY.

As the season of Thanksgiving and pumpkin-pies is approaching, as well as that season when the icy hand of winter with merciless grasp seizes upon the scanty pittance of the poor, a slight sketch illustrative of the best mode of making even an ordinary breakfast a luxurious repast, will not be out of time; and if any are disposed to be captious, let them by way of experiment make a trial, and if it does not result to their satisfaction we will bear the blame.

It was late on one of those bitter cold nights which are not unfrequently felt in our climate in the dead of winter, when the full moon looks down upon the crusted snow, sparkling and creaking as the sleighs glide along,—that one of our most benevolent and wealthy citizens was aroused from his slumbers by a rap at his door. Without disturbing the family, the door was opened, and he listened to the tale of a half starved foreigner, whose wants were not all his own, for the partner of his joys and sorrows as well as their offspring, for whom he had found some poor shelter, were waiting his return.

Morning came, and the industrious servant girl was up betimes to spread the ample breakfast board. Priding herself in the success of her baking the previous day, as well as congratulating herself on the ease with which she should live for the several succeeding ones her batch would last, she opened the closet,—but what was her surprise when not a drop cake could be found! In vain every place was searched,—nor could the surprise of her mistress and the searching of the family make any discovery. Robbers had been there,—but yet not a door was found unbolting, or a window raised!

Fortunately, however, a brown loaf was found in the oven—and the smoking cone rose like the peak of Teneriffe from the centre of the table when the family gathered around it. It was, however, by the robbing idea rendered quite as impalpable to most of those who surrounded it as the peak itself; while the good man who had been rather silent, never seemed to eat with a better relish.

Well, wife, I have not made a better meal these three months—I hardly knew before the goodness of a brown loaf—it seems to me the travellers on whom I bestowed your drop cakes at midnight, have heaved this loaf with a blessing.

The mystery of the lost bread was now explained, and the loaf was at once found by all around the board to possess a peculiar richness.

The discovery thus made has doubtless been practiced to a greater or less extent by the discoverer, ever since. As he has not sought a patent for his discovery, no one need fear encroaching upon his right, who is desirous of knowing the flavor of the leaven of benevolence; having the free privilege of making a trial forthwith. This leaven works admirably in the winter months.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

"THE BIGGER THE FOOT THE BETTER THE LUCK."—I have seen men, mercy, by noise and fluency lead the conversation in companies, where there was taste, talent, and learning, though they possessed neither of the three.

I have frequently seen men take their seats in the Legislature, because they begged suffrages and gave away whiskey, while those who disdained to stoop to such measures, were left at home.

I have seen a brainless fop marry a fine girl, and break her heart before the first year, though her hand had been solicited in vain by the wise and honorable.

I have seen stupid creatures, who scarcely knew the top of a tobacco hill from the bottom, plod on and get rich, while men of real intellect and industry, have lived in poverty.

"Gather up the Fragments that nothing be lost."

PREPARATION OF FOOD.—It is not what goes through an animal nourishes him, but what remains in him. Therefore prepare the food for animals, so that it will be thoroughly digested, that it may become a component part of their bodies, and "not be cast out into the draught."

Husband your manure.—It is the stuff out of which grass and grain is made.

Economy.—The crumbs of manure should all be carefully swept up for preservation and use. *Many littles make much, and much wants more.* Enough is more than we have.

Necessity of good example.—Children are prone to follow the example, and to fall into the habits of those they associate with; hence the importance of excluding them from the society of the immoral, the ignorant, the vulgar and the lazy; for it is as much a duty to protect them from moral as from physical disease, and of the two, the former is most to be dreaded.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Two country lawyers, overtaking a wagoner on the road, and thinking to be witty upon him, asked why his fore horse was so fat and the rest so lean? He knowing them, answered, "The fore horse is a lawyer, and the others are his clients."

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Arriolas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.
First Class.
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas
Second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - - £17 10s
Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 7s 6d to 21s
Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 5s to 21s per 100
Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100
Arriolas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 13s 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.
Orders received by
Nov. 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
ew.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Feaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Foxgloves, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 Morts *MULTICAULIS* are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Brousses and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Noanquam Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

EASTERN POTATOES.

100 Barrels of first rate Eastern Potatoes, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Oct. 24.

BULB GLASSES,

A good assortment, consisting of white and blue plain Hyacinth Glasses; white and blue painted do.; plain glass of sizes do.; ground glass, painted and plain, do. of various sizes and patterns.

Crocus Glasses, plain white, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Nov. 7. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

In the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee and Erie—varying in quantity from 50 to 300 acres, each—under a good state of cultivation and improvement, with suitable buildings, fences, &c., watered with durable streams, and most of them have wheat on the ground. Five or eight years credit can be given, if wanted, on the whole principal sum, with annual interest. These farms are situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, unsurpassed in the richness and productivity of its soil, lying on the banks of the Erie canal, and in the vicinity of Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo, affording at all times a ready and sure market for all the articles of produce, which at present prices amply repay the husbandman, and enables him with a few crops to pay the first cost of his lands. A favorable opportunity is here presented to the enterprising farmer who would wish to obtain a good farm on liberal credit, with sufficient means to secure the payment of one third of the purchase money. Letters (post paid) promptly attended to.

JOHN C. NASH.

Rochester, N. Y. Oct. 18, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone manure more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bone may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulus that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders for any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

The subscribers will be happy to receive orders for *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.* We shall be enabled to furnish at Nursery Prices, and at short notice, Trees and Shrubs of every description, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to favor us with their orders.
Oct. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1838.

[NO. 22.]

AGRICULTURAL.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Winter is coming;—the long files of wild geese on their way to the "sunny south," long since foretold its approach; and the fleecy flakes have already heralded its advent. Ready, or unready, it will soon be upon us; and much of our prosperity as farmers, and our comfort as individuals, is depending on the preparation we are making, or have made, to meet it. The man has little pretension to the character of a good farmer, who has not already made ample provision for his flocks and his herds; and prepared indoor and out, for the wants and comforts of his family; such will not be offended if reminded of things by them already anticipated, while the heedless and the negligent need continual prompting to keep up with the month.

It should be remembered that an animal in high order the first of December is already half wintered. The quantity of food required to keep such an animal in good heart through the winter, and bring him out smart and active in the spring, is much less than when he is poor in the fall, and the danger of loss is reduced to the lowest possible rate. See then that your stock is in good condition.

It should be remembered that an animal provided with a good warm stable or bed, will, to winter equally well, require only three fourths of the food necessary for one that runs at large and is exposed to the severity of the weather. Never undertake to fatten an animal, without first making it comfortable. Much is annually lost by neglecting this precaution.

It should be remembered that where grain is fed to stock, cooking it will cause it to afford at least one fourth more nourishment than if given raw. Grinding aids its nutritive effect materially; but cooking, as by steaming, still more. Thus it has been found by actual experiment, that half a bushel of corn, ground into meal and made into pudding, is equal in effect to three pecks, fed to swine in the usual way, a saving of no small moment where numbers of hogs are fed. In feeding potatoes, the saving by steaming or boiling is equal to one half. Cobs and corn-stalks, made fine and steamed, will keep a horse or cow in better condition than the best hay; and these things are usually wasted.

It should be remembered that it is miserable policy to burn green wood; yet how many there are who rarely use any other. Did you ever calculate the quantity of dry wood it takes to drive off in steam the water from a green oak or beech stick?—if you have, you can estimate the direct loss there is in the use of unseasoned wood. Add to this the vexations consequent on loss of time, temper, and comfort, and you will hesitate before you conclude to pass the winter by drawing and burning one green stick at a time. Wood cut in October will not season as well as if cut in the early part of the year; but the winds will carry

off some of the moisture, and the wood will be much better than if direct from the forest or stump. No wood, however, should lie long after being cut into fire wood, without being placed under cover.

It should be remembered that the winter is the farmer's time to store his mind with useful knowledge; and his books and papers should be provided accordingly. In the winter, if he has calculated his affairs aright, the farmer is prepared to enjoy himself, and the society of his friends; to study books relating to his business, or those on subjects of general interest; and to attend to the education and welfare of his children. No farmer should be without a shelf of well selected books, among which should be found some of the best works on agriculture, such as the manuals of Chaptal or Davy; and no farmer who values his profession, or wishes to conduct his operations understandingly and profitably, will fail of having at command, one or more of the agricultural periodicals of the country.

It should be remembered that ergot will produce disease in animals, and he who, *knowing* this fact, undertakes to winter his cattle on this substance, or on hay that contains it in large quantities, must expect little sympathy, if he finds his stock of cattle sadly decreased in the spring by the hoof-ail.

It should be remembered that all animals require shelter, and none perhaps more so than sheep; yet the barbarous and irrational custom prevails of giving them the "cold side of the barn," and allowing them to endure the severest storms without protection of any kind. Is it wonderful then that multitudes of these valuable animals perish yearly; or that farmers pay dearly for their inattention in this respect?

It should be remembered, that care, prudence and economy, are necessary to success in life in any department, and in none more so than in that of the farmer. Riches are of no value, any farther than they furnish the means of benefiting ourselves and others. The greater part of the men who have attained competence and wealth in this country have done it by their own unaided exertions; and the men who have made themselves the most distinguished in the annals of our country, have come up from the ranks of the people, supported only by their industry, integrity and talents. A farmer has no right to be ignorant, he has no right to be idle;—industry and intelligence take a bond of fate, and ensure success. The favors of fortune are open to all; but no matter of what nature they may be, they can only be won by intelligent and well directed toil.—*Genesee Farmer.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

SOUR KROUT.

MR. TUCKER.—The manner of preparing this article of food, is not as generally known as its value entitles it to be; and with a desire to extend it to the benefit of your readers, I have written this for publication in your paper.

In the fall, after we have had two or three freezing nights, collect as many solid heads of cabbage as you wish to preserve, salt up, (say fifty for a family of 6 or 8 persons,) take off all the green and imperfect leaves, cut each head lengthwise through the heart, and cut that clean out. A cabbage knife should now be procured on which the cabbage should be cut fine, and a strong cedar or other barrel, previously well soaked and cleaned at hand, the bottom of which to be laid over with cabbage leaves; fine salt now to be well mixed with portions of the cabbage in the proportion of a pint of the former to a heaped bushel of the latter, and those gradually packed in the barrel by gently stamping with a suitable wooden rammer. When the barrel is nearly full, it should be placed in a cool dry cellar, on boards, the bottom secured from pressing out; a barrel head or pieces of boards laid on the top of the cabbage, and a heavy weight laid on them. In a week or ten days the pickle should cover the cabbage, or a weak brine must be prepared and poured over when fermentation will commence; and from this time to the end of the season, once a week, the froth should be skimmed off, and the boards, weight, and sides of the barrel, cleanly washed. At the end of two weeks it will be fit to cook; and as much of its savory and salutary quality depends on this, I will describe the manner I do it. I take up at a time as much as will make two messes, (as warming up what is left the first day is no injury to it) put it in a tin boiler with a piece of fat pork; and, if I have it, a spoonful or two of goose or other dripping, and just sufficient water to boil it nearly dry over a smart fire in three hours. Boiled potatoes should always be eaten along with sour kroust, as alone it is too fat, cooked in this manner, to make a meal. The potatoes are better boiled in a separate vessel, but they can be boiled with the kroust; though very apt to get heavy. Sour kroust should be all used before the approach of warm weather, as the quantity of salt here recommended is too small to preserve it. When it is intended to be used on ship board in a warmer climate, more salt is necessary, and in that case it should be rinsed or soaked in fresh water before cooking. WINTER DIET.

THE MOUNT VERNON FARMER.

The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally known and highly admired by all who appreciate talents, worth and love of country; but his character as a farmer was less known in his day, and his memory in this respect is not venerated according to its desert. Possessing ample means and the most ardent love of rural life, he was one of the first experimental and practical farmers in Virginia. His estate at Mount Vernon consisted of 10,000 acres of land in one body, equal to about fifteen miles square. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three, four and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged

in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: in 1783 he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 285 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,500 lbs., for the use of his family, besides provisions for his negroes.—*Silk Culturist*.

(From the Pawtucket Gazette)

FARMING.

It is a source of regret to see in this country so little attention paid to agriculture. With a climate of almost every variety, a soil of almost boundless extent, and in point of richness and fruitfulness surpassed by none under heaven, and able men enough to cultivate it, yet we annually import from the populous kingdoms of the old world ship load after ship load of grain and hay. This is a singular fact, but not less true than singular.

In these degenerate days it is considered more fashionable by our young men to measure tape by the yard and molasses by the gallon, to tinker in a jeweller's shop, or stick type in a printing office, to sit behind the counter of a bank, or learn to shave notes in a broker's office, to prescribe physic, or practice law, than it is to cultivate the soil.—Hence the sons of our farmers, as soon as they are capable of entertaining three ideas, become restless and wish to leave the farm and paternal roof, and rush into some city or town, there as they fondly imagine, to become rich and happy. They detect not their error until it is too late to retrace their steps; the Rubicon is passed, and they must go on. Hundreds of them might perhaps return were it not for "pride, erring pride;" but when they are about to embark on their fortune-seeking expedition, in their last interview with their half weeping sister or sympathizing cousin, with the pomposity and consequential air of a corporal in miniature, they make it known in words big with the fate of young fortune hunters, that their countenances will not be again seen by a country lass, till their pockets are filled with the world's wealth, and their heads with the world's wisdom.

The consequence of all this, is, that almost every branch of business in our cities and large towns is crowded with practitioners, and ceases, in a great degree, to be either honorable or profitable. Only a very few ever rise to eminence, but how many more drag out a wretched existence, and go down to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung!" and not a few are followed to the tomb by the curses and maledictions of those whom they have injured.

Could those who are about to embark on the rough sea of life be taught wisdom without experience, how different would they shape their course. But they are like the child who wished to go to the show, and was refused permission by its parents.

"You used to go," was the plea of the child.

"Yes, my dear; but we have seen the folly of it."

"Well, I want to see the folly of it too." And a young man may be told by older people the folly of certain acts, but, like the child, "he wants to see the folly of them too."

The life of the farmer is better calculated than any other to secure happiness to him who performs its duties. He is not subject to those vicissitudes of fortune which drive slumber from the fevered pillow of the trader, speculator and gambler. The winter's storm disturbs not his peace, for he has no ship at sea to be wrecked by the winds and waves; a fall in the price of merchandise affects him not, nor is it of importance to him whether the banks discount or not. He is elevated above the wrangler of the city; independence is his shield and buckler; in the spring he sows his seed and if God prospers the labor of the husbandman, an ample harvest will be the reward of his toil.

Nor do we think it necessary for those who live by tilling the soil to leave their own New England. Our land needs nothing but proper cultivation to make it yield sufficiently to satisfy all our reasonable desires. At present it is neglected. We know that in the far west labor is less required to raise the same amount of produce, but there are disadvantages to be encountered there which more than offset this single circumstance. Besides, man is supposed to be bound by ties creditable to his nature to the scenes of his childhood and the tombs of his fathers. These ties should not be ruthlessly severed. The first and principal reason urged by the savage against removing to a new place of abode, is, that he will have to leave the ashes of his fore-fathers behind him. Should this noble principle be less active in the breast of the Christian than of the savage? There are a thousand objects around the place of our nativity ever dear to memory. The west may possess much to recommend it—its mountains, rivers, and prairies—

"No, never arched the blue sky o'er
A land more fair and free;
But the stream around my father's door
Is dearer far to me."

There are other considerations which should bind us to "this our native land." The pilgrims landed here, and consecrated the soil to civil and religious liberty. If, as many think, innovations are made on the rights of individuals, let us endeavor to correct the evil, but not desert the home of our ancestors. New England will ever be celebrated for the part she acted in our revolutionary struggle, and her sons may ever feel proud, under all circumstances, to point to her as their home.

"Land of the forest and the rock,
Of clear blue lake and mighty river,
Of mountain reared aloft to mock
The storm's career, the lightning's shock,
My own green land forever.

O, never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky that beamed above,
His childhood like a dream of love."

SWINE.

There is a great number of breeds of swine, highly recommended before the public; some preferring claims to favor of one kind, and some of another. Some fat easy, are quiet, and orderly, but are not heavy enough for the farmer, as it is said; as the Chinese in its pure or nearly pure state. Another sort are large and heavy, but require a

long time to perfect their growth and get fat, are restless and uneasy, and evidently have little or none of the quiet eastern blood in their carcasses. Of this kind are the large Hampshire and Woburn breeds, from which many of the varieties of the swine in this country are descended. There are other kinds, such as the Berkshire, and what is called the smaller Woburn and Bedford swine, who unite in a great measure the quick fattening properties of the Chinese, and the greater weight of the heavier varieties, and are evidently fortunate crosses of some of the English kinds with the Chinese pig.

Of the several varieties in this country the kind most esteemed are the Chinese, of which there are comparatively few pure blooded animals, and these are principally kept for the purpose of crossing; the Mac Kay breed from the vicinity of Boston, and quite as favorable in that section, but evidently a cross from the Berkshire, with some other breed of English derived hogs, most probably from color and form the Cheshire white pig, a very valuable and fortunate cross however, and the Berkshire variety, which has been widely disseminated through the northern states, and has proved of superior value and well worthy of the notice it has received.

That new varieties of the hog may be produced, ad infinitum, is evident from the nature of the case, and there can be no good reason given, why by fortunate and skilful selections from the different and most esteemed kinds, a breed or breeds superior to any yet known may not be produced; combining in the greatest possible degree the requisites of size, quiet easy feeling, and fine flavored meat, which it is clear all the present kinds do not possess. In the making of pork the color of the animal should weigh but little, still an inferior variety of white, would meet with more favor, than a superior one, if unluckily it was of a black or dark color; this has been seen in the case of the Berkshire, a prejudice as unworthy the farmer, as that which still leads many to prefer the old fashioned red cow or ox, be they ever so badly built, to clean handsome formed Durham, because the latter is spotted.

Numbers of the best Berkshire swine have within a few years been introduced into this country; some by Mr. Hawes of Albany county, from which Mr. Bement's valuable stock are derived; and still more lately by the Messrs Brintnall of Orange county, some of which have attained a very great weight, two at eighteen months each weighing 500 pounds each. Parkinson in his treatise on live stock, after describing the Berkshire pig, as being thin skinned, hair curled, and without bristles, says:—"The pigs of this kind I took to America, received the appellation of Parkinson's no-bristle pigs. The Americans were so partial to this breed, that I sold sucking pigs weighing 20 to 32 lbs. each, at 20 dollars a sow, and 35 dollars a boar. I knew a pig of this kind, killed at the age of 15 months which weighed 574 lbs."

A letter from the Hon. Oliver Fiske, in the 3d volume of the New England Farmer, gives a version of the introduction of these pigs by Parkinson, rather different from the above, and which shows the origin of the excellent breeds of swine around Boston, such as the Mac Kay, Worcester, Bedford, &c. By the way this same "English farmer" Parkinson, is the individual who on his return to England, published a book on agriculture, in which he asserts,—that the American cattle are kept so

poor that their manure is of no value; and that the American cart contains no more than the English wheelbarrow. Mr. Fisk says:—This breed of swine (the Berkshire) was introduced into this state by the Hon. T. Pickering, from the farm of Gen. Ridgely, at Hampton, 14 miles from Philadelphia. Gen. Ridgely informed him that they were brought into this country, as a present to General Washington from the Duke of Bedford, (hence the name Bedford, by which they are sometimes known) who committed them to the care of an English farmer by the name of Parkinson. This man took a farm in the neighborhood of Baltimore; but instead of sending the swine to Gen. Washington, Parkinson sold them. Gen. Ridgely esteemed them very highly, and sent Col. Pickering a pair of them in a vessel bound for Salem. From thence they were transferred to Roxbury, Worcester, &c.

When we consider the great value of swine to the community, the immense numbers that are annually fed for pork, and the prodigious saving that would result to farmers by substituting some of the improved and easily fed kinds for the former inferior sorts, we are pleased at the efforts made to bring such varieties to the notice of the farmer, and disposed to rank the introduction of such animals into any place, as a signal benefit. Slow as some farmers may be to break in on their long established usages, seeing with them is believing, and no one can see the fine swine of the Messrs Allen of Erie; Marks of Onondaga, or Bement of Albany, to mention no others, without being impressed with their superiority. Spite of old prejudices, we believe the Chinese crosses in some of their varieties; the Durlam Short Horns, the Leicester and South Downs, and the English roadster, will yet find their way securely into public favor.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

Fever is of two kinds—First, when it is an excited state of the system without any peculiar local affection, it is called *Idiopathic*. Second—when dependent (*i. e.* symptomatic) or inflammation of any part.

First—*Idiopathic Fever*. Without paying any regard to the question whether or not this disease can really exist of itself, without being dependent on some other lesion, I shall consider fever generally, under this head.

Symptoms.—It generally begins with a cold shivering fit, the horse is dull and listless, his legs and feet are cold, though sometimes not all of them, but one, two or three, as it may happen, breathing difficult, quick pulse, costiveness, no appetite, and the urine high colored. After the shivering (which first ushers it in) has lasted some little time, it is succeeded by the warm stage, which is an excited state, the skin is hot and dry, the eyes are suffused, pulse full and quick. This stage usually lasts for a few hours, when it may end in a slight sweating stage, or a cessation of the symptoms, until the time that the cold stage came on previously, when the same thing again occurs as just described. This state of fever may continue for several days, when it terminates either in inflammation of the brain or lungs, or gradually subsides. It is not of itself dangerous, but proves so by producing the above sequel.

Causes.—Changes of temperature from cold to hot, *vice versa*; any means by which the horse is much chilled or perspiration suddenly checked; fa-

tigue, over heated stables, and peculiar states of the atmosphere are the most frequent.

Treatment.—As fever depends on, or rather is an excited state of the system, our remedial means must be of an opposite character, *i. e.* depressing; the most powerful is bleeding and the quantity taken and the propriety of taking any, must be dependent on the degree of the disease. The medical means consist of purgatives and cooling salts, a drachm or a drachm and a half of aloes should be given night and morning until he is freely purged; with this fever medicine, digitalis (foxglove), one drachm, tartar emetic, a drachm and a half, and nitre three drachm mixed, to be given night and morning. Digitalis has the property of producing an intermittent pulse, *i. e.* after every six or seven beats, it (the pulse) ceases, while one, two or even more can be counted; where this is the case the medicine should be reduced to one half, and in a few days totally discontinued; but the nitre and the tartar emetic is still to be persevered in. If it does not produce this effect it shows the disease has proceeded too far to be arrested by it, or in all probability any thing else. If symptoms of inflammation of the lungs should appear, hellebore should be *cautiously and carefully* administered in half drachm doses, three times a day: if it produces unpleasant effects discontinue it. The horse should be placed in a cool and well ventilated stable, and be kept warmly clothed.

Second—*Symptomatic Fever* is merely the system sympathizing with some local affections; of course by subduing this affection the feverish disturbance will cease.—*London Farmers Magazine*.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1838.

Beautiful specimens of the Dix pear were exhibited, the produce of the original tree. From the condition of these pears, it was evident they had been kept till the latest period they were capable of being, in perfection.

Mr R. Ward of Roxbury exhibited pears produced from a tree imported from France, the name having been lost, they have received the local name of "Pond Lily Pears," from a very perceptible resemblance in the smell of the fruit to that of the common water lily.

Mr Magoon of Medford, exhibited a basket of beautiful pears, the produce of his garden, name unknown; in size, shape and color, they resemble the Bezi d' Montigny, more than any other pear, ripening as they do at a period when good pears are not common, they are highly deserving of cultivation. The committee observe of these pears and many others, exhibited at various times without names, that to avoid a hasty and perhaps erroneous conclusion respecting them, it is their intention to procure scions at the proper season, of all those which appear worth of a place in the fruit garden, to engraft them among many others, which have well authenticated names, and by a critical examination of the plants in the various stages of their growth, to arrive at just conclusions respecting their comparative merits, and also to establish the legitimate names by which they were known in the places where they originated.

Mr Manning exhibited Surpass St Germaine, Bishop's Thumb, and Pound pears, and Reinette du Canada apples.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

(From the Farmer and Gardener.)

ICE AND ICE HOUSES.

In answer to your request for information as to the best plan of building ice houses, I will merely inform you that I have an ice house that has been used by my family for about fifty years, and has never failed to preserve an abundance of ice for our supplies. It is about 16 by 12 feet and judging from recollection, for it is now nearly half full, is about 16 feet deep. It was probably dug down to the sand or gravel, is walled like an ordinary cellar, the wall extending about three feet above the level of the adjacent ground, and earth thrown against it nearly to the roof. This serves to preserve a uniform temperature, and prevents leakage from rain, &c. The bottom of the cellar is supplied with pieces of timber, say eight by eight inches thick, which are placed about six inches apart, and this protects the ice from the influence of the earth below. When the ice is being put in, I take care to have the bottom and sides well provided with clean rye straw, and have the ice occasionally broken fine, and when the house is full I have it well covered up with the same material. This is all that is necessary to be particular about, as the straw is a non-conductor of caloric, and the ice being well embedded therein, does not melt in the warmest weather. Many years ago this house was lined with boards, which was only useful as a harbor for rats. The lining gradually decayed and has long since been removed and still the ice is kept as well as ever. Give your ice a dry cellar and plenty of rye straw, and rest assured you will require neither tan nor pulverised charcoal, nor boards to keep it cool. A PHILA. CO. FARMER.

THE FARMER A KING.—We city folks don't reflect that all our institutions and our liberties are in the hands of the farmers. Two thirds of all the votes given at the polls are given by them. We do not want the city folks to mix with farmers only to get up this or that candidate for office, but all parties must wish that when they hold so large a share of political power, they should be well informed of our situation. Again, if some of our merchants, lawyers, or doctors, should fall in love with agriculture, and leave the city and grow grain, we do not think it would injure city or country. Our children would at all events be better conditioned than by remaining here and becoming merchants, if such perilous times are to follow as we have seen.

Governor Hill states, in his address to the Merrimack county Society, in New Hampshire, that of the first farm settlers of that state, six out of ten began the world with nothing—yet scarcely one in ten of these has not succeeded in making a good living, and in the end a handsome estate. Now not one in ten even of our merchants, who start with more or less capital, dies rich; and because one in twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred, becomes immensely rich, thousands rush into trade.

Trade overdone is replete with trouble and misery. The farmer is a king, compared with a dependent merchant, whose reliance is on bank favors. —*Del. State Journal*.

Palmer Johnson of Claremont, says the Eagle, sold a cow and a calf for one hundred dollars. The sale took place some few weeks since.

GRUMBLING.

If there ever was a people, who, as a whole, had the most unqualified reasons for gratitude, it is the people of this country; and especially the farmers, who, abounding in basket and store, and commanding prices for their produce of which they could a few months since have scarcely dreamed, should be the very last to complain; but, to their shame be it spoken, there are still those that are dissatisfied among them, and such is human nature, probably would be were present crops and prices doubled. Of all men, these eternal grumblers are the ones we most cordially detest. Nothing is right with them. With barns and granaries filled to overflowing—with their fields sprinkled with flocks and herds—with orchards laden with fruit, and abundance of the best of all things to eat and drink, still they will grumble and complain.

In an excursion into the country, a few days since, we came across one of this class of grumblers, which may serve as a specimen of the whole genus, and in describing whom we may read a lesson to some, who, though not wholly given to complaining as yet, have a decided leaning that way. Our grumbler was a farmer evidently rich and "well to do," a good house, and what was a more decisive proof, several well-finished and well-filled barns. His fields were extensive and rich, and exhibited a goodly show of horses, cattle and sheep. Grumbler kept a tavern, where, of course, we made ourselves at home, and after taking care of the outward man we sallied out to look at the premises and the country. He was in his barn, busy in cleaning and depositing in his granary a large quantity of beautiful wheat which had just been threshed, in order to save stacking it, since his barns could hold no more.

An inveterate habit of complaining had wrought his face into deep furrows in which the sunshine of the countenance never rested; and the impression made on you in seeing him, was as if a man had been looking at you through the bars of a gridiron. Friend, said I, you seem to have a good crop of wheat, what was the amount of your harvest? Only 800 bushels, at the highest, was the reply, and ought to have had a thousand. Owing to the dry weather and the villanous worms, I shall get only 25 bushels to the acre, and I ought to have had thirty. People talk about a good wheat crop in the country, continued he, but I know it is a miserable failure. There was a beautiful field of corn of some 20 acres spread out before us, and I alluded to the certainty that there could be no failure in that crop, as the yellow ears showed it was then fit for gathering. Altogether mistaken in your opinion, said Grumbler, not over two thirds of a crop—60 bushels where I should have had 80, had it not been for the cut worm and the dry weather. There are few things I like better than a good potato, and at that moment one of grumbler's sons drove a wagon load of very fine ones past the door to deposit in his cellar, and I paid him a compliment on the quality of his roots. Ah, said he, in a tone like that of giving up the ghost, only half a crop, and poor little, heavy things, too, after all. I planted six acres and shall not get over twelve hundred bushels. Seeing how "the land lay," I touched him on most agricultural subjects connected with his farm and crops, and found that in going over the whole ground, from Dan to Beer-sheba, all was wrong, all was barren. Poor man, said I to myself, as I rode off, 800 bushels of wheat; more than a thousand bushels of corn; twelve

hundred of potatoes, and all other productions of the farm in abundance, with plenty of money in the chest, and from the mere habit of grumbling at everything, wretched and really poor. If riches thus MacAdamize the heart and render it callous to the blessings of Providence, happy is the man who has them not, but instead thereof, the sunshine of the mind, peace and contentment.—*Genesee Farmer.*

(From the Mechanic and Farmer.)

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

One of the best improvements of the present age is that of establishing Lyceums and other associations for mutual improvement among their members, by bringing out, and encouraging the particular talent of each individual, and by affording the community, at a trifling cost, with popular instruction, by way of lectures. Every village can well afford to sustain an institution of this kind, and, in fact, if the inhabitants mean to keep up with the general intelligence of the community, or do what they ought to guard the rising generation from the temptations of evil company, dissolute habits, and blunted moral sensibility, there is a necessity resting upon them to be active in sustaining a pleasant and useful society, of the kind we have mentioned. In every village, a few men, at least, can be found, whose education will warrant their taking the lead in the exercises, and affording encouragement to others to do what they can, and by careful study, in a short time, be prepared to do better. There is talent lying idle, and perhaps may never see the light of day without some such means, and talent too, of no ordinary cast. We are certain of this, for we recollect, many years since, when we were an apprentice, in a shop where were about a dozen workmen, and while all were busily engaged in work hearing remarks and conversations, of the errors in practice, and the unjust inequalities, and the false prejudices in society, that since, when coming from older men who were scholars, have started us like electricity. And yet when calmly composed, have resulted in the same simple yet impressive truth, with less natural and consequently less forcible illustrations.

The season of the year, as the long evenings have come upon us, has naturally led us to write a word upon this subject, for the purpose of persuading our friends, and the friends of humanity, and good morals, and general intelligence in every town to take active measures for approaching winter, which, by a wise disposition of time, has in many parts of New-England, been appropriated as a season of intellectual harvest.

In small towns, all classes ought to join with one heart and one mind, in establishing a mutual improvement society, and give to all the benefit of the knowledge of each. The minister, in this way, would obtain much valuable information in the practical affairs of life, and the wants and trials of his flock; while the farmer and the mechanic, would be enabled to lay up a store of scientific principles, and practical results, which would afford amusement, and activity of mind, besides aiding them in their several pursuits. In short, there never was, and there never will be any one man who knows everything, and the nearest approach you can get to it, is, by some similar method to the one we recommend.

In some villages the mechanics should form an

association, and commence in employing lecturers occasionally, and in meeting to read and have debates or conversations on practical and scientific subjects. A very good exercise for some of them, would be, to collect the scattered scraps of the history of their town from its earliest settlement, and to collect as many specimens of its mineralogy, geology, and natural history as possible.

In other places, the young farmers would find a great deal of amusement and ultimate benefit, in preparing plans for laying out a farm, giving the arrangements, size, and location of the several buildings, with their different apartments; the form and style of the garden, shade trees, orchards, &c. These plans could be compared, amended and finally enlarged, to embrace, not only the form and location, but the manner of cultivating the several portions, and the different soils, together with the best materials for building, the time and manner of procuring them, &c. &c. An effort of this kind well begun and perseveringly pursued, would have no limit, short of the extent of human skill and knowledge. It would give an activity to the inventive faculties, and the mind, and lead those engaged in the business to examine books and other means of information, and thus make thinking, strong minded men, of those, who, without some such method might never rise above the dead level of ordinary capacities.

At the present time, it is a serious fact, and one frequently of great annoyance and cause of complaint, that a majority of the young men who offer themselves for work as farmers, have acquired very few correct principles of farming or much skill in practice, except in relation to a few of the more common duties. We have known cases of young men who thought they understood the business of farming, when set at work to hoe a garden would invariably cover up half the weeds and pass so slovenly over the beds as to do about as much injury as good, or if employed in transplanting were so thoughtless or ignorant of the principles of vegetable life as to destroy half the plants, and generally about their work executed it in so bungling a manner as to try the patience of a Job. We know a man, who is now getting to be a pretty good farmer, who declared a while since that he should have been the gainer, while young, had he given a year's work to some neat and well skilled farmer for the information he should have gained. The facts show the necessity for an increase of knowledge in the principles of the science of agriculture, and the importance of attending to it in the manner we have pointed out, or some other of equal extent.

We might pursue this subject through the whole of the community, and trace some of its effects in every family. But we are aware that we are limited to the length of a newspaper article, and must rest satisfied with merely throwing out a few hints, for those who are disposed to avail themselves of them, with the sincere hope that some measures, active and immediate, will be taken to carry some such plan into effect.

The responsibility rests upon the active intelligent men in every town to begin, and a duty is upon every one, however humble, to put his shoulder to the wheel, and lift with his whole strength. Heave! ho! then, altogether! and take a mutual interest in what will mutually benefit all.

At the late election in Texas, the number of votes cast amounted to 5000.

FLEMISH HUSBANDRY.

Of the cultivation of Leguminous Plants, Peas, Beans, Tares, and Green Crops, Clover, Spurry.

Peas are cultivated on the light soils, but as is the case with buckwheat, they are only sown when the land is not thought sufficiently rich for other crops, and when there is a deficiency of manure; as little or none is given to the land for this pulse. They are generally sown broad-cast in the month of April, and the seed ploughed in; two bushels of seed per acre is the usual quantity. The ground is prepared by being ploughed once or twice in autumn, and again in spring, but less care is bestowed on this crop than on any other. When the plants are about four inches high, they are well hand-weeded; the produce is from twentyeight to thirtytwo bushels per acre. Neither peas nor flax are sown again on the land which has borne a crop of peas, in less than eight or ten years. The white pea, which is split for ship store, is preferred as the most valuable; but the grey pea for hogs is also common.

The cultivation of beans on the heavy soils, which alone are fitted for this pulse, is by no means so perfect as in England, especially in Kent. The broad-cast method of sowing prevents the use of the horse-hoe; and as a principal object in sowing beans in Flanders is to smother the weeds, they are sown so thick, that the hand-hoe is of little use. The manner in which the land is prepared is as follows: having been ploughed in autumn, and well harrowed to destroy the weeds, it is ploughed again very deep in March, and the stiches are reversed, the crown being where the interval was before. It is again well harrowed, and about three bushels of beans per acre are sown regularly by hand and harrowed in; after this ten or twelve tons of manure are put on evenly, or, if the soil is very heavy and cold, eight tons of manure and fifty bushels of lime. This is ploughed in with a very shallow furrow, only two or three inches deep, and then the land is laid smooth by passing the harrows reversed over it. Some farmers sow the beans after the manure is spread, and plough in both together; others plough in the manure first, and then sow the beans, and cover them with the harrows. This last method does not sufficiently cover them, and if the weather should be dry soon after sowing, the beans will not come up so regularly.

A few intelligent proprietors have seen the deficiency of this method both in the crop and in the state of the land after it, and have adopted another practice taken from the gardeners. A man with a strong hoe like the Devonshire hack, makes holes in a line, at a foot or more from each other and women follow and drop two or three beans in each hole, which are covered with the earth scooped out of the next row of holes as the workman returns. The distance between the rows is the same as between the holes in the rows; and by making the holes in one row opposite the intervals of the other, the whole field is planted in a quincunx order, as is usually done with cabbage plants. There is a great saving of seed in this way of planting beans; and when the plants come up they are well hoed and weeded, and the earth is drawn up all around the stems. The produce is much greater, and the land is as clean as after a fallow. Another method where the land is sound and dry, is to spread the manure, and rake it into the furrows as fast as they are made by the plough; beans are then dropped on the manure and covered with the earth

of the next furrow when the plough returns, till the whole field is planted. If this is done in every second furrow only, the crop will be all the better, and the land more easily hoed. Horse-hoes have not yet been introduced into practice; some such instruments have been brought from England, but they are mere objects of curiosity, and are despised by the ignorant. In heavy soils some of the best farmers trench-plough the land, by means of two ploughs following each other in the same furrow. This is most advantageously done before winter, that the frost may mellow the poorer earth brought up. A good liming and manuring soon bring the whole mass into a fertile state; and in this deep soil beans grow luxuriantly. In some districts where the soil is lomy, they sow peas and beans together, and sometimes tares also; the object is to produce green food for the cows and pigs in summer. In this case the clover plants can be made to grow, the better for the land; as nothing cleans it more effectually. The crop is cut at the time when the pods are just formed, and while the top is still in bloom; it is used in a fresh green state, as tares are in England. If any extent of ground is devoted to this crop, portions are sown at different times to have a regular succession; it produces the heaviest crop of green food that can well be got from the land. This practice is worthy of imitation in our stiff soils. It seems not to exhaust the land, and leaves an admirable surface to sow wheat in with a single slight ploughing; or if it be thought advantageous, there is ample time thoroughly to pulverize the soil during summer and autumn.

Tares are occasionally sown for their seed, like peas, but they do not enter into the usual rotations, and as the generality of soils are light, clover is preferred. In the heavy soils they are mixed with peas and beans for green fodder as we noticed above. A more extensive cultivation and succession of winter tares and spring tares, might afford a useful addition to the food for horses in summer; especially as clover cannot be sown with advantage on the same land oftener than every seven or eight years.

Clover is the glory of Flemish farming, and in no country is it found in greater perfection. It was from Flanders that the cultivation of this productive and useful plant was introduced into Great Britain. Sir Richard Weston, in an account of a journey into the Netherlands in 1645, speaks with admiration of the fields of clover he had seen there, when clover was not known in England as a cultivated crop, and only found amongst natural grasses in rich meadows. The large broad clover, commonly called red clover, (*Trifolium Pratense*), is that which is chiefly cultivated in Flanders. This is sown in spring at the rate of 8 lbs. of seed per acre amongst the barley, oats or flax, or in the rye or wheat which were sown in autumn. When it is sown among flax, which is drawn without injuring the clover, it is cut the same year. With barley it is apt to become too rank and impede the drying of that crop at harvest. In the second year the clover comes to perfection; it is then mown at least twice, but often three times in the season, furnishing a heavy green crop each time. The great use of clover for cattle tempts farmers to repeat the crop too often on the same ground, and the consequence is a failure, not only on account of the soil being deteriorated for this plant by too frequent production of it, but also by encouraging a most destructive parasitical plant called the *Orobanche*, which

in some places in Flanders threatened to put an end to the cultivation of clover. The minute seeds of this plant fix themselves to the roots of the clover and vegetate at their expense. The plant affected becomes weak, and ultimately dies away, and the *Orobanche* spreads so rapidly, that whole fields of clover are soon destroyed, if the progress of it be not arrested in time; the only sure remedy is to keep the land in good tillage, and not to sow clover in it again for at least eight or ten years; if it be sown sooner the *Orobanche* will again make its appearance. This plant is known in England, but its devastations have never been so great as to lead to any public notice of it. It is easily discovered, rising several inches out of the ground, and the stem being of a peculiar scaly lorn.

In the spring of the next year after the clover is sown, it is almost universally dressed with Dutch peat-ashes, at least in the lighter soils. From thirty to fifty bushels are spread on an acre about the end of February: showery weather is favorable to their being washed to the roots of the clover. In strong soils the top-dressing often consists of the compost, which we have described as being collected in the crouppisior, which is rich and well mixed with lime. When weeds appear among the young clover, they are carefully pulled up at the time when the top-dressing is put on; and if the plants seem weak and thin, a sprinkling of diluted tank liquor invigorates the growth.

The greatest part of the clover is given to cattle in a green state, it being then most nutritive; hay is only made of any surplus quantity which could not be consumed in the season. This is usually made about the middle or end of June. In the making of clover hay, there is nothing superior to the methods used in England, excepting that small proprietors sometimes reap it and tie it in bundles, as is done with corn, especially if the seed be ripe; by this means the leaves are less scattered about, and in them is contained the principal nourishment of the plant. In order to have clover seed free from admixture with the seeds of weeds, women and children are sometimes employed to gather the heads of the clover, singly, when ripe; they collect them in baskets and carry them to the barn till they can be thrashed, which is usually done in dry frosty weather; because then the capsules are brittle, and the seed separates more easily from them.

The Waes county is that which chiefly supplies the market with clover seed; and Lokeren is the place where the greatest quantity is sold. Many farmers from other districts prefer buying this seed to saving their own.

The value of an acre of clover is very considerable. The first crop is often sold on the ground for 120 francs, nearly 5*l.* per acre, and the seed from the second crop, which in the Waes county frequently amounts to five or six cwt., may be worth there as much more, making the whole produce amount to 10*l.* with very little outlay. Taking the difference in the value of agricultural produce, this is fully equal to 15*l.* per acre in England, a sum which few crops of clover will realize here, when the expense of making the hay is deducted. When the clover-plant fails, the land is ploughed in autumn, and some other crop is sown; or fresh clover seed is sown in the vacant places, in the following spring, and the bush harrow or the trainee is drawn over to bury it; by this means a good crop is often secured by the end of July.

Spurry,—*Spergula Arvensis*—is a plant which

grows very rapidly in light sandy soils. It is often sown immediately after barley harvest to be cut in time for the sowing of rye. The produce is trifling, but it costs little, and cows are very fond of it. It is said to give their milk and butter a very agreeable flavor. Ten or twelve pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. A variety much larger and more productive than that which is a mere weed in our light soils is sometimes sown in the end of March, and, with the help of liquid manure, produces a tolerable crop in less than two months; after which a crop of potatoes may still be had, or at least, a very good crop of turnips. This is sometimes a convenient way of bringing a field into a regular course again, when, from some circumstance or other, the usual rotation has been disturbed.

Lucerne, which is so highly prized in some countries, is not cultivated to any great extent in Flanders. The poor light sands are not very favorable to this plant, which likes a rich deep soil. In western Flanders there are some soils well adapted to its growth, but it is not so common as to form any marked feature in Flemish husbandry. Barley is sometimes sown to be mown green in spring; but rye, which is chiefly sown for that purpose in England, is seldom cut green. This arises probably from a reluctance to cut down a plant, which, when it comes to perfection, produces the principal food of the people. That this is no sufficient reason the slightest reflection will convince us; for rye cut in a green state does not exhaust or deteriorate the soil, as it would when left to ripen its seed, and it may therefore be sown again on the same land without waiting the usual time allowed for its recurrence. The question is simply as to the value of the seed sown when compared with that of the green crop.

Buckwheat is sometimes cut for fodder in the light sands, and helps to make up for a deficiency of clover.—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND PREMIUMS. No. VI.

We have already extended this subject much farther than was our first intention; and we shall throw into as narrow a compass as we are able our few remaining remarks.

The premiums of the Massachusetts Society are proposed with great judgment, and embrace a large variety of subjects. The premiums of the county societies are more restricted in amount and in number of objects. We are not disposed in this place to view these subjects critically. There are few subjects named which we should wish to exclude; but there are some which might be advantageously combined with others; and the amount of the award might be made much more an object of ambition by abolishing many of the smaller premiums of one and two dollars, which are now given in some of the county societies, and bestowing the amount to be distributed in larger sums; or as we have before remarked, in an article of usefulness and permanent value.

We should be glad likewise to see agricultural experiments of any and every description much more a subject of premium than it now is. In the State society the number of these experiments on which a premium is offered is

quite limited. In some of the county societies no premium is offered for these experiments. There can be no objection to pointing out particular experiments to be tried and the modes of conducting them; but at the same time we would have premiums offered upon agricultural experiments generally leaving it open to any competitor, who might be disposed to offer the result of his inquiries and experience. All that should be required to ensure success should be that the subject of the experiment should be an important one, and of a practical and useful character; that it should be conducted in such a manner as to time, continuance, and mode of management that the results should be as far as possible conclusive; and that the whole process should be exactly and fully detailed. It may be said that all this would be necessarily included in the management of a farm. It might be given under this head we know; but it is not necessarily included; and there are many cases in which the history of some particular experiment might be given, when the individual would not think of entering his farm for a premium. No conditions beyond those above alluded to being prescribed, it should be left wholly within the discretion of the board to determine whether the premium should or should not be awarded. There is one little matter, not always attended to, but which we believe has in some cases operated to deter some farmers from entering a claim, which is certainly deserving of consideration. Unsuccessful competitors should, if so they chose, be at liberty to withdraw their statements. Many individuals, from a pride which we may consider foolish or not, who would be very willing to have their success published, are extremely averse to having their ill-success exposed; and the liberty to withdraw their communications might be properly accorded to them, especially since the right of the society to these papers, where nothing is paid for them on the part of the Trustees, must be considered at least as questionable. We mention this as a difficulty, which we have known to operate upon some minds.

We mention another regulation, which we deem reasonable, and the adoption of which would be advantageous. The premiums of the State society are of course open to any of the citizens of the Commonwealth, wherever they may be resident; and successful competitors at any of the county societies are not on that account excluded from the competition in the State society. What we wish is that competitors for the county premiums should be open to any citizens of the State. We would do this as a matter of convenience. Many individuals resident on the borders of the counties would in many cases enter the list in a county adjoining that which they belong, because the place of exhibition might be much more accessible than that of their own county society, which they do not go to because of its remoteness. This often occurs, but it is not necessary to particularize instances. The only point to be fixed is that no individual should become a competitor for the same article or animal at two different county societies; and this might be easily arranged. The objects of the State would be equally well served; and general convenience would be in some cases essentially served.

The subject of manures ought in a particular manner to be made a matter of premium. We are very much in this case in the dark. The application of lime, plaster, ashes, leached and unleached, wood, coal, peat ashes, the application of sea manures, of bog mud, the various forms of application, are all points in which we are very much in want of the clear light of experience. It is difficult to prescribe exactly the conditions under which such experiment shall be made; but the societies might propose a handsome premium to any well conducted and detailed experiment by which some important and practical truth might be elucidated or established.

The subject of feeding cattle is one of great importance to the farmers in this Commonwealth. Premiums for this object are now offered by several of the societies. They might be advantageously extended. It is of little importance to exhibit a noble yoke of cattle or a fat hog at the show, compared with knowing how cattle and swine may be made fat in the shortest time and at the least expense; compared with knowing whether it be more eligible to give them food raw or cooked, mixed or plain, coarse or ground; whether soiling or pasturing cattle on the same land be to be preferred; whether corn or barley or rye or oats or buckwheat be most useful; whether potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, or beets be the best food. We want experiments to show the comparative value of hay or straw, or corn-fodder. We want to know the most economical mode, attested by satisfactory experiments, of keeping our live-stock, our horses, our working oxen. A well conducted experiment or experiments by which these matters should be determined, would be of great value to the agricultural community; and a premium sufficiently large should be offered to compensate for any extraordinary trouble or expense incurred in attempting them.

Among other useful objects of premium we should place well written essays on any subject of husbandry either of a scientific or a practical character. The essays published by the Highland Agricultural Society and induced by the handsome premiums offered by that society are among the most valuable papers anywhere to be found. We shall hereafter give some of these communications to the readers of the New England Farmer. The board of Trustees might either prescribe the subjects or leave the subject to the choice of the individual. Whether the essays be deserving of a premium either for its utility or ability should rest with them to determine. In this way science might be made a direct contributor to agricultural improvement; and increase that debt, already large, under which agriculture is now laid to her.

We have by no means exhausted this subject. We have indeed but partially examined it. We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of those intelligent gentlemen to whom the disposal of the bounty of the State and the donations of private liberality is entrusted. Great good has already been accomplished by these bounties; but we believe that much more might be effected. The trust is a responsible one. Premiums certainly should not be given merely because they are offered. They should not be bestowed through mere favoritism or caprice. The conditions on which they are offered should be absolute as far as they can be made so; and rigidly adhered to. Exceptions are often made in favor of individual cases, which strict right would scarcely justify. This we admit is often done through mere kindness and a willingness to give pleasure, or a reluctance to occasion disappointment. Such cases give occasion for complaints on the part of the captious or dissatisfied, which are not always without reason. The aggregate amount distributed is comparatively large; and we shall deem ourselves happy, if our suggestions will in any measure contribute to render its application more efficient to the excellent purposes for which it is designed. We forbear further remarks for the present; as we never desire to ride a tired horse; but we may resume the subject at some convenient season.

H. C.

MAMMOTH CALF.

We would call the attention of farmers to the great calf Cromwell, now exhibiting in Dock Square, which weighs 700 lbs., and only 7 months old the 29th of November.

He was raised by Mr Albert Reed 2d, of Abington,

and is probably the largest of his age ever seen in the country. As he will remain but a short time in Boston, those who are desirous to give him a look, should call soon.

SALE OF MULBERRY TREES.—A lot of the *Morus Multi-caulis* or many stalked Mulberry, was offered for sale on Tuesday 4th inst. in Boston, at the office of Messrs Cunningham & Co. They were warranted to be genuine and were neatly done up in bundles of fifty trees. The first lots of trees four to five feet in height, untrimmed, sold for one dollar a tree; and other lots some trimmed and others with the lateral branches on, sold from 37 and a half cents to one dollar per tree. The cuttings with two buds on each sold for 1 cent each. The buyers were not numerous nor the bidding very brisk; and it was understood that a considerable portion of the trees remained unsold; the owner not being satisfied to put them up for what they would bring. The trees were of one year's growth and were a fine lot.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec 3, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 375 Reef Cattle, 75 Stores, 200 Sheep, and 1175 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected and we quote to correspond. First quality, \$7 75 a \$8 00. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 50.

Stores.—We noticed only a very few sales except working oxen.

Sheep.—All at market were of a fair quality. A few lots were sold at \$2 25, \$2 50 and \$2 75.

Swine.—Sales were a little better than last week's to peddle were sold at 5 a 6 for sows, and 6 a 7 for barrows. At retail, 6 a 7 1-2.

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, week ending December 2.

NOVEMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Tuesday,	26	20	32	N. E.
Wednesday,	27	20	34	N. E.
Thursday,	25	10	30	N. E.
Friday,	29	20	26	N. W.
Saturday,	30	20	34	N. W.
Sunday, Dec. 1	28	46	44	W.
Monday,	2	32	46	W.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of *Belgian Tulips*. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France, and England, and they vary, additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charges exceed the low of market prices. In the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 10 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartscase. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculus—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ROHAN POTATOES.

Orders will be received for Rohan Potatoes by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., or communication may be directed to JOHN A. THOMPSON, Catskill, N. Y. who has them for sale. Boston, Nov. 7, 1838.

WHEAT FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

In the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee and Erie—varying in quantity from 50 to 300 acres each—under a good state of cultivation and improvement, with suitable buildings, fences, &c., watered with durable streams, and most of them have wheat on the ground. Five or eight years credit can be given, if wanted, on the whole principal sum, with annual interest. These farms are situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, unsurpassed in the richness and productiveness of its soil, lying on the banks of the Erie canal, and in the vicinity of Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo, affording at all times a ready and sure market for all the articles of produce, which at present price apply toward the husbandman, and enables him with a few crops to pay the first cost of his lands. A favorable opportunity is here presented to the enterprising farmer who would wish to obtain a good farm on liberal credit, with sufficient means to secure the payment of one third of the purchase money. Letters (post paid) promptly attended to.

JOHN C. NASH.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to. Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

The subscribers will be happy to receive orders for *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.* We shall be enabled to furnish at Nursery Prices, and at short notice, Trees and Shrubs of every description, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to favor us with their orders. Oct. 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, livery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS. Nov. 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Nov. 21, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Reef Trees of the most approved kinds; 1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season; 500 Quince Trees; 3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweet-water, Paul's seedling; 30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots; 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND, Cambridge-port, Mass.

Nov. 1.

BULB GLASSES.

A good assortment, consisting of white and blue plain Hyacinth Glasses; white and blue painted do.; plain glass of sizes do.; ground glass, painted and plain, do. of various sizes and patterns.

Crocus Glasses, plain white, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Nov. 7.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" Domestic,	"	2 24	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
" No. 1,	"	14 50	15 00
" prime,	"	12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, (American)	"	23	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 35	3 37
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	8 87	9 00
" Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 50	5 62
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 37	8 50
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50	50
" Alexandria,	"	5 08	5
" Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	97	93
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	95	97
" southern flat, yellow,	"	1 12	1 15
" white,	"	1 00	1 05
" Rye, northern,	"	15	16
" Barley,	"	18	20
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18	20
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	13 00	16 00
" Eastern screwd,	"	30	33
HONEY, Canada, Northern,	"	17	18
" 2d quality,	"	15	16
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
" southern, 1st sort,	"	27	29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	26
" do. c entry do,	"	25	26
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	23
" do. dry hides,	"	19	21
" New York red, light,	"	18	20
" Boston, do, slaughter,	"	80	85
" Boston dry hides,	"	11 87	12 00
LIME, best sort,	"	3 00	3 25
MACEREL, No. 1,	barrel	26 00	27 00
PLASTER, PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	24 00	25 00
POAK, extra clear,	"	22 00	23 00
" clear,	"	2 63	2 75
" Mess,	"	50	100
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
" Red Top, southern,	"	2 62	3 00
" northern,	"	1 75	1 87
" Hemp,	"	6	7
" Flax,	"	5	6
" Red Clover, northern,	"	13	14
" Southern Clover,	"	5	6
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	13	14
" No. 2,	"	3 00	3 50
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	55	60
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	"	50	55
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	"	43	48
" American, full blood, washed,	"	40	42
" do. 3-4ths do,	"	35	40
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	45
" (Pulled superfine,	"	40	45
" No. 1,	"	30	33
" No. 2,	"	47	50
" No. 3,	"	42	45

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	"	16	17
" southern and western,	"	14	15
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	10	14
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	23
" lump,	"	22	27
Eggs,	"	25	27
POTATOES, new,	"	50	75
" Old,	barrel	2 00	2 25

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his real estate in Westford and Groton; consisting of his homestead, 35 acres, his farm, 117, one pasture, 17 acres, one do. 33 acres, one wood-lot, 13 acres, one do. 5 acres, and one do. 10 acres. For further particulars see his advertisement in the Lowell Journal, or inquire of the subscriber at his house, near the meeting-houses and academy in Westford.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also 5,000 superior Buckthorn Plants for hedges. Salem, Oct. 8, 1838. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Religions Souvenir for 1829.)

AGRICULTURE.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

How blest the Farmer's simple life!

How pure the joy it yields!

Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
Free, 'mid the scented fields!When Morning dews, with roseate hue,
O'er the far hills away,
His footsteps brush the silvery dew,
To greet the welcoming day.When Sol's first beam in glory glows,
And blithe the sky lark's song,
Pleased, to his toil the Farmer goes,
With cheerful steps along.While noon broods o'er the sultry sky,
And sunbeams fierce are cast,
Where the cool streamlet wanders by,
He shares his sweet repast.When twilight's gentlest shadows fall
Along the darkening plain,
He lists his faithful watch dog's call,
To warn the listening train.Down the green lane young hurrying feet
Their eager pathway press;
His loved ones come in joy to greet,
And claim their sire's caress.Then, when the evening prayer is said,
And Heaven with praise is blest,
How sweet reclines his weary head
On Slumber's couch of rest!Nor deem that fears his dreams alarm,
Nor cares, with carking din;
Without, his dogs will guard from harm;
And all is peace within.Oh, ye who run in folly's race,
To win a worthless prize!
Learn, from the simple tale we trace,
Where true contentment lies!Ho! monarch! flushed with Glory's pride!
Thou painted, gilded thing!
Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,
And learn to be a king!

ALWAYS BEHIND HAND.

There is a portion of mankind who are always either naturally or habitually behind hand. This trait of their character is easily discovered in everything that relates to their conduct and pursuits in life. Such a man goes too late to bed, and as a necessary consequence gets up too late in the morning. Being out of bed too late he is too late to breakfast, and this deranges his household all the forenoon; having been behind hand at breakfast, he is of course behind hand at dinner, and lastly at supper. If he makes an appointment, he never gets to the place in season; and if he is to meet a board of directors, or a committee, or any other public body whatever, is always twenty min-

utes or half an hour too late, and upon being reminded that he has obliged his associates to wait, and thereby to waste their time, he charges the delay to his watch, which, like its owner, is always invariably at least a quarter of an hour too slow.

If he has made arrangements to leave town in a stage, he commonly forces the carriage to wait some time, or, what is not very uncommon, is left behind. If he intends to make his departure in the steamboat, you will meet him two streets off as the last bell tolls, and after running down to the wharf till he is out of breath, he finds the boat hauled off, and if he gets aboard at all, it is by the long boat, and often at the hazard of his life. If he is an attendant upon public worship, he never reaches the church until after the services commence, and greatly disturbs the congregation by entering in the midst of their devotional exercises.

In short, such men labor, and toil, and drudge on through life, just as uniform and regular in their concerns half an hour too late, as punctual people are in season. If such persons could, by some exertion, redeem that half hour, and set their watches right, they might go on with the same ease they do now, and always be in season.—*Indiana Farmer.*

There is one trait in the character of our American boys which, I think, deserves to be checked; and that is the incessant war they carry on against familiar birds, and the lesser quadrupeds. As soon as a boy can hurl a stone, he becomes a Nimrod, and goes forth as a mighty hunter against the blue-birds, the cat-birds, swallows and robins, that venture into our gardens, orchards, and fields. Not even the little wren that comes with his fair offer of a dozen beautiful songs a day for the rent of some nook or cranny about the house, is safe from the whizzing missile. Not even the little sparrow, that would build beneath the window, is tolerated. Not even the little ground squirrel, that enlivens the woods, is permitted to eat his nut in safety. And when the boy becomes a youth, the same exterminating war is carried on, though with a different weapon. With the fowling piece in his hand, he roams the orchard and the field, slaughtering, without discrimination, jays, wood-peckers, sparrows, blackbirds, bob-o-links, and the rest of the feathered family.—*Fireside Education.*

Appearance Indicative of Character.—The appearance of a farm, its buildings, and the live stock belonging to it, indicate with surprising accuracy the character and standing of its owner; if they look well, well; if bad, bad. A judicious traveller won't miss in summing up his opinion once in fifty times.

Boys, that have been properly reared are men in point of usefulness at sixteen, whilst those that have been brought up in idle habits are nuisances at twenty-one.

Remedy.—The best remedy to prevent a failure of crops, is plenty of manure and good tillage.

A good rich soil retains moisture much longer than that which is exhausted and poor.

The power of Science.—The transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver, is a small affair compared with changing darkness into light, want into plenty, misery into happiness; yet science can do all this.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

ANECDOTE.—A gentleman recently stopped at a tavern, and being in a hurry, ordered the ostler to give his horse some oats, "as soon as he had done breathing." He remained as long as he thought necessary, and, on going out, asked the ostler if he had given his horse oats, according to his directions? "Arrah, the devil an oat I've given him," answered Pat—"ye tould me to give them to him when he got done braythin' an' I've watched him every minute, an' faith he's braythin' yet.—*N. H. Spectator.*

THE BITER BIT.—On Sunday morning, a railroad man, called Jem, went into the inn at West Haddon, and, leaving his basket in the kitchen went into the tap to drink a pint of beer. The landlord, being tempted by curiosity opened the basket, in which he found a leveret, and doubting Jem's either being licensed or allowed to shoot, thought he run no risk of being publicly complained of if he rung the changes upon his guest, which he did by abstracting the hare and putting a dead cat in its place. On getting home, Jem found out the fraud, and returning with his basket to the inn he found mine host had gone to church, and being past 11 o'clock, the servant refused to draw him any ale. After much persuasion he induced the girl to leave the kitchen to get him some spring water and in her absence he opened a large pot of the fire, in which was a fine leg of mutton, and very ingeniously exchanged the tabby for it, carrying home the prize. Jem sent his brother there after church time, making him fully acquainted with the facts, and the landlord, wanting some brot ordered a basin out of the pot; not liking cith color or flavor, he caused an examination, and instantly detected the cause and its author on witnessing the cat's mortal remains. "Oh," said Jem's brother, "I dares for to say—that there cat first ate the mutton, and then committed suicide to avoid detection."

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRYES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pear Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quince Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grapes, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrub Roses, Houey-suckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Heraceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULBERRIS is now offered for sale; the trees genuine & fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, & varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BEE Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. PEWELL Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, Noanumt Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1835. WILLIAM KENRICK

EASTERN POTATOES.

100 Barrels of first rate Eastern Potatoes, for sale by
Oct. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS

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[NO. 23.]

AGRICULTURAL.

FLEMISH HUSBANDRY.

Of the Cultivation of Roots, Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Chicory.

If we are indebted to the Flemish for the introduction of clover and turnips into our agriculture, they are equally so to us for the valuable potato. This root is now become a great substitute for corn throughout all Europe, and its influence on the population cannot be denied; when corn fails potatoes are generally most abundant, and thus prevent that distress, which is so great a check to population. In Flanders potatoes form a part of every rotation, the light soils being peculiarly adapted to the growth of this root; and as a great part of the produce is consumed by cattle, and thus gives an adequate return in manure, the objection often made to its extensive cultivation, that it exhausts the soil and returns little to it, is not well founded. Were it not for potatoes to keep the cattle, during the latter part of the winter and beginning of spring, when the supply of turnips fails, a much smaller number could be kept; for hay is a dear fodder in most parts of Flanders.

Potatoes were at first only known as an esculent root in gardens; and it was a long time before their real value was found out. In 1740 they were for the first time sold in the market of Bruges, in consequence of the zeal of an individual of that town, Mr Verhulst, who distributed some sets gratuitously to the farmers in the neighborhood. From that time the cultivation increased rapidly, and spread all over the country. The varieties which are mostly sold in the towns are the earliest and best flavored, which are chiefly raised in sheltered gardens. The plant being a native of a warmer climate cannot bear the least frost. It is therefore not safe to plant it in the fields before March or April. The sets which are planted to produce an increase, are not seeds but buds, and as such perpetuate the qualities, good or bad, of the parent stock. Each variety proceeds from some original plant raised from seed, and is subject to age and decay with its parent. Hence varieties continually degenerate or wear out, and fresh or new varieties must be produced by sowing the seeds; recent experiments and observations fully bear out the truth of this assertion. It is therefore not sufficient merely to find a superior variety, the age of the parent plant should also be noted. Some will last longer than others, but all old varieties sooner or later show marks of decay; and the sooner they are exchanged for younger and more vigorous the better. In Flanders the principal crop of potatoes is planted in April. Potatoes require much manure to give a great return, although those which grow in poor soils are much pleasanter to the taste. For cattle, however, quantity is of more consequence than flavor. The soil in which potatoes are to be planted should be well prepared by deep and repeated ploughing, or what is still better, by trenching with the spade. In Flanders the sets

are planted in rows two feet wide or more, and the same distance between the sets, so that each plant may have the earth drawn up to the stem, and a small hillock made round it. Sometimes the land is ploughed and manured as for other crops, excepting that the quantity of manure is at least double the quantity usually put on for corn. The sets are then dropped into holes regularly made with a blunt dibble, and filled up with earth. These sets are either small potatoes picked out for that purpose, or larger cut into pieces, taking care that there shall be at least two eyes or buds left in each piece. When potatoes are planted to any considerable extent, the method is similar to that which we described for beans, the furrows being proportionably deeper; the sets are dropped upon the dung in every second or third furrow about eighteen inches apart, and covered by the return of the plough. In this manner nine or ten bushels of potatoes will plant an acre. The crop averages about three hundred bushels, if the land is well prepared, and the potato-plants have been well hood and moulded up. This is not a very great return, considering the quantity of manure. The quality of the potatoes depends on the nature of the soil as well as on the variety planted; in light sands the potatoes are small, and mealy when boiled; in good loams they grow large and more juicy, but are not so well flavored; the latter producing a greater bulk, are preferred for cattle.

There is a potato called *Schelde Windeke* potato, from the name of a village near Alost; they grow in a strong soil and are remarkably mealy and good; but they rapidly degenerate when planted in a different soil. The potatoes which are preferred for cattle are called *Elsen Motten* and *Kaltenbollen*, both very large. A variety was introduced from England into the neighborhood of Ghent some years ago, by a gentleman of the name of Lankman, which are in great repute, and go by his name. It would be difficult to point out the variety from which these sprung, as the soil in which they are transplanted has, no doubt, had a great influence on their present quality. A few small Flemish potatoes, which we once sent to a friend at Kenilworth, produced in that rich soil some of the largest potatoes we ever met with. None of the original potatoes were so large as a hen's egg.

When we were on the subject of manures, we mentioned the pond weeds as highly useful in planting potatoes. Long litter and even old thatch is excellent to plant the sets in, if the soil is not very light. Potatoes are usually taken up in the end of September; this is done by means of a three-pronged fork, which is less apt to cut the roots than the spade. The ground is at the same time cleared of the roots of couch grass, and other perennial weeds; and when the harrows have gone over the field, and all the potatoes are picked up which had escaped the fork, no other preparation is required to sow wheat, or winter barley. When the seed is sown, the stitches are marked out by the plough, the intervals dug out, and the earth is spread over the seed, after the urine cart has deposited half the

usual quantity of liquid manure in these intervals. This is sufficient on land which has had a double manuring for the potatoes.

Turnips are not often cultivated as a main crop, or a substitute for the old fallows, as it is in England and Scotland; but mostly as a second crop after barley or rye, which we call *edlich* turnips in England. But as the barley and rye harvest are early in Flanders, and not an hour is lost in getting the turnip-seed sown, they are often of a very good size before winter.* The crop however can bear no comparison, in point of weight, with a turnip crop in Norfolk, still less in Berwickshire and Northumberland; but it is obtained at a small expense, and does not interfere with any other crop. In a farm of twenty acres, if five acres were set apart every year for turnips, the remainder would scarcely give sufficient occupation to the farmer and his family, and produce sufficient corn to feed them and to pay the rent. It is by the quick succession of crops that a small farm is made to produce much more in proportion than a large one, and that every member of a family is constantly and busily employed. As soon as the corn is cut, the portion of the field which is cleared is ploughed and harrowed, liquid manure is poured over it, and the seed is sown; so that in twentyfour hours an acre, which was but just cleared, is again producing a fresh crop. The ploughing and sowing goes on every day, and follows on the heels of the reapers; of such consequence may be the delay of two or three days, that the seed sown first will be out and in the rough leaf, when that which was two or three days later is only just coming up, and is subject to all the depredations of insects. When the turnips are furly up, they are watered with diluted urine; and their growth is rapid beyond belief. We have seen turnips sown in the middle of July, after barley harvest, which in the end of August already showed very promising bulbs. If it were not for this acceleration of the growth, no crop of any weight could be raised by the end of September, when they are usually pulled up.

The cultivation of the beet-root had been introduced into Flanders under the dominion of Bonaparte, for the manufacture of sugar; it was then a forced cultivation, and was abandoned as soon as peace had restored the usual supply of sugar from the colonies; and although the revival of this manufacture in France, where considerable fortunes have been lately realized by it, has induced several speculative individuals, and also a company with a large subscribed capital to re-establish manufac-

* Mr Van Aelbroeck sowed some turnips in May, 1837, and they were of sufficient size in August to be given to the cows. Large turnips are not thought so sweet as the smaller, which do not give that disagreeable taste to the milk, which prevents many farmers in England from giving them to milk cows. The introduction of early turnips in Flanders might be of great advantage. If winter tares were sown to be cut in May, and turnips to follow immediately, these two crops, with the intermediate ploughing, would prepare the land admirably for wheat or colza, and not only give two useful crops, but have all the meliorating and cleansing effect of a fallow.

ories of beet-root sugar in different parts of Belgium, the Flemish farmers in general are not much disposed to raise the beet-root for sale. They imagine, whether correctly or not, that the land suffers from this crop, when there is no return of manure, as much as it would from potatoes sold off the farm, while the latter are much more profitable; and the carriage of this heavy produce to any distance through roads almost impassable in autumn greatly diminishes the return. The manufacturers of sugar have found, in consequence, that they cannot rely on a regular supply from the farmer, and that they must enter into the cultivation of the beet-root to a large extent on their own account, to keep up a proper supply. The company established near Waterloo have purchased a large tract of land, a great part of which is in woods, which they are cutting down and converting into arable land for this purpose; on this fresh soil, which is by no means rich, the beet-root appears to thrive well. A large sugar manufactory is erected at Bruges, another near Ghent, and a smaller near Dixmude, and various other places, which will require many hundreds of acres for beet-root annually, and thus make this root an important article of cultivation. The mode in which this root is cultivated has nothing peculiar in it. The land is ploughed and well manured; the seed is dibbled, as in the garden, in rows a foot or eighteen inches wide and a foot asunder in the rows; when the plants are up they are weeded and hoed by hand; the seed is put into the ground in the beginning of May, and the roots taken up in September and October. A common crop is from fifteen to twenty tons of roots from an acre of land.

This cultivation has not been adopted for a sufficient number of years to ascertain what rotation is most profitable, where beet-root is the principal object. Those who are sanguine think that alternate crops of beet-root and corn may be kept up by good tillage and manuring. The old farmers are of opinion that there will soon be a great falling-off in the crops. Time will show who are right. In the mean time the cultivation of the white and yellow beet, which contain most saccharine matter, is extending rapidly. A small portion only of these useful roots is raised for the cows. They are not supposed to be so good for the milk as turnips, and they take up the whole season. Should the cultivation be greatly extended, it may have a great effect in causing a variation in the usual rotations of crops, now generally adopted. The advantage to agriculture of the beet-root sugar manufactory, where good land is not over-abundant, is still problematical.

The *Ruta Baga*, or Swedish turnip, which is so highly valued by the British farmer, is not generally cultivated in Flanders. If a few small patches of it are seen, it is only as an experiment made by some rich proprietor. It does not enter into the regular system of cultivation, and is not so well suited to sandy soils as the turnip.

Carrots grow well in light soils, which have been trenched to a good depth, and they consequently form a part of the regular rotations in all light soils; when they are sown as a principal crop, it is generally next after potatoes, buckwheat, or turnips. The land, having been well stirred for these crops, is ploughed before winter, and manured with half the usual quantity of cow dung, or of the sweepings of streets, with which is mixed a third part of pigs' dung, from the notion that the smell of this dung keeps off the moles and field mice,

who otherwise would injure the crop. This is ploughed in six or seven inches deep, and the land is left so all winter. In the beginning of April a very deep ploughing is given, two or three inches deeper than the last; twenty hogsheads of liquid manure are then poured over this, and 2-12 lbs. of carrot seed are sown. The harrows reversed are drawn over the land; the intervals between the stiches, are dug out with the spade, and the earth thrown evenly over the seed. It is then slightly rolled. Some put on no dung, but only liquid manure, on the land intended for carrots. If the preceding crop was potatoes, the ground is already sufficiently manured, and any additional quantity would have a tendency to produce forked carrots, which is the consequence of over manuring; but if they follow buckwheat, which has had no manure, a fresh supply is necessary to ensure a good crop of carrots. The more the manure is decomposed and intimately mixed with the soil, the better for this crop. When the carrots come up, they require to be most carefully weeded; this is the principal expense. It is done by women and children, who go on their hands and knees and pull up every weed. If carrots were sown in drills much of this labor might be spared, by using horse-hoes between the rows, and small hand-hoes between the plants in the rows. Should the carrots fail, turnips or spurry are immediately sown, that no time may be lost. In May the carrots are thinned out where they grow too close, and those which are pulled out are given to the cows; they are left about six inches apart.

There are two sorts of carrots sown in the fields; the one is the large Dutch orange carrot common in England, the other is a white carrot which is very hardy, grows to a great size, and is more productive in light sands than the orange. It has lately been introduced into England; some fine specimens of the root were exhibited at the Smithfield show in December 1836. From a trial on a small scale, we are inclined to think that it will be a valuable addition to our roots for cattle in winter. The white carrot is that which is generally preferred for sowing in another crop, as flax or barley, which is a common practice. In this case the carrot seed is sown a week or two after the principal crop. The flax or corn grows faster than the carrot, which is thus kept down, and only pushes its slender root deep into the ground without making much top, or swelling to any size. In weeding care is taken not to pull out the carrots, which are easily distinguished from weeds. After the flax is pulled, the ground is gone over and weeded again; liquid manure is then spread over, and the carrots soon begin to grow, and the roots to swell. If the main crop was barley, the stubble is carefully pulled up, and the carrots are then treated as before. Thus by the middle of October a good weight of carrots is produced on land, which had already given a profitable crop that season; and a great supply of winter food is obtained for the cattle. Carrots are occasionally sown amongst peas. The peas ripen in July, and are pulled up; and then the carrots are treated as we have been describing. If the row culture were introduced, and the carrots and peas drilled in alternate rows, the success would probably be more complete. This is done in the intervals of the colza or rape with good success. About fifteen small cart-loads of carrots, or about ten or twelve tons per acre, is considered a fair crop. Judging from the produce of about one-eighth of an acre of good sand, in which the white

carrot was sown in England, in March 1836, without manure, the rows a foot apart and well weeded and hoed, the crop would have reached twenty-two tons per acre; the common orange carrot in the same ground did not produce half that weight.

Parsnips are sown in land too heavy for carrots and in a deep rich loam, the produce is very great. They have the advantage of bearing the severest frost, and therefore do not require to be hoisted but may be left in the ground until they are required for use. They are not thought so good for milk cows as carrots, but superior for fattening cattle. The quality of the soil must decide which of the two may be sown to most advantage.

There is another root, the cultivation of which is often very profitable, although of comparative small use on the farm. This is chicory, of which the dried roots are roasted and used instead of coffee. A considerable commerce in this root has sprung up lately, which has caused a duty of 20 per ton to be laid on its importation into Britain. It is the same plant which Arthur Young so strongly recommended for its leaves for cattle and sheep but it has not been found to answer the expectation in this point of view. The roots contain strong bitter, which may be extracted by infusion it is also used in the brewing of beer to save hops. It is wholesome, and if it does not impart an unpleasant taste to the beer, there can be no objection to its use. At all events the cultivation of it whether for beer or coffee, is a part of Flemish agriculture, and deserves to be noticed. The seed is sown in the end of March or beginning of April. It is treated exactly as the carrot, when sown alone. The ground should be mellow and deep, rather heavy than light, and ploughed or trenched to a good depth. It is sown broad-cast in Flanders, and everything else is; but it would be much better if it were sown in rows eighteen inches apart. The leaves may be given to sheep or pigs; but they give a bad taste to the milk of the cows who eat them. The roots are taken up in September, and are then of the size of a small carrot; they are cut into pieces, and dried in a kiln. In that state they are exported. The price varies much, according to produce and demand. It is not an object of general cultivation, but only by particular persons and in particular soils; the market is overstocked at one time, and a great demand exists at another. Such a produce can never enter into a regular course, but may be raised as circumstances may afford a prospect of sale and profit.—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS SPECULATION.

If our produce in silk is likely to increase in any thing like the increased demand for this species of the mulberry, and its rapid multiplication, we shall be able, in a few years, to clothe our entire female population in silken fabrics, and to export largely in the bargain. But the demand seems to originate from a hope of making money by speculating in the buds, or trees, rather than in the silk which they are to produce. Individuals have for some time been traversing the several states, from Canada to Florida, buying up these trees, and the prices have kept advancing till they have reached an extravagance beyond reason, and almost beyond credibility. The Farmers' Register informs us, that Thomas Hicks, of Virginia, laid out \$345, in 1836 and 1837, for trees of the multicaulis, and that he has recently sold from their product, 20,000 trees,

25 cents each, retaining 10,000 for his own use thus realizing a profit of nearly \$7,500 upon the day. In ten days, the seller might have received \$1000 more for those disposed of. This was in September. In October, the fever of speculation had reached, if not its climax, at least a dangerous height to buyers; for the U. S. Gazette informs us, that at a great auction sale of these trees, at Baltimore, on the 4th inst. 120,000 of them were sold, "at prices varying from 20 to 22 cents per foot, measuring to the utmost extremity, and counting the roots also. This amounts to \$1,210 per acre each tree of five feet high." At a sale at Gerantown the prices exceeded 20 cents per foot. At Burlington, N. J. a sale of 2430 was made by R. Greenmere, for \$2500, and another of 1000 selected trees for \$2000, being two dollars each. This is not a "Robin's alive" business, in which one will get sorely "saddle-lacked," we are greatly mistaken.

There is no tree more rapidly multiplied, probably than the *morus multicaulis*. Every uninjured seed will produce a plant in a summer. The practice is, among proficients in the art of propagating, to take off every branch and the top, or to take up the entire young plants, in the autumn—to bury them in the ground, or put them in a cellar during winter, and to plant them in the spring, either in cuttings of one or two eyes, or by covering the branch or young plant, laid horizontally in a furrow, with an inch or two of earth. Almost every bud will grow from two to four feet the first season, and ultimately become a tree. This will explain to the reader, why select trees, abounding in branches and buds, sold for two dollars at Burlington. They were cheap, if the prices can be kept up another year.

In regard to the culture of this mulberry in our latitude, we have only to repeat the opinion we have often expressed, that the tree will not stand our winters, except, perhaps, upon a poor dry soil, when the growth ceases, and the wood hardens, before the occurrence of severe frosts. Indeed this is now virtually conceded by the growers; for we believe it is the general practice to secure seedlings in the cellar, or to bury them in the ground, and to cut down the trees, cover the stumps, and secure the tops and branches for propagation. Cutting down at autumn is recommended as the best mode of increasing the foliage, and as facilitating the gathering of the leaves—as many sprouts spring from the stump in the spring, and the leaves of which may be gathered without climbing.

That the silk business will ultimately prosper among us, we have no doubt; but that the *multicaulis* is to supersede all other species of the mulberry, or that it possesses very remarkable properties not common to the family, we must be permitted to entertain doubts. Gen. Tallmadge, who visited the silk establishments of Italy, and was minute in his inquiries, tells us that the European black mulberry had a preference there. In France the white mulberry, it is alleged, produces the best silk. We have seen beautiful fabrics from our native red species. While those who have seen, at Constantinople, the silks produced from the *Brussa*, affirm that they exceed all others for lustre and value. Men are prone to recommend that which they wish to sell. In our mind, it matters little what species of mulberry we cultivate, provided it is hardy enough for the climate. If any kind is

well managed by household industry, they will in our opinion, become a certain source of profit to the owner.—*Cultivator*.

EXPERIMENT IN HARVESTING CORN.

In our last November No. we gave the result of an experiment in harvesting corn, going to show, that it is better to cut it up than to top it. We now give the result of another experiment of the same kind.

In the first week of September, we went with two neighbors into our corn-field where our men were cutting up corn, and caused 36 hills to be cut up, where we found them at work, which was of the fair average quality of the field, and stooked separately; adjoining which 36 hills were topped, in the usual way; and a third parcel of 36 hills, immediately adjoining the last, was left to ripen upon the entire stock. On the 23d September we proceeded to pick, husk and weigh the corn on the several parcels. The result was as follows:

No. 1, cut up, had 126 ears, which weighed 56 1-2 lbs.
No. 2, topped, " 127 " " 52 lbs. 2 oz.
No. 3, standing, 125 " " 52 lbs. 10 oz.

We found on trial, the same evening; that it required 78 lbs. of ears to give a bushel of shelled corn. The field was planted at exactly three feet between the rows, and at about two feet four inches in the rows; but assuming that the distance was three by two and a half feet, it would give to the acre 5,808 hills—and there probably was not 20 hills deficient in five acres. Upon these data the product on an acre, under the different modes of harvesting, would be as follows, omitting fractions:

No. 1 would give 9,274 lbs. or 119 bushels.
No. 2 " 8,409 1-2 " 108 "
No. 3 " 8,490 " 109 "

Although the parcels selected were supposed to be similar, it was perceived, after the corn was gathered, that an apple tree, giving a shade 6 or 7 feet broad, stood in No. 3—the whole field being a young orchard—which undoubtedly had an influence in lessening the product of that parcel—as it might reasonably have been expected to have exceeded that of No. 1.

In regard to the condition of the grain, of the different parcels, that of No. 1, which had been cut up and stooked, was unquestionably best; it was dry, sound and bright; while much of Nos. 2 and 3, which had been topped, or left standing entire, had fallen upon the ground, was wet or mouldy, and some of it had actually grown. The difference in the fodder was still more palpably in favor of No. 1—it evidently exceeding in value either of the other parcels more than one half.

Our neighbors, C. N. Bement and Sidney Chapin, were present, and assisted, in the cutting up, topping, picking, husking, weighing, and examining, the several parcels, and have authorized us to say that they fully concur in the preceding statement.

In our experiment of last year, the loss in topping, over cutting up, was found to be about six bushels; in the above detailed experiment, it appears to be eleven bushels on the acre. It will also be observed, on referring to our former experiment, that the number of ears, and the product, is less this than it was last year. This has been caused by the drought. None of the succors pro-

duced ears this year, though many produced them last year.

This experiment confirms us in the opinion we have long entertained, that there is a prodigious waste, both in corn and forage, and we insist in labor also, in the still common practice of topping corn. And we again beg, that those who remain incredulous in the matter, will make the experiment, as we have repeatedly done, and satisfy themselves. Say there are 300,000 acres of corn cultivated in this state, and that the loss by topping is only five bushels to the acre, the aggregate loss would amount to 1,500,000 bushels, equal at least in value to one million of dollars annually, to say nothing of the loss in labor and forage.

The cause of the topped corn having produced less than that which was cut up, although often stated, is here repeated: the topped corn was deprived of its elaborating organs—its lungs—the leaves above the grain, and of course received no further accession of growth, or but very little; while the corn cut up retained these organs, which continued to send down nourishment to the grain for some days through its green succulent stocks. Any farmer may satisfy himself readily that leaves are indispensable to growth, by a simple and easy experiment:—let him pluck all the leaves from a fruit-bearing branch of the apple, plum, or other fruit tree, at any stage of growth of the fruit—and he will find that the fruit on such limb will neither grow nor mature its flavor where there are no leaves—though it may change its color.—*Cultivator*.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 1, 1838.

From S. Walker, Roxbury, Nonpareil Apples and Chaumontelle pears.

From B. V. French, Braintree, Wilkinson pears. From James Eustis, South Reading, Trunnell, Spice and Ben apples; the latter a handsome and fine flavored fruit of medium size, and the annexed letter accompanied the specimens.

For the Committee, E. M. RICHARDS.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,—

Gentlemen—By request I send you further specimens of the Ben apple. The original tree was standing till within a few years past on land belonging to the late Doct. Hart of this place. Said land formerly belonging to a Benjamin Smith, therefore called the Ben apple, it is supposed to be a native. It can be traced back for a great number of years, and probably was never grafted, as a person has now a tree growing which bears the same fruit, which he pulled from the roots of the old tree when a sucker. Yours, &c.

JAMES EUSTIS.

S. Reading, Dec. 1, 1838.

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1838.

Yellow Winter Pears, from W. S. Packard, Dorchester. Dix Pears, from Mr Wm. O. Gordon, Dorchester. Baldwin Apples, from Chever Newhall, do. Danvers Winter Sweet, Hooper Apple, a fine Red and Pomme Sons Pippin, of Beuman's catalogue, from Robert Manning, Salem. Mr Manning also exhibited fine specimens of the Winter Orange, Glout Moreau Burgomaster, (of Boston) and Princes St Permain Pears. For the committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH,

BEES.

Among all the different classes of winged insects, the most beneficial to man, and one of the most wonderful, are bees. Bees are common in most countries; but although naturalists have for ages considered them an important subject of inquiry, their history as yet is but imperfectly known. In some countries, bees are an object of great attention, and their honey and wax are considerable articles of commerce.

In every hive, bees are of three kinds; viz:—1st, the working bees, or males; 2d, males, or drones, which are less numerous, and 3d, the female bee, which is called the mother, or queen. The workers are the smallest, the males the largest, and the females are of the middle size.

The males are nearly double the size of the workers, but want stings. The females, or the queens have a sting, and are longer than the males, or the workers; in other respects they are exactly like them.

Bees usually collect together in hives. A hive generally contains from 15 to 20 thousand; in others from 30 to 60 thousand. In all these there is but one queen mother, or female; and the number of males does not exceed two or three hundred; the remainder is composed of working bees, which labor for the others, to support them. Neither the males nor females go abroad in quest of wax or honey. All the working bees are furnished with a trunk for their labors, and a sting for their defence.

These little animals, whom we behold so sociable in their community, are ever industrious to assist each other, and prevent their mutual necessities with surprising generosity; and shall we leave our fellow-creatures in distress? On the contrary, we are convinced that the finest of all pleasures consist in preserving persons from calamity, and it is a pleasure capable of increasing in proportion to our abilities to give.

The bees when they begin to form the different cells in the hive, commence at the top, where they lay a bed of glue, to which they fix the first cells of the comb, which they continue downwards, till they have no room left. The comb they divide into three cantons; one where they rear their young, another where they store their wax for future occasions, and the third where they preserve their honey for the winter. The wax is a provision altogether as necessary for the bees, in one sense, as the honey, for it is with the wax they build their apartments, and also where they treasure up their honey.

A bee is first an egg; this egg, which in time becomes a bee, is exceedingly white. The eggs of bees are cast into the empty cells, not carelessly into any cells, but only the middle cells, which always are appointed for the breeding cells, whilst those all around are reserved for the honey.—*Bellevue Falls Gazette.*

WAR AMONG THE SNAKES.

[Transcribed from a *New York paper*, of October 12th, 1835.]

Travelling through one of the southern States, my attention was attracted by a singular rustling in the thickets which bordered on the road. I stopped my horse to learn the cause; and soon discovered, at a few paces from the track, a rattle-snake of rather more than ordinary size, in a coil such as these reptiles always throw themselves into

on the approach or attack of an enemy, exhibiting every symptom of extreme rage, and displaying all those beauties for which its species are so remarkable when under the influence of passion. No cause for its disorder was at first visible; but in a short time a black snake darted from the surrounding bushes across the folds of his antagonist, and disappeared on the other side. The rattle-snake did not fail to strike at its darting assailant; but with what success the rapidity of their motion prevented me from determining. The rattle-snake remained in his coil, prepared for another assault, which was accordingly offered by his black foe returning, and again gliding over him with almost inconceivable rapidity, while the same attempt as formerly was made to punish the aggression. These movements were several times repeated with no apparent advantage to either party. The black snake seemed once or twice struck with the fangs of his enemy and yet returned with undiminished celerity to his subtle assault.

The density of the wood did not permit me to follow with my eyes his retreat; and however great my curiosity to ascertain how he employed the time of his absence, I could not prevail upon myself to indulge it by entering on so fatal a battle ground. At length the rattle-snake in one of his attempts to revenge the insolence of his assailant, struck his fangs deep into his own body; he extricated them, stretched himself with every appearance of agony on the ground; and turning on his back, in a short time expired. The crafty victor once more appeared, and seizing the lifeless body in his mouth, dragged it from the scene of action.

BOHAN UPAS OF THE WEST.

The Milk Sickness.—The mysterious disease which bears this name, is peculiar to the region west of the mountains, and prevails only in certain districts of that region. Many parts of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri have been greatly afflicted by it, hundreds have died its victims, and some districts of country are almost uninhabitable on its account. The Kentucky Legislature has long since offered a reward to any one who could ascertain the cause of this terrible disease, but all inquiries upon the subject have been hitherto unsuccessful. The *St Louis Bulletin*, however, contains a letter on the subject, said to be from the pen of an intelligent gentleman, in which the cause of the disease is referred to a tree, the properties of which are described to be very similar to those attributed to the Bohan Upas of the East Indies. The letter, which will be found interesting, is subjoined:

FEMME OSAGE TOWNSHIP,
St Charles Co. Mo. Nov. 9, 1838.

MR KOCH,—

Dear Sir—I herewith transmit to you one of the genuine apples of Sodom. It grew on a large Sodomite tree in Femme Osage bottom, in St Charles county. The tree is nine feet thick, one hundred and forty feet high, and straight in the body, there being no limbs for forty-six feet above the ground. In a fruitful year it is estimated that it bears one thousand bushels of fruit. The leaves resemble those of a pear tree, but are much larger and evergreen; the blossoms are similar to the tulip, and when in full bloom, it is considered the most grand, beautiful and imposing object in the vegetable kingdom. But it is of the most poisonous nature; its roots, bark, sap, leaves and fruit,

are all destructive poisons. Its twigs and branches operate as a slow, malignant and incurable poison of a peculiar quality, destructive of animals and man. It has been recently discovered, and satisfactorily tested, that the browsing upon the sprout about its root, is the cause of that mysterious disease, called the milk sickness.

The fruit, when fully ripe, has an inviting appearance, but it soon takes a dry rot, and the inside becomes a poisonous and disagreeable dust, in appearance resembling Scotch Snuff. Notwithstanding its noxious qualities, cattle and various other animals are fond of frequenting it and feeding on its leaves, and they frequently die in its vicinity. Numerous skeletons of animals may be found in the bottom, within a mile round, but when taken in small quantities, it terminates in lingering and uncontrollable milk sickness. Since the tree has been fenced in, no milk sickness has existed. The wood of the tree is as solid and heavy as lignum-vitæ or ebony, and from its similarity, some intelligent persons have conjectured that it is the celebrated tree called the Bohan Upas in the East Indies. When any part of the green tree is lacerated, a peculiar gum exudes from the wound like white native turpentine, which is esteemed one of the strongest poisons, and will blister and seriously injure and ulcerate the human body if applied externally.

It is thought by some persons that this tree might be advantageously used in the practice of medicine if its powerful medical qualities were properly understood, but its poison is so destructive that every person here is afraid to make any experiment with it. If the citizens of those parts of Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, that are afflicted with the milk sickness, will make proper examination, I have no doubt that they will find somewhere in the sick district a solitary tree similar to the one I have described above, and if they will destroy or enclose the tree they will effectually prevent the disease. Many marvellous stories are told in the neighborhood, but respecting many of them I am very incredulous, but the foregoing statement I have prepared from personal observation, and from information in which I could place implicit confidence.

(From the *Bellevue Falls Gazette.*)

THE INCLINATION OF THE WHEAT-EAR.

How admirable are the expedients of Providence, exclaimed I, as I observed in the bending down of the full-grown wheat ear the accomplishment of an important purpose; namely, that of shedding off the rain, which otherwise must settle into the cells of the ear and do material injury to the ripening grain. While the ear is green and growing, moisture does it no harm; but when it comes to consolidate and ripen, moisture would be extremely injurious, if not ruinous.

The inclining wheat ear is often alluded to as denoting the modesty and humility of real worth. If we consider the reason why providence in its wise arrangements provided for its inclination, I fancy we shall find in it an illustration of prudence in taking measures to preserve our resources, mental, moral, or material, from being frittered and wasted away by adverse causes or by influences that do not belong to our present means of improvement and maturity; and whose impact on us we should therefore be seasonably prepared for easing off.

B. F.

MULBERRY TREES AND THE SILK BUSINESS.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Chauncey Stone of Burlington, N. J.

In replying to your questions it will be necessary for me briefly to recapitulate them. Question

1. Have you been long engaged in cultivating the mulberry?
2. What species of morus do you deem preferable, and what kind of soil suits it best?
3. What is the best mode of propagating, planting, and managing it?
4. What is the value, expense and profit on an acre of mulberry trees for the first five years inclusive?
5. What kind of worm do you consider the most valuable?
6. What help does it require to raise 100 pounds of silk?

First.—I am one of the number who first commenced the silk business in this vicinity, and have devoted the two last years with close application practically to the culture of the *morus multicaulis* and rearing the silk worm.

Second.—I have taken much interest during the last few years in comparing the relative qualities of the different mulberries; and at present I know of none better than the *morus multicaulis* for this and the more southern latitudes for the silk business. The Alpine, the Canton, and the Brusa, are excellent species, and may be well adapted to the more northern latitudes. Most of the different species I have seen, which are fourteen or fifteen varieties, require four or five years' growth before having much foliage to part with; but the *multicaulis* will yield a large quantity the first year's growth without injury to the tree, and is eaten with great avidity by the silk worm. The mulberry that is most productive of fruit is less productive of foliage. The *multicaulis* produces very little fruit, and is not often grown from the seed. It will flourish on all soils where the peach does.

To select a location on which to plant a field for the silk business, I would prefer undulating grounds, having a deep mellow loam, and mixed with sand and gravel sufficient to prevent the soil from baking or crusting.

Third.—After having the ground made mellow, lay out the field in rows about four feet apart, and the surest mode, by taking one season with another, is to lay the tree down full length and cover deep enough to keep moist. The time for planting in this latitude, I think, will be during the first and second weeks in April, in common seasons. By planting a field of mulberries in this mode they must be taken up in the autumn, as they will stand too near each other to remain in the ground. But to plant a field of mulberries not to be taken up in the fall, my own views are to lay out the rows about five feet apart, and in the autumn take up every other tree in the rows, leaving them standing four feet apart; the remainder to have the tops cut off near the ground in the fall. In the following spring, many shoots from each stump will start up with vigor, and produce an abundance of foliage, and easy to be gathered. And where the field is large, I think every fifth row may be omitted and not planted, but used as a passage for a cart or wagon in which to transport the foliage to cocoonery. Our experiments made this season have proved the feasibility, that mulberry treated in the above manner will fulfil the most sanguine anticipations.

Fourth.—To answer this question it will require some philosophical speculations, as the feeding of silk worms from an acre of *multicaulis* of four or five years' growth, has not been done by me, or under my observation. At the rate of fifty pounds of reeled silk to the acre has been produced from the first year's growth of trees. But from an acre to be planted in the manner I have described, 30 pounds the first year will be a fair production, and by leaving the roots in the ground and pruning the tops in the autumn, I deem it not extravagant to estimate one hundred pounds reeled silk yearly on an average, the four succeeding years after the first year's growth of trees.

After the cocooneries and fixtures for feeding are prepared, we can feed the silk worms and reel the silk at an expense not over two dollars and fifty cents per pound, and it is then worth from four dollar and fifty cents to six dollars a pound to the manufacturer.

Fifth.—At present I know of none I prefer to the white mammoth worm, so called, but we have a kind that spins a large yellow cocoon, and is a very good kind. The silk of the white is worth most. We have a kind called the two crop kind, that can be reproduced the same year, but they spin a small cocoon.

Sixth.—It requires a person having experience to take charge of the feeding, who can manage during the first week alone after the worms hatch, and the second week a boy or girl will be wanted to pick leaves, and after that another person, equal to a full hand, will be all that will be required to finish the crop, which will be about three hundred thousand in number.

By this calculation I expect the cocoonery to be convenient to the mulberry field. It requires two hands to change the worms dexterously, but they can attend to that in the morning when the dew will be upon the leaves, and to gathering the foliage after the dew shall disappear. A stock of leaves will always be wanted before hand, lest there should be rainy weather, when they cannot gather them.

Those who raise silk and wishing to sell it in its raw state, had better reel it into skeins, and is then in a merchantable condition.

I have answered your interrogatories in a manner that appears most feasible to my views, but I do not pretend to lay down any particular modes or systems as applicable to all future generations.

SILK, MULBERRY TREES AND SO FORTH.

The Worcester *Ægis* and some other papers, have attempted to draw deductions from the present high price of mulberry trees, which will operate to the injury of the silk business. They argue that these exorbitant prices cannot be sustained another season, but when they fall, then will come the exploded *humbug*. These individuals are wholly mistaken. No man, in his sober senses believes, that when the tree have multiplied, the value they now command will be sustained; but we contend that the scarcity of trees keeps up present prices. Doubtless the trees another season will be multiplied greatly, and of course sell lower. Yet, if a man buys one stalk this year for 50 or 75 cents, which has twenty or thirty buds, and which another season will yield as many trees, if the price is at sixpence a tree next fall, will he not have a productive crop? The purpose is to grow silk,

first by filling the country with trees. It is only until that is accomplished that raw silk can be cultivated to advantage. The present prices of trees are so extravagant that nobody can be induced to use them to raise silk,—they are worth so much more to sell or to cut up into slips for the purpose of multiplying plants another season. A little forecast would teach these persons that silk is to be grown, and that it cannot be so long as the trees are so expensive. The purpose, therefore, is to reduce their price another season, by filling the country with this species of merchandize.

Another thing must be corrected and set right. It is stated in some papers, on the authority of Mr Pleasants of Virginia, that the silk companies at the north have ceased to exist, *except in name*. The *Ægis* alludes, with some emphasis, to the importance of disseminating correct knowledge on this subject, and then remarks, the incorporated company in Northampton, without producing a pound of silk, is abandoned and its "lands are offered for sale"! The admonition administered to other people applies with peculiar force to such statements as these, which are not merely disheartening, but *false*. Experience has taught, that the true way to grow silk to advantage, is on farms connected with other agricultural operations. The incorporated Company in this town purchased two or three hundred acres of land, much of which was set over with young mulberry trees. The trees had not reached a size sufficient to feed worms, before the price became enhanced and the sale of them yielded more profit than the growth of the raw silk. The Silk Company here not only exists in name, but in substance, having three hundred acres of land, 100,000 mulberry trees, and a superb brick factory four stories high and nearly one hundred feet long, which is already partially filled with machinery in operation. It will be completed in the spring, and the business of manufacturing sewing silk carried on with vigor. One of the hindrances at the present time arises from being compelled to import the raw material; for, with all the extravagant bounties offered by different legislatures, very little of the domestic article is yet sent to market. When the country is filled with trees and the price of them falls, then raw silk will be produced at a great profit. The incorporated company in this town, we are happy to inform our Worcester friends, still exists, and will show itself another season.—*Northampton Courier*.

Seven bushels of good sized potatoes were dug in Claremont, N. H. on the 1st ult., the product of a *single potato*, of the "lady finger kind," which was planted on the 15th of May last. This potato had 72 eyes and was cut into as many pieces. One of these was planted in a hill, and on the eighth day after planting, the sprouts (when there were more than two shoots springing from one eye) were separated and transplanted. In this way 110 hills were made. The vines measured one mile in length, and the weight of the crop was 515 lbs.

Said a purchaser to a horse dealer, "is that animal sure footed?" "Perfectly," said the Jockey, "when he puts his foot down, you'd think he never was going to take it up."

The number of police constables on duty on the day of the Coronation in London was 2,900.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

**MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

We are happy to lay before our readers the Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Butter and Cheese offered for premium on the 11th inst, at Quincy Hall, Boston. The premiums were most liberal—on Butter one of a \$100—one of 50; one of 30. On Cheese one of \$50—one of 30.

The prices at which the several jars of butter which obtained the first premium were sold were as follows,—47 cts., 41, 43, 42, 41.

The prices of the butter of the 2d premium were as follows,—41 cts., 38, 36, 35.

The prices of the third premium butter were 37 cts., 33 1-2.

Other lots of butter of a fine quality were sold at very good prices. Several firkins of butter containing more than 100 lbs. each, from Horace Clapp of Honeville, New York, were of a fine quality. Some tubs, however, belonging to the same lot were injured, owing to some imperfection in the manner of putting up. We have no authority for the assertion but our own judgment, but had it not been for this circumstance we can hardly doubt that this lot of butter would have obtained the first premium.

REPORT.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture appointed to award the premiums of the society for butter and cheese, exhibited at Quincy Hall, December 4, 1838, Report—that

The whole amount of entries for butter was	13
for cheese, old 2	11
“ new 9	11
	24

This number is smaller than usual at these exhibitions, although perhaps in point of quality the best butter and cheese on this occasion were fully equal to that of former exhibitions.

Of the butter, one lot (entry No. 7) was disposed of by the owner before the hour fixed for examination, and did not therefore become a subject of trial.

Of the remaining lots the committee found

- 8 of good quality.
- 2 partly good and part of fair or middling quality.
- 1 part good and part ordinary or inferior.
- 1 ordinary.

12

To lot No. 2, offered by Luther Chamberlain of Westborough, Massachusetts, consisting of 12 stone pots, the committee had no hesitation in awarding the first premium of One Hundred Dollars.

To lot No. 9, offered by L. B. Hapgood of Shrewsbury, Mass. consisting of 10 stone pots. The committee were unanimous in awarding the second premium of Fifty Dollars.

To lot No. 1, offered by William Bachop, of Barnet, in Vermont, consisting of 7 tubs. The committee, after some deliberation, awarded the third premium of Thirty Dollars.

To lot No. 3, consisting of 8 tubs offered by Nathan Cushing of Woodstock, Vermont; a part was so nearly equal to the last, that the committee hesitated in awarding the 3d premium until they ascertained that the quality of Mr Bachop's was more uniform.

As to the origin of the various lots entered, there were

7	lots from Vermont,
4	“ “ Massachusetts,
1	“ “ N. Hampshire,
1	“ “ N. York.
13	

Of the cheese, consisting of eleven lots the committee pronounced 8 lots to be of good quality, 3 lots of fair quality.

11

To lot No. 1 of the old cheese, consisting of 11 cheeses, from the dairy of David Lee of Barre, Massachusetts, the committee, (after careful comparison with a very good lot offered by Daniel Hunter of N. Braintree, Mass.) awarded the premium of Fifty Dollars.

To lot No. 4. of the new cheese, consisting of 10 cheeses, offered by Timothy Fisher of Burke, Vermont, they awarded the premium of Thirty Dollars.

The origin of the various lots of cheese was as follows, viz:

8	from Massachusetts,
1	from New Hampshire,
1	from Connecticut,
1	from Vermont.

11

The committee acknowledge with thanks the assistance in performing their duty of Messrs Edmund T. Hastings of Boston, and I. Hurd of Charlestown, also of Messrs. I. P. Davis, G. T. Winthrop, and N. A. Thompson of Boston,—and they would not omit to mention the very prompt liberality with which the use of the central hall over the Quincy market was placed at their disposal by Mr H. R. Kendall.

It is matter of much regret and surprise that the competition for the premiums offered by our Society is so very limited in the number of claimants. Unusual pains have been taken to apprise the public. Many more than the usual number of the Society's premium lists have been printed and distributed, advertisements have been repeatedly inserted in the N. E. Farmer and in several newspapers; and the premiums are confessedly of the most liberal amount.

The public sale of the butter and cheese exhibited, which took place on the 5th, by the high prices given, also amply testifies the disposition of the public to aid the society in encouraging and rewarding excellence in the dairies of N. England.

The documents herewith are the statements accompanying the several claims and a list of the entries with the remarks of the committee upon them.

For the Committee,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1838.

MULBERRY FEVER.

This new disease has become quite epidemic and continues to rage violently. We cannot for our lives divine any especial reason, why it should have burst out all at once among us and so widely extend itself, excepting that all the diseases of this character, (we mean those brought on by speculation and avarice,) are highly contagious. We trust it would not be deemed disrespectful to the faculty, if we suggested that possibly the mulberry doctors have themselves had some hand in creating and aggravating the disorder with a view to their "****". It is not for us to give any words of caution. We have not the care of the public health; but we think it advisable for those, who desire to keep well to keep out of the way of contagion. The disorder has in some parts of the country risen to a state of raving madness, and men like

insects round a fire in the woods of a dark night, are seen dashing into the flames. We have no doubt that the silk business is to be one of the great interests of the country, and one of the most productive and profitable of agricultural employments, but the mulberry tree business and the raising of silk are not precisely the same. One would think, however, from present movements, that everything is to be accomplished the next year;—that the end of the world is to come then; and that the "wedding garment" is to be made of silk of man's own raising. When from a single multicaulis tree perhaps a thousand or more buds or cuttings can be taken in a single season, each of which will in one season, with good luck and good care, form a handsome tree, certainly there need be no difficulty apprehended in the propagation of the plant. When a hundred and sixty or two hundred or four hundred dollars are demanded for a pound of mulberry seed not at all sure to come up, which can be imported for a twentieth part of that sum with equal confidence of success, we cannot help asking ourselves, where does the money come from or where has the shrewdness of our merchants and sea-captains gone to? When half a dollar a piece is asked and paid for trees which were grown this season from seed sown last spring and represented to be of equal or super-ior value for feeding worms with any trees grown, and especially because it is stated that they will "stand our climate," we are really very curious to know what is to be the price next year of cabbage plants; and whether we cannot afford to raise them upon a considerable scale at somewhere about forty-nine cents a plant. When silk-worm eggs, which were formerly thought high at eight cents per thousand are now sold for twenty-five cents per hundred, and fifty cents per hundred are even contemplated, we are strongly inclined to believe, and we encourage those who are too anxious to begin at once to wait patiently, that our Connecticut wooden-nutmeg gentlemen before spring will have an ample supply to meet any demand, dropped on the best hot-pressed letter paper and made out of the purest yellow bees-wax. But the flame is kindled and the furnace glows with a white heat. Let those, whose wings are not made of asbestos, try the intensity of the flames if so they choose. H. C.

In Pennsylvania the Legislature has been interrupted in its organization and driven from its Hall by a mob, threatening violence and death to its members. The origin of the difficulty is wholly of a party character and arises out of a contest for seats by individuals whose election is disputed. The Governor has ordered out the militia to restore order and maintain the supremacy of the law. It is a most serious emergency; and the clouds hang heavily over that magnificent republic. It is hoped that the glitter of the lance will be sufficient to subdue the inflammation without the necessity of depletion; but we wait with extreme anxiety the course of events. Civil war, especially where parties are nearly equally divided, is the most dreadful of all public calamities. It is a game at which two parties play, and success itself is always fearfully expensive. H. C.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry held at the society's hall in Pawtucket on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1838, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:

President—James Rhodes.

Vice President—John Jencks 1st, Stephen T. Northam 2d, Nathan F. Dixon 2d.

Treasurer—William Rhodes

Secretary—William W. Hoppin.

Standing Committee—Dutec Arnold, Christoph

Rhodes, Albert C. Greene, Nathan Bowen, George Irish, Wilbur Kelly, S. H. Smith, Wm E. Richmond, Moses B. Ives, Bates Harris, John Foster, Stephen Waterman, (of Coventry,) Thomas Holden, Sim A Rhodes, Joel Aldrich, John Pitman, Jeremiah Whipple, Wm Anthony, Stephen B. Cornell, Lewis Dexter, John Brown Francis, Charles Collins, Nicholas S. Fry, Elisha Olney, Jr., Geo. Burton, Tully Dorrance, R. W. Greene, Nathaniel Mowry, 2d, Joseph Mauran, Christopher Smith.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the above named society will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Mallet's Building, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. W. W. HOPPIN, Secretary.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, to pay in advance for the New England Farmer, to be distributed among the members of this society.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—At the exhibition of dairy produce on Wednesday last there was likewise an exhibition of improved agricultural machinery; of which we shall give a notice in the next Farmer.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 10, 1853. Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 425 Beef Cattle, 1400 Sheep, and 340 Swine.

Prices.—First Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, \$7 75 a \$8 00. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 75. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 50.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 75, 3 00 and 3 50.

Swine.—An advance was effected. Lots to peddle were sold at 6 for sows, and 7 for barrows. At retail, 7 for sows and 8 for barrows.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Paris, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculus—Best mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 23 cents to \$1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

A pair of large size dark red oxen, very handsome and well made, and quick, valuable to any person who has considerable work. Also, a large size cow, white spotted, with short horns. Apply to A. J. ALLEN, Newton West Parish, or at 45 State St. Boston.

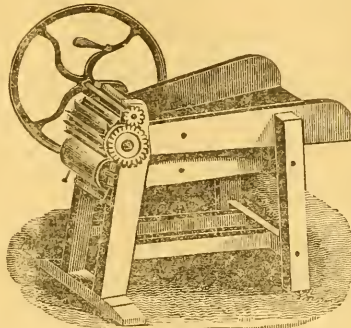
Dec. 12, 1853. 2wis

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1853.

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 very 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.

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculars, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

- First Class.
 - A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
 - A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
 - A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas

- Second Class.
 - A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10
 - A bed of 45 rows do - - - - - £14
 - A bed of 60 rows do - - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged. £7 7s to £13

100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13

Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s

Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - - £2 10s

Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculars.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - - £3 13s 6d

Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders, received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1. eow.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES	barrel	1 50	2 50
BEANS, white, Foreign	bushel	1 35	1 75
" Domestic	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1	"	14 50	15 00
prime	"	12 00	12 50
" "	"	20	34
BEEFWAX, (American)	"	8	10
CHEESE, new milk	"	6 37	9 12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	45
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 25	3 65
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	8 50	9 12
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 57	5 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 37	8 60
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50	"
Alexandria,	"	6 50	"
Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls	bushel	97	93
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	95	97
" southern flat, yellow,	"	1 10	1 12
" white,	"	1 00	1 05
" Rye, northern,	"	55	55
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	"	14 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	"	39	33
HONEY COME, Northern,	"	17	18
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	15	16
2d quality,	"	13	"
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	31
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do,	"	26	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	25
do. dry hides,	"	44	24
New York red, light,	"	22	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	16	20
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	"	12 00	12 50
MACKEREL, No. 1,	barrel	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	35 00	26 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	24 00	24 50
clear,	"	22 00	24 00
Mess,	"	23	27 5
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	6 00	1 00
Red Top, southern,	"	"	"
" northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 87
Flax,	"	"	"
Red Clover, northern,	"	6	7
Southern Clover,	"	6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	6
" No. 2,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	55	60
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	"	50	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	43	48
do 3-4ths do,	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do,	"	35	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	47	50
(Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
Northern	"	30	33
No. 1,	"	"	"
No. 2,	"	"	"
No. 3,	"	"	"

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	"	16	17
southern and western,	"	14	15
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	10	14
BUTTER,	"	18	23
lump,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	50	28
POTATOES, new,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel	2 00	2 25

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing- and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a two story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttry, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession on this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR YANKEE GIRLS.

BY G. W. HOLMES.

Let greener lands, and bluer skies,
If such the wide earth shows,
With fairer cheeks and brighter eyes,
Match as the star and rose;
The winds that lift the Georgian's veil,
Or wave Circassia's curls,
Waft to their shores the Sultan's sail;—
Who buys our Yankee Girls?

The gay Grissette, whose fingers touch
Love's thousand chords so well;
The dark Italian, loving much,
And more than *one* can tell,
And England's fair-haired, blue-eyed dame,
Who binds her brow with pearls—
Ye who have seen them—can they shame
Our own sweet Yankee Girls!

And what if court or eagle vault
Its children loftier born,—
Who heeds the silken tassel's flaunt,
Beside the golden coron?
They ask not for the courtly toil
Of jewelled knights and earls—
The daughters of the virgin soil—
Our free-born Yankee Girls.

By every hill, whose stately pines
Wave their dark arms above
The home where some fair being shines,
To warn the wilds with love;
From barest rock to bleakest shore,
Where farthest sail unfurls,
That stars and stripes are floating o'er—
God bless our Yankee Girls!

(From the Bangor Whig.)

LINNEUS, ME. NOV. 19, 1838.

A Boy Taken by a Bear!—Mr Editor—About 7 o'clock last evening, Mr Isaac Saunders's son James, who is about eight years of age, was sent to the barn to feed the cattle, and while returning therefrom to the house, (the distance of about 40 rods,) had his attention arrested by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws. The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud screech, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this the bear started in pursuit, and came up with the boy, who was still screeching. Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy, with his fore paws, raised himself again upon his hind legs, and started with his prey with all possible dispatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three quarters of a mile, when the bear finding himself but a few feet ahead of his pursuers, turned around and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his left paw was ready for a fend off, while he held the boy tightly with his right one.

The men finding it was useless to fight with axes, on which they started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buck shot, and returned to the woods. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear in attempting to turn and try leg-bail again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish his hold of the boy, who scampered home more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unbecoming hugging. Mr Saunders took the bear to his house. He weighed, when dressed, 302 pounds, and is said to be the largest ever caught in this town.

For some time past, a number of persons have had deprivations committed on their stock by some wild animal or animals. Sheep have been slaughtered repeatedly, and in one or two instances, swine, and even cows, have been attacked and killed. One man, Mr David Rollins, for instance, has lost two fine cows, and I have been compelled to drive my cattle into the barn for security.

Yours, &c. J. T.

THE SNOW OWL.—Taking a stroll among the market wagons that crowded our streets, on Wednesday, laden with poultry and other agricultural products, we noticed in one of them, a living specimen of the Snow Owl, which was captured in Topsfield. Every season, between the months of November and February, several of these beautiful birds are seen hovering around—always exciting a considerable degree of interest; their movements are generally so closely watched, that not a few of them are taken by the lovers of the chase and others.

They are inhabitants of the coldest and most dreary regions in the Northern hemisphere, being constantly found in Iceland, Norway, Lapland, and the country adjoining Hudson's Bay. In the Atlantic States they are merely a winter visitor, and in their migrations wander along the sea coast as far as Florida, sometimes stretching interiorly, as they are met with in Ohio and Tennessee, and have been seen in the vicinity of the Red and Arkansas rivers. In Massachusetts and Maine they are more abundant than in any other part of the United States.

To protect this bird from the external cold to which it is exposed, especially in its native haunts, nature has bountifully provided it with a complete encasement of the most soft, warm, and elastic plumage beneath the outer covering of feathers, and so closely matted together that it is difficult to penetrate to the skin.

Its short and curved bill is nearly hid by the mass of feathers that cover the face; the feet are covered with a long, thick hair-like plumage, resembling very much those of a dog, the claws, which are curved, black and sharp, only being visible; the eyes are deep sunk under projecting eyebrows; and are of a bright yellow color; the general color of the body is white, and usually more or less marked with spots of pale brown, according to the age or sex of the individual.—*Salem Observer.*

A STRANGER.—The New York Sun says that a stone cutter employed in a shantee near the corner of Seventh street and avenue C, was on Thursday breaking the ice in a pond in a vacant lot in that neighborhood, when he was suddenly and not very agreeably surprised. No sooner had he made a

hole than out jumped a large alligator! He raised an alarm and the animal was forthwith attacked and despatched without mercy. He measured from head to tail seven feet ten inches. The Sun says that one of these animals was picked up in the East river last July. But how they came there, or for what purpose, no one can tell.

"I've raised a new pair of boots," said A to B, putting one forward as a sample—"a handsome fit, eh?—I bought them to wear in genteel society!" "They will be likely to last you your life time," rejoined B, "and be worth something to your heirs."

A beggar who for thirty years had posted himself at the entrance of a celebrated Restaurant at Paris, said he never received aid from any going in, but always from those going out. Few people can afford to give alms on an empty stomach.

A man named Dickson recently escaped from the State Prison at Thomaston, Me. carrying off a suit of clothes from the tailor's room. The next night, however, he returned and gave himself up saying that he had got better quarters at the prison than he could find anywhere else.

EFFECTIVE PREACHING.—In 1104, when Henry I. was in Normandy, a prelate named Serlo preached so eloquently against the fashion of wearing long hair, that the monarch was moved to tears and taking advantage of the impression he had produced, the enthusiastic prelate whipped a pair of scissors out of his sleeves and cropped the whole congregation.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Peaches, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honey suckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000

more MULBERRIES are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BAZZELL, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1833.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1838.

[NO. 24.]

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE PRACTICABILITY AND MEANS OF IMPROVING OUR AGRICULTURE.

Address delivered before the Fulton County Agricultural Society, on the occasion of its organization, at Johnstown, Oct. 18, 1838, by J. BURL; published at the request of the Society.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY,—To those who carry back their recollections thirty or forty years, the improvements which in that time have been made in the mechanic and manufacturing arts all appear surprising. Forty years ago we wanted all our cotton, and most of our woollen goods, except of household manufacture—all our hardware and cutlery, a great portion of our silks, saddlery, hats, &c. and I well remember, that in Albany, to give currency to his hats, a man was obliged to deceive his customers, by putting on them bills, representing them to be of British origin. Now most of these, and many other articles indispensable to our comfort, are not only produced within ourselves, in quantities sufficient for domestic use, but millions in value of them are annually exported to foreign countries. Not only are they produced in abundance, but they are produced at a far less price than formerly. East India handkerchiefs, a coarse slazy kind of cotton goods, were once reputed cheap at twenty-five cents a yard, and we have now better goods, made at our mills, at seven and eight cents a yard; and it is but little more than twenty years, since the invention of power-looms reduced the price of weaving from seven and twelve to one and two cents a yard. Iron is scarcely a manufactured article in use, which has not, in consequence of the improvements in mechanics and manufactures, been improved in quality, and diminished in price.

Whence these great and recent improvements in agriculture? They are not owing to the diminished price of labor; for that has increased, rather than diminished; nor to a reduction in the price of machinery—for these, too, are higher than formerly. They have been brought about by the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the consequent development of the powers of the mind. The manipulations in agriculture have been greatly abridged by labor-saving machinery, and many of the processes have been simplified and cheapened, and the results rendered certain, by the aid of science—by a knowledge of the laws which Providence has ordered for the government of matter, inorganic, as well as organic. Much has been put in requisition, as well as physical power. And these changes have in some measure been effected by a more systematic arrangement of business—by a division of labor—and by general and rapid dissemination, by means of the diffusion of a knowledge of the improvements which every day being made in these useful arts of agriculture.

Let us now turn to agriculture, the parent of all the arts, and the source of our purest and most substantial

enjoyments—the basis of our national prosperity and independence. This is as susceptible of improvement as the other arts of labor. What progress in its improvement have we made, during the last forty years? Have our labors been abridged by the general introduction of improved labor-saving implements of husbandry? Have our lands increased in fertility, and in the amount of their products? Has the diffusion of useful knowledge, on the business of husbandry, been as extensive as it has in manufacturing and mechanic arts? The valley of the Mohawk was long ago celebrated for its fertility and its wealth. Have enterprise, intelligence and improvement in rural affairs, kept pace with the spirit of the age? I fear these questions cannot be answered affirmatively. I fear that it will be found, on an impartial investigation, that while all the other arts of labor have, with rapid strides, been progressing in improvement, our farmers have too generally been taking a Rip Van Winkle nap;—that with all the natural means of improvement, and all the common incentives to employ them, they have been listlessly treading in the footsteps of their fathers, unmindful of the salutary changes which are enlightening and enriching those engaged in other branches of labor.

I have said that agriculture is susceptible of improvement, and that our farmers have the power and incentives to bring it about, if they would do as others do, make a joint stock of their knowledge, and thus individually profit by the experience of all. Scotland, in a little more than forty years, has increased her agricultural products four fold, and yet but few of her farmers are owners of the land they till. They are tenants at a heavy rent, which Prof. Low, one of her late agricultural writers, averages at more than eight dollars an acre per annum, while the burdens, in the form of taxes, are assumed by him to be about \$140 upon a farm of 500 acres. Thus the occupant of such a farm pays annually, in rent and taxes, about 4,500 dollars, which of course is a draw-back upon his net profits, and most of which the American farmer, with Scottish intelligence and industry might annually add to his income. Yet the Scotch farmer prospers under all these disadvantages.

What I have remarked of the increased profits of Scotch agriculture, will apply with very little abatement, to many districts of our own country, and particularly to the county of Dutchess, in our state. Entire farms in that county have netted the cultivators an annual profit of fifteen and seventeen dollars an acre. Forty years ago these farms did not probably net a quarter of this sum; and if I am able correctly to identify one to which I make reference, it was, forty years ago, mostly *old field*, a term denoting worn out land, and was lying in commons!

One of the best farmers of the age, a man of science and extensive practical knowledge in farming, has affirmed, that by doubling the expense, in labor and manure, he has, upon the same land, been enabled to treble his profits, and to quadruple his products. I allude to Von Thaer, who has for

twentyfour years been at the head of the great agricultural school in Prussia.

If I might be permitted, without being charged with egotism, to cite my own experience in the business of improvement, I would point to my farm, on the Albany barrens, which many of my hearers have seen. I presume, in its present and former state—as a further evidence that we can improve our lands. Twenty years ago, my soil was poor,—very poor—and my farm a part of the commons—a waste. It is now as productive, and its culture affords as liberal a profit, as any of the lands in yonder fertile valley. It is worth, for farm culture, the interest of two hundred dollars per acre; and this year the product has been greater than I have named, although but ordinary labor was bestowed in the culture. It may be said that I have expended capital in my improvements. This is true. I laid out extra money and labor to put it into good condition, and I am now realizing compound interest upon the amount of the outlay. For having put it into good condition, I am enabled to keep it so, and to cultivate it, with as little expense as I could cultivate poor lands that would not yield me a third of the profit that I now realize. Capital is useful to its owner in proportion to the income which it brings him; and if by vesting it in farm improvements, it is made to yield as much as it would yield in bank stock, or loaned on bond and mortgage, it would seem to be prudent, if not wise, so to vest it.

I believe it will not be denied, by any one conversant with the history of the times, that improvements in our agriculture have been trivial, compared with those which have been made in the other arts of labor, or those which have been made in husbandry in other districts and in some other countries. On the contrary, it is but too apparent, that, with individual and local exceptions, our old lands have been deteriorating in fertility without any material improvement in the mode of their culture. A bare reference to the wheat crop in the valley of the Mohawk, comparing it now with what it was forty years ago, will serve to substantiate this truth.

From the examples I have cited, and from the personal observation which most of you have been enabled to make, I think it will readily be admitted, that we are capable of greatly improving our farming operations, and of thereby adding to our wealth, our comforts, and to the substantial prosperity of our country. If by means of new farming implements—the improvement of our domestic animals—and a better system of culture—the labor which now nets us fifty dollars, can be made to net us one hundred dollars—which I consider within the range of probabilities—we may then double both our products and our profits; and, under the guidance of correct principles, double, too, our usefulness to society.

The progress of improvement in husbandry, will be graduated, in a measure, by the degree of intelligence which directs its labors. "It appears to be strange—and yet we see it to be true"—says the Rev. C. Young, "that the more ignorant a man

is, the more obstinately is he wedded to his own notions and ways—the more ready to scoff at and oppose everything that is new. Self-conceit and prejudice, the greatest foes to improvement, are the legitimate offspring of ignorance. And in proportion to the degree of ignorance, in a community, will be the hostility to improvement, and the derision, and even persecution, at which all attempts at innovation and reform will be met. The spirit of improvement is thus cowed, and even smothered. And if occasionally, a bold genius struggles into life, and exhibits his inventive powers, he hazards his peace—sometimes even his life. When Hargrave, less than a century ago, attempted to introduce the spinning-jenny, which he had invented, into the cotton manufacture, he was obliged to fly from Lancashire in England, where he lived, at the risk of his life. The first saw-mill ever erected in England was destroyed by a mob, because they thought it would take bread from the families of the sawyers." Fortunately in our day and country, acts of violence towards innovators upon old modes of farming are not to be apprehended. We can only complain of a listless indifference to improvement, and of a conceited ignorance, which rejects the useful, because it is new.

If our neighbor discovers on his farm a valuable mineral, and works it to great profit—we commend him for his good fortune. If the like mineral abounds on our own farms, and we can work it to equal advantage, what course, as prudent men, ought we to pursue? Should we not deem the man highly reprehensible, who neglected such an opportunity of adding to his wealth, by adopting the example of his fortunate neighbor? Now what are our farms but mines of wealth, if rightly improved? They are certainly so to many cultivators; and if we will follow their example in working the mine, and in husbanding the wealth which it yields, our farms will be such to us. If we lack the knowledge which precedes improvement, let us seek for it, by observation, by study, and a mutual interchange of opinions and information, with our brother farmers in associations like the one I am addressing. We shall see and hear, at these meetings, much that is new,—much that is instructing and useful, and much to stimulate us to new exertions in our business.

Again—if a man embarks in a speculating business, and prospers in it, how ready are his neighbors to become his rivals and competitors? Good farming is a speculation—with almost a certainty of gain—without the probability of loss. In agriculture, besides, competition excites no unkind feelings, as it is apt to do in other employments, or should not, for the improvements of every competitor may prove beneficial to all. What one makes does not lessen his neighbors' profits; but on the contrary, has a tendency to better the condition of all around him. There is no monopoly in good farming.

The propensity which has too much prevailed of late years, to quit farming for a more lucrative, a more genteel, or a less laborious employment, has been a great obstacle to agricultural improvement, and has tended much to lower the respectability of our yeomanry in the public estimation. How many farmers have we seen, who were doing well upon their farms, allured by a weak ambition, into some untried business, in which they had everything to learn—how many such, I say, have we seen bankrupted in fortune, and not infrequently in reputation. There is a vast difference in the chance of

a man's improving in the business to which he has been brought up, and his succeeding in a new one, of which he knows little or nothing. In the one case he has a capital in his experience; in the other, he enters into competition, without this capital, with those who are far his seniors in skill and in practice. A farmer may improve in his old business, at much less risk, and with less trouble, than he can learn a new one. He mistakes equally his interests and his happiness, therefore, who quits his farm, or neglects to improve it, upon the untried experiment of doing better elsewhere. There is no employment which promises a greater portion of health and independence, the main sources of our enjoyment, than that of agriculture; while the return it makes, to skill and industry, is as bountiful, probably, as is useful to ourselves, our families, or our country.

The first step to improvement, is to acquire better knowledge in our business;—the second, to apply this knowledge to the management of our farms. He that is conscious he can improve, and resolves that he will improve, will most surely succeed—and the means of improving will readily present themselves to his mind. Agricultural journals will afford him a ready and cheap means of instruction. They chronicle and bring to him, periodically, at trifling expense, the improvements that are continually being made in the business by which he lives, and expects to acquire wealth for himself and his children. They convey to him all the discoveries in the science, and improvements in the art of agriculture, which are made in Europe or America, and that are calculated to improve him in his business, and advance his condition in life. They explain to him the principles upon which the new system of husbandry is more productive, more certain, and more profitable than the old system; and they demonstrate the correctness of these principles by the successful results they give in practice. They explain to him the operation of manures—as essential to the growth and perfection of his crops, as hay, grain and pasture are to the growth and productiveness of his cattle—and enlighten him in the means of augmenting, and of applying them in the most economical manner. They bring to his knowledge every improvement and invention in the labor saving implements of the farm. They instruct him in the principles and most approved modes of draining—and of rendering salubrious and productive, those portions of his farm which have hitherto, perhaps been a prolific source of disease and death to his family, and neighborhood—a highly useful branch of modern improvement in husbandry, which we have yet to learn. They demonstrate to him, in principle, and by numerous illustrations in practice, the utility of alternating crops, and instruct him in the economy and management of root culture. They treat of the comparative value of different breeds of farm stock, and furnish the best examples of profitable management. They teach useful lessons in gardening and orcharding, and designate the fruits, roots and garden productions most useful to the family, and most profitable for market. They abound in instructions in household economy, and show, that under judicious management, the garden and the farm may be made to produce most of the necessities, and many of the elegancies and luxuries of life. They are in fact a sort of agricultural museum, in which all that is new—all that is useful in farming—may be found, and applied to the individual benefit of the reader. They are, in effect, a

sort of universal agricultural society, which collects into a focus, and from thence diffuses of the land, a knowledge of all that is useful in the improvement of the soil. But independent of these and other advantages I might particularize, agricultural journals are worth three their cost to the children of the family, in inducing in them a taste for useful knowledge, and a desire to improve their minds, their manners and their morals. The good seed, sown in the spring time of life, will produce its fifty and its hundred fold, in the summer manhood.

Another and very important means of improvement is agricultural societies or associations. Although these have been of long standing in Europe, and have contributed largely to agricultural improvement there, more new ones have been formed in the United States, in the last five or six years, than ever existed with us before. They afford a strong indication that the important business of husbandry is commanding, as it ought, particular attention of the American people; and that the benefits resulting from these associations have become palpable and important. Agricultural societies tend to bring under the eye, or to the understanding, of each member, and in a great degree to the public at large, the best household and farm products, and the best agricultural practices, the country or district in which they are established and thus enable each individual to appropriate his own use, the experience and the improvement of his neighbors. The example of every good farmer produces a beneficial influence upon those around him; who seeing his approved modes of management, and the advantages resulting from them, will not fail ultimately to adopt them. He the more good farmers there are, the greater will be the ratio of general improvement, and consequently of public benefit—for it is the earnings and products of agricultural labor, that mainly contribute to the prosperity of the other classes of society, and to augment the aggregation of national wealth. When the harvest is short, or the department of business feels the electric shock. When it is abundant, a new and happy impulse is given to every sort of business. These considerations show, that it is the interest alike of all to patronize and encourage every effort that is made to increase the products of the soil. One of the oldest societies in our country is that in Berkshire, in Massachusetts. I have occasionally attended their exhibitions, traversed the county, and marked its improvements in husbandry, during the twenty years; and I feel a perfect conviction in my mind, that the county has been benefited twenty dollars for every dollar expended in improvements, in a pecuniary point of view. But it is the rapid improvement of the soil alone which resulted from the establishment of her agricultural society—the improvements of the mind have gone on pace with, or rather preceded, the improvements in her husbandry. That county has probably the best schools in the country; and the general intelligence of her population ranks high.

Among other benefits likely to result from the establishment of agricultural societies, Mr. Atkinson, in a late address, before the society, at Danville, Ky, enumerates the following.

"They will elevate the character of the farmer, and agricultural class of society. They will increase their general intelligence, their agricultural wealth, and give them, as they deserve to have, control over the morals and politics of society.

"They will increase the national wealth.
 "They will be not only calculated to elevate the character of agriculture, but the standard and spirit of education; for as men increase in knowledge and in a useful character, aspirations to a higher standard in everything else, are enkindled.
 "They will furnish essential aid to the legislature of a state.
 "They will greatly increase live stock, in purity of blood and quality.

"They will increase labor saving modes of cultivation, as well as labor saving machines."

As intimately connected with the improvement of husbandry, which this society is specially formed to promote, permit me earnestly to recommend an early attention to the establishment of Common School Libraries. The improvement of the mind must precede the improvement of the soil. Physical power belongs to the brute, as well as to man; but at the application of intellect to aid and control its power, is the peculiar prerogative of man; and requires no argument of mine to show, that intellect is efficient and potent, in husbandry, as it is in the other business concerns of life, in proportion as it is brought under good culture;—that a well cultivated mind, like a well cultivated soil, can be rendered far more productive in usefulness, than one that has not received the advantages of culture. Common School Libraries will not only be useful in the particular business of farming, but in all the relations in life in which we or our children may be called upon to perform a part. All the gradations in society, from savage life, to the highest state of civilization and refinement, have principally been owing to the greater or less cultivation of the human intellect. Useful reading not only confers positive benefit, by the instruction and admonition which it imparts, but it often averts positive evil, by keeping us from loose or bad company, and thereby preventing the formation of idle or bad habits. The youth who finds pleasure in reading, and has the opportunity of storing his mind with useful knowledge, will seldom be driven to the haunts of vice and dissipation, to indulge his grosser appetites. And the mind too, like the soil, will grow weeds and briars, thistles and thorns— if not made, by good culture, to produce that which is so comely and useful. The liberal appropriation by the legislature, for the establishment of Common School Libraries, if seconded, as I trust it will be, by the public at large, will form a new and auspicious era in our history, and contribute essentially to render us, what we ought to be—a more intelligent and virtuous—that we may longer remain a free and independent—people.

The judicious cultivation of the soil is now deemed so essential to national prosperity, that it has become the settled policy of the most enlightened governments, to take a direct and efficient interest in the improvement of its agriculture. Schools of scientific and practical agriculture, in which youth are taught the best modes of practice, and instructed in the principles upon which that practice is based, are continually multiplying under governmental patronage on the old continent. National societies have been established for rewarding those who benefit the state by their improvements and discoveries in husbandry, and for diffusing the useful information which is thus brought to a common centre—and the rewards as well as the service of those who thus engaged in promoting the common weal, are in most cases paid from the public treasury. Prussia has wisely

engrafted instruction in agriculture upon her system of common school education; and even in what we have hitherto considered the benighted regions of Prussia, and among the oppressed of Ireland, we see evidences of wisdom, and the dawn of a brighter day, in the establishment of agricultural schools. Our sister state, Massachusetts, has been foremost among us to adopt a liberal and enlightened policy toward this her primary branch of industry. She has disbursed large sums from her state treasury, annually, to sustain and encourage county agricultural societies; and when the law making these appropriations, was about to expire, by its own limitation, so well satisfied was her legislature, of its utility, that the law was renewed with great unanimity. That state has also provided for an agricultural survey of her territory, which has been two years in progress, with a view of bringing before her whole agricultural population all that is found excellent in the business of her farming population. How far New York will profit by these examples of usefulness—or when she will begin to imitate them, will depend very much upon her farming population. What they demand will be granted. But little need be expected for the promotion of agricultural improvement from our public councils, while the farmers themselves generally manifest a reprehensible indifference in the matter.

In the brief remarks I have made, I have endeavored to show the practicability of improving our agriculture, and of thereby raising the character of our agricultural population; and have suggested some of the means by which the desired improvement may be brought about. I have already trespassed too far upon your patience, I fear, to go into any of the details of improved husbandry. Let it suffice to say, that they embrace a better economy, and more general application of manures—a system of thorough draining—the introduction of improved labor saving machines and implements—the improvement of farm stock—the exclusion of impure seeds—the extension of root culture—the alternation of crops where practicable—the improvement of our common roads—the introduction of system into all the departments of farm and household labor—the cultivation of *as much land as can be cultivated well*—and the keeping of *as much farm stock as can be profitably fed and fattened*—AND NO MORE. All those improvements have been made, and are making, elsewhere. They can be made here; they will be made here, by the intelligence, the enterprise, and the laudable competition, which this society will diffuse and call into action, if its labors are judiciously persevered in.

I am happy to recognize, gentlemen, in the formation of this association, a disposition in its members to aid in the work of agricultural improvement. The object is a worthy one, because it aims to enlarge the means of human sustenance and the measure of human enjoyment; and by encouraging and honoring industry, tends to advance the moral character and substantial prosperity of the country. I hope you may prosper in these public spirited efforts, and that FULTON county, may become as distinguished in the annals of agricultural improvement, as the individual whose name it bears, is already renowned in the history of steam navigation.

POTATOES.—The following experiment copied from the New York Farmer, contains very useful instructions to us in regard to the quantity of seed

potatoes necessary in order to insure the most profitable crop, and of the desirable size. This experiment seems to have been conducted with undoubted precision, and carried to an extent that speaks well of the zeal and patience of the cultivator, Mr Moore, Jr. of Trenton, near Utica, New York.

He planted potatoes of the same kind in each case, and the same soil, all manured exactly alike, in eleven different methods, as exhibited in the following table:

	No. potatoes,	lbs. oz.
1st. Planted one eye in a hill,	9	3 14
2d. " two eyes "	14	5 2
3d. " three eyes "	14	3 15
4th. " two sets of 2 eyes each	12	5
5th. " " 3 "	25	6
6th. " " 4 "	34	5 10
7th. " 3 sets of 2 "	24	3 8
8th. " " 3 "	27	4
9th. " " 4 "	24	4 10
10th. " " 5 "	32	5 3
11th. " whole potato, 11 eyes,	21	4 2

The size of the potatoes in No. 1 was nearly of the same size as could well be—in No. 2 were good size, even—in No. 3 were some very large, and others smaller—No. 4 were mostly of the same size; but all below were a great number of very small size.

THE TURNIP FLY,

Has been uncommonly destructive this year to the ruta baga crop. It seems now to be confidently affirmed, in some of the European agricultural journals, that sulphur, or brimstone, may be effectually employed as a preventive. One mode of using it is, slightly to moisten the seed and roll it in sulphur, previous to sowing. The other, to keep the seed for some time in sulphur, and to sow the sulphur with the seed. It is affirmed, that the young plants in this way become so strongly impregnated with the sulphur, that the fly will not touch them. Sulphur is so extremely subtle, that it is known to diffuse itself, in a very short time, through the vegetable, as well as the animal system; and it is known to be obnoxious or destructive to the whole race of insects. The turnip seed imbibes it, and imparts it, with the sap, to the young plumule, or stem. Although the prescription is now out of season, it should be laid by for trial at the sowing season.—Cultivator.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—A correspondent at North Bridton, Maine, writes that some vegetables raised there, beat "by a long chalk," some mammoth productions named in the papers, and inquires how much better they can do in Illinois. Mr Ithamar Brigham raised a beet weighing thirteen pounds, others were raised from six to nine pounds each. R. S. Bailey Esq., raised a Ruta Baga Turnip weighing twentyfive pounds. Mr David P. Kneeland of Harrison, raised the following produce on an acre: eightythree and one half bushels of corn, ten bushels white beans, four loads pumpkins.

Two children were burned to death, a short time since, in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio by the house taking fire. The parents of these children barely escaped; they could render no assistance to the little sufferers.

EARLY LAMBS.

Farmers in this country have, hitherto, in order to avoid the care necessary to rear lambs weaned as early as January or February, and the loss consequent on want of attention, endeavored to have their lambs dropped at as late a period as could be, and they attain sufficient strength and hardihood to endure the following winter. In this way, with the ordinary mode of treatment, more lambs are saved than would be were they to come at the early period named; but they are not the second year worth as much to the butcher, and their fleece will be lighter than if dropped early. Still, unless more food calculated to cause ewes to give a supply of milk, such as turnips, rowen hay, or other nourishing food, be provided; and the difference in price between early and late lambs is no more considerable than it now is, perhaps the present course is the best. But from the increasing inquiries made in our markets for early lambs; the more general consumption of mutton of all kinds among the people generally; and the better prices that heavy, early lambs, now command, we are induced to believe that with a little precaution, farmers who have flocks of the hardier kinds of sheep may find it for their interest, to make the breeding of early lambs a part of their business. The time required, falls at a period when it is little available as a source of profit in any other way, and might perhaps be made of account in this. To show how the business is managed abroad, we make the following extract from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, detailing the process as it is practised extensively in the county of Wicklow, for the Dublin market

"The flock of the lamb farmer consists almost uniformly of 100 ewes, kept as well as his pastures will admit of. Amongst those eight or ten rams are put in the beginning of June. Many of the ewes will impregnate by the end of July, it being natural to this kind of sheep to take the ram at an early period, and this tendency on their part, becomes periodical; so that a much better chance of early lambs is had from being in the habit of breeding them from those untied. If, after this month, any ewes seem not to have been tupped, the anxiety of the farmer to obtain the high prices of the early market, suggests the expedient of hurrying the flock about the barn or a small enclosed yard, till they are considerably heated and fatigued, at which crisis a number of rams are introduced, and the ewes treated in this manner, in most instances, present the farmer, in the month of January, with the expected result of his experiment.

"The lambs at a fortnight old, are separated from the dams, and placed in small pens in the lamb house. This is by some constructed in three apartments; one divided into pens for lambs of different ages, the other two communicating with this, and also with the farm yard; the one to receive the dams of the lambs that are in the pens, the other to receive the dams of those that have been sold off.

"Into these two divisions the ewes, as here distinguished, are respectively driven twice a day. The dams of the lambs sold off; or, as they may be termed, the nurses, are brought out separately, and held for the lambs to suck them. They are then put away, and the lambs are let into the adjoining apartment to their own dams. While the lamb is very young, it is incapable of using much milk, and the ewe will it is likely afford sufficient for its sustenance; but as it increases in strength,

assistance from the cow becomes necessary; and, beginning with a quarter of a pint, each lamb, before it becomes sufficiently fat, will come to use more than a pint of cow's milk at a meal, and that twice a day, exclusive of the milk of the ewe. The regular practice is to divide the twentyfour hours by four equal periods, and to feed the lambs with ewe's and cow's milk alternately, at intervals of six hours. This for the time requires constant attention, night and morning, and on that the success of the feeding principally depends. This attention must be directed to another object also, as well as their feeding, unless great cleanliness and regular warmth is particularly observed, the lambs will never thrive.

"The best lamb feeders have board floors to their pens, contrived to let all moisture pass through, and be drained away, so that the lambs lie always dry and warm, upon wheat straw, which is preferred to any other for this purpose. At about six weeks old, or sooner, they are fit for the butcher, and produce, according to the time of sale, from 20s. to two guineas and a half a piece, (from \$44 to \$118). The lowest prices take place late in the season, when the ewes have plenty of grass, which increases their milk, and renders the assistance of the cow unnecessary; but at the early season, when the ewe's milk would be so valuable, it is unaccountable that some greater exertion is not made to supply them with turnips, or other artificial food, which would preclude the necessity of encroaching upon the dairy, at least to the present extent. The foregoing method, includes all the rules observed by the chief farmers in the lamb trade,—a practice which has caused much wonder, and the success of which has been imputed to such various mysteries, but, except in the contrivance of the barn, which is certainly made use of, the whole is comprised in regularity and cleanliness.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PIGS AND PIGGERIES.

The improvements which are annually taking place in Agriculture, are seen and felt as much in the attention that is now paid to the rearing and fattening of good farm stock, as anything.

We are pleased to see that the Hog comes in for a share of the attention, and there seems to be at this moment a peculiar enquiry throughout the whole Union, what breed is the best, and how can they be best and most profitably managed?

The increased culture of roots, enables those who raise large quantities of them to multiply the tenants of the sty, inasmuch as they are enabled to feed them and keep them in a healthy growing state at a cheaper rate in many regions, by feeding them with these, than they can by grain. The hog seems to be a sort of omnivorous animal, that is, like his friend, protector, murderer and devourer, man, he can eat almost anything; but the food which appears to be most congenial to him, is roots, nuts and seeds or grains.

That roots were designed to enter largely into his diet, is plainly indicated by the formation of his snout and his habits of using it. Give him a chance and he will soon demonstrate to you that he not only knows where to find them, but how to dispose of them.

They are not so well calculated to fatten him as they are to give him health and strength—to keep him alive and active; but they are a very useful ingredient in the fattening process, and when com-

bined with grain, may enter largely into his diet while preparing him for slaughter.

Fruits also, are very grateful to his palate, as apples are now coming very generally into use, as an article of food for the swine of the farm. Cooling his food, whatever it may be, has been found by experience to be a great improvement. Hence any one who may be desirous of rearing and fattening pork to the best advantage, should prepare a piggery or building, devoted exclusively for the business. The style and fashion of this building need not be very splendid, though every one must consult his own taste and means, in regard to it. Three requisites, however, should be attended to: viz.—It should be convenient—it should be warm—it should be tight and dry. The size should be according to the number that you wish to keep. As a general rule in building or enclosing, a circle will take the least stuff, and a square the next least quantity, and a parallelogram more than either. For instance, a circle twenty feet in diameter, will require nearly sixtythree feet of fence or boards to enclose it. A square twenty feet each way, will require eighty feet, this will contain a little more area than the circle; but a parallelogram which shall contain as much area as the square (400 feet say forty feet long and ten feet wide, will require one hundred feet to enclose it.

A circle is somewhat difficult to construct, but square is very easy. Suppose you erect a building twenty feet square and have your pens on the outside—three of the sides will give you space enough to accommodate and feed thirty swine. You can have your wood, steamers, boilers and vat in the twenty feet room and feed them all without going out of the room by having a lid or trap door to lift up and give you a chance to the trough. If you can have it placed on the side of a hill where water can be obtained easily, and have cellar dug into the hill, the floor of which shall be on a level with the floor of your boiling room, will be very convenient, but if not, a cellar below may be made in the usual manner and a granary the chamber above.

Some years ago there was a communication published in the American Farmer, from Mr Ingersoll of Roxbury, and subsequently in the Farmer and Gardener, respecting the management of a piggery which gives the most systematic and methodic manner of managing swine that we have anywhere seen, and we shall publish it soon for the benefit of some of our readers, who we know are seeking information on this subject.—*Maine Farmer.*

(From the Maine Farmer.)

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KEEP A PIG

MR EDITOR,—I am not much of a farmer, but have done something at it, and will, with your leave through the columns of your valuable paper, give your readers a statement of my success in raising pigs.

I believe the business of pork raising, is not sufficiently attended to by most of our farmers, as the principal cause is, they do not reckon the profit or calculate the difference, between raising pork or beef. Pork is not only raised in less than half the time that is required to raise beef; but it yields a much larger profit.

In July of 1836, I purchased a sow pig, for which I paid \$2, which I still keep. She has been principally fed on what strops and swill that has been

made about the house, and has had nothing else, except while she had a litter of pigs upon her. She run in the pasture three or four months in the summer. The whole expense of keeping her including taxes, interest, &c., has not exceeded 25 dollars to the present time, and the first litter of pigs she brought, all died. The second litter of nine, were sold in August, at \$2 00 each, \$18 00
 The 3d litter of nine—(2 died) 7 sold in February, 1838, at \$3 21 00
 The 4th litter of eleven, sold in August, 1838, at \$2 22 00
 The sow is now worth 30 00
 The interest on the money received for pigs, would be about 3 00

\$94 00

Deduct for cost and keeping of sow, &c. 25 00

Profit, \$69 00

It should also be observed, that the last litter of pigs might have been sold for \$3 each, but as that is a very high price and I was fortunate in losing none of them, I let my neighbors have them at two.

This, Mr Editor, I think is a fair statement of the facts, and the expense of keeping is as highly rated as it should be, for I do not think that five dollars worth of food has been given her, except swill from the house, that would have been otherwise thrown away.

Now Mr Editor, should not every family keep one pig at least, to eat up the offal that is so frequently thrown out of doors, especially by persons who reside in villages and large towns?

The only way to relieve hard times, is by production or by economising what is already produced.

M. M.

Bangor, Dec. 1838.

(From the Plymouth Memorial.)

WHEAT.

MR PRINTER,—Your readers will recollect reading in your paper some time last spring, sundry articles in which the question was fully discussed, "Is it best for the farmers of Massachusetts to sow wheat or plant Indian corn?" Not being satisfied with theory, I resolved to test the question by practice; and falling in with a friend of mine, who seemed to be a little touched with the wheat fever, I agreed with him that he should faithfully try an experiment by cultivating wheat, and I would as faithfully try my luck with Indian corn. The object of troubling you now, is to give the result of both experiments to the public, and let each reader make such comment as shall best suit himself.

On the 5th of May last I commenced ploughing an eight acre field, in addition to my usual ploughing, that the experiment might not interfere with the rest of my farming. I paid cash for all the labor, and gave the current price for my laborers' services. The field had not been ploughed for fifteen years, had never been manured, nor used for any other purpose than raising corn and rye once in eight or ten years, and for pasture when not cultivated. I put no manure on it and platted it in the usual way, making the rows of corn run both ways, about four feet apart, and putting four kernels in a hill. The worms and birds troubled it some and I planted the missing hill with beans, and the result follows :

Dr.—To ploughing eight acres,	\$24,00
Furrowing,	1,50
Planting,	8,00
Seed corn,	1,25
Scare crows,	1,00
Cultivating both ways,	3,00
Hoeing,	18,00
Cultivating 2d time,	3,00
Hoeing 2d time,	10,00
Hoeing in rye,	20,00
Cutting stalks,	8,00
Harvesting corn,	40,00
Do. stalks,	2,00
Do. pumpkins,	1,00
Do. beans,	25
	<hr/> \$141,00

Deduct half last hoeing as belonging to rye crop, 10,00
 \$131,00

Cr.—By 250 bushels sound corn,	\$250,00
25 do small corn,	12,50
800 pumpkins,	25,00
4 tons stalks,	40,00
Husks and butts,	30,00
Beans,	2,50
	<hr/> \$360,00

Deduct expenses, 131,00

Profits, \$229,00

My friend selected an acre of meadow ground, which had been planted the year before, and he manured it heavy with good manure from his stable and pig pen, and the whole expense of ploughing, sowing, seed, and manuring, calling the manure one dollar a load, was \$53,00.

This wheat was the best of any in town; he harvested, and measured it with care, and found he had thirteen and a half bushels.

As wheat has no established price in this place, each one must cypher out the profits for himself.

Perhaps I ought to remark that the season has been favorable for Indian corn, and unfavorable for wheat; but I shall continue my corn experiments from year to year, and hope the sowers of wheat will do the same, and give publicity to the results—it is desirable that every farmer should know what his neighboring farmers are about. Real improvements should be seized upon and put in practice; but we ought to beware of theories until they have been well tested by experiment. The loss of a whole crop to a farmer is a serious matter, therefore if any crop be doubtful he should plant but a part of his field with it. Such as are not able to lose should scatter their chances. My present impression is, that upon sandy land, no crop is so certain, upon an average of many years, as Indian corn. If I find myself mistaken I will tell the public of it. SYLVANUS BOURNS.
Indian Neck Farm, Nov. 16, 1838.

THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.

1. A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half-tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving.

2. A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

3. A farmer should never depend on his neighbor, for what he can by care and good management produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

4. The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

5. A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would the approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for traders and men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers have little to do.

6. A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

7. No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family, if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

8. A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink; if, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labor of the summer he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

9. A farmer never should refuse a fair price for anything he wants to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse 8s. because he wanted 8.6d. and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. 6d. for it.

10. A farmer should never allow his wood house to be emptied of wood during the summer season; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

11. A farmer should never allow a window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does he will most absurdly acquire the reputation of a man who carries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to starve at home.—*Com. School Assis.*

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP OR BEE.—A Liverpool paper states as follows; "A few days ago happening to be in the country, we witnessed the efficacy of the remedy of a sting of a wasp mentioned in one of our late papers.

A little boy was stung severely and was in great torture, until an onion was applied to the part affected, when the cure was instantaneous. This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the fact above stated."

Endeavor to be first in thy calling, whatever it be; neither let any one go before thee in well doing; nevertheless do not envy the merits of another, but improve thine own talent.

Before you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

We had anticipated the pleasure this week of giving to our readers the report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on improved machinery and agricultural implements; but the report has not yet been made, though it is believed that a decision has been had. Any remarks of ours before that shall have been done would be premature.

The committee on Farms, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, have received as many as thirteen applications for the premiums, which they offer for the best cultivated farms; and others were presented, which did not come within the time prescribed for their presentation. The Rev. Morrill Allen of Pembroke, Mass. one of the best farmers in the state, and highly competent to the duty, was deputed some time since by the Trustees to visit every claimant and his premises, with a view to obtain direct, explicit, and full answers to the several queries proposed by the Board, and inquire into other matters pertinent to the subject. On account of the number of entries the matter cannot be hastily disposed of. A report, we believe, may be expected in the course of the next month; and we shall have the pleasure, as soon as it can be obtained, to lay it before our readers. The sum to be disbursed, six hundred dollars in four premiums, is certainly for this object highly liberal; and as these premiums will in all probability be continued, we cannot but hope they will induce a much more extended and active competition; and wake up the farmers in every part of the Commonwealth. The agriculture of Massachusetts is improved and is improving; but it has not yet got in sight of the point, which we are persuaded it may reach. When the brave General Miller, at the battle of Lud's Lane, in the last war, was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from their post in the face of many and most formidable difficulties, his answer was "I'll try." He did try, and accomplish what he undertook. We recommend this motto for every farmer's coat of arms; and where this rule is observed and this spirit is felt in its activity and power, only use the means of success, and success is certain, wherever success is practicable. If the load seems large and the ascent steep, then, "Farmers! hitch on more team, put your shoulders to the wheel and go ahead." But don't stay there, kneel deep in the slough, at the foot of the hill, where your great-grandfather left the team, crying out that you never can get up. Hout! man, don't let the sun go down upon your sloth.

II. C.

INDIAN CORN.

We have accounts reaching us in every direction, of the abundant and excellent crops of Indian corn raised the last year in every part of the State. Some of our friends we think must feel a little conscience-smitten when they remember what they said last year in disparagement of the corn crop, with what disdain they spoke of it, and how many of them pretended that it was time to give it up. Fifty, sixty, eighty bushels are not uncommon in various parts of the State; and some we believe have reached a hundred. The season, to be sure, was highly favorable to the crop; but many other seasons have been, and we have reason to believe and hope, will be, as favorable. Let us review now some wholesome truths respecting this crop.

First, then, it is as certain a crop as can be cultivated.

It has failed among us but twice for the last twenty-two years; and then the failure was not universal; but innumerable farmers in the State in favorable locations and with early and selected varieties, obtained their usual crops.

Secondly, there is no product that is more valuable; and that will yield more nutritious food for man and beast than this crop. There is no product of more general use; none which the oil itself is more valuable. There is no one more permanent in its value. We have in our possession an ear of corn produced in the year 1806, as sound as on the day when it was gathered in the field. We believe there is nothing produced, which, of equal weight, will make more milk, bread, beef, mutton, pork; or that can be cooked in a greater variety of agreeable forms; or that furnishes more healthful and nutritious sustenance. It is said of revolutions that they never go backward; and therefore we despair of the return of the blessed days of the good old Indian bambocks, on which as fair children and as bright and healthy and happy and intelligent men and women have been raised as were ever made out of good Dr Alcott's cold buck-wheat flap-jacks, or Dr Graham's saw-dust sponge cakes; or your very fine finest superfine Genesee best brand, mixed up with as much alum as the best Parisian baker knows how to put with it, and doubled and twisted and braided according to the perfection of his art; and about as substantial as a good slice of soap suds, well beat up.

Thirdly, We believe that, excepting the fancy crops, broom-corn, beet-sugar, silk, and small fruits, no crop can be raised to greater profit. Pretty extended inquiries fully satisfy us that with labor at one dollar per day, the fodder of an acre of Indian corn well cured, and twenty-five bushels of corn at the average price will pay for the cultivation of an acre, including labor, manure, rent of land and gathering, and such cultivation may be ordinarily expected to yield fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and more under favorable circumstances. From twenty-five to thirty-five bushels of Indian corn may be ordinarily calculated upon then as the net profit upon an acre of corn in Massachusetts under good husbandry; and we believe as much as we live, that in most cases this return might be much increased. Fifty dollars an acre for land through the State, which would produce this would be considered perhaps a high valuation.

We might say much more on this subject; but this we shall reserve for another time and place. II. C.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

We propose during the sessions of Congress and the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to give our readers some sketch of such public measures and passing events as are of general interest and importance. Whatever may be our own private predilections or opinions, we shall consider it as inconsistent with the character of the New England Farmer to express them in any doubtful or questionable matter through its columns; and our sole aim will be to give a candid and authentic statement of facts. We have been requested to do this by readers, who were gratified with the summaries of the last winter; and while steering among the hostile fleets of administration and opposition, of banks and no banks, of abolitionism and anti-abolitionism, and as many other isms as can be made out of the alphabet, we shall regard ourselves only as a humble news-boat and sail always under a white flag.

Congress assembled on Monday the 3d inst.; and the message was delivered on Tuesday. It justly portrays a condition of national prosperity, which even the most jaundiced eye of party must look upon with grateful and patriotic pride. Differences of opinion on all subjects

are to be expected. The love of power, the ambition of distinction, and the greedy desire of the emoluments of office are probably as strong and prevalent with one party as another. The imputation of corrupt motives to individuals and to parties is one of the deepest of slanders; and always congenial to minds conscious of their own corruption and venality. Undoubtedly the motives of men are often corrupt and wholly venal; but there is one consideration, which intelligent and candid minds will not lose sight of in making up their judgment, that it is as much the interest of men in power to govern well as it is of those subject to the power to be well governed; and that at least in all questionable cases, it is but matter of common justice to presume upon good rather than corrupt designs. Embarked in the same ship, we must sink or swim together; and the engineer upon the machinery is likely to be the first victim of his own folly, or neglect, or misconduct.

No measures of great importance will be under way until after the appointment of the several committees. Mr Adams has brought forward the project of a law to prevent duelling in the District of Columbia; and a string of resolutions censuring the conduct of the Minister at the Court of St James, in his challenge of Mr O'Connell, the Irish member of Parliament.

In Congress the last week little has been done excepting the passage of resolutions on the subject of slavery and abolition. These resolutions deny the right of Congress to legislate on the subject in the States, Territories, or even in the District of Columbia; and require that all petitions, resolutions, motions, or memorials in regard to slavery shall be laid on the table without being either read or referred. This being "laid on the table" is a process of inhumation somewhat like being buried alive without benefit of clergy. It certainly does not seem to be regular christian burial. Whether such bodies could be resuscitated, if perchance they should be exhumed, remains to be seen. Perhaps some of the gentlemen of the "Humane Society" may one day try their hands at it. The resolutions in the case were passed by large majorities.

PENNSYLVANIA. Affairs at Harrisburg remain in a snarl. How the tangled web will be unravelled does not appear. The presence of the military has very much cooled the fierceness of the belligerents; and the adverse parties in passing put their elbows in, and take off their hats to each other. The Senate is organized, but there are two Houses of Representatives in session; and the Senate seems as yet undetermined to which it shall offer its hand. Political bigamy, in Pennsylvania, we suppose, is no more lawful than in private life; and in our next we shall probably have the pleasure to announce the selection, and, we hope, auspicious celebration of the nuptials. H. C.

ROLLING RIDGE, or Four and Twenty Chapters, is the title of a new publication of 266 duodecimo pages, which has been laid upon our table. "The chapters" of this little work have been written to illustrate in an open, familiar manner, the comparative happiness of a life passed in rural scenes and employments, and in the practice of virtuous deeds, over that enjoyed in the scenes of high fashionable dissipation, or in low debasing life. We commend the work to the perusal of our juvenile readers, believing the scenes and characters the writer has aimed to sketch will not fail to interest them. The scenes are principally laid in New York and Brattleboro', Vermont, and well calculated to amuse, as well as instruct, particularly those who are engaged in agriculture, and fond of rural life. The work is for sale by Crocker & Brewster, the publishers, and other booksellers in Boston.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 625 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep, and 500 Swine. About 125 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, \$7 50 a \$7 75. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$5 25 a \$6 50.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 00 and \$3 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6 for sows, and 7 for barrows. At retail, 7 a 8 1-2.

Tulips Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Plectites, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names
First Class.
 A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
 A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
 A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.
 A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10
 A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £14
 A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.
 100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
 Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.
 100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
 Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.
 100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 10s
 Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.
 25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 18s 6d
 Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
 Nov. 1. eow.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, and which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to 85 per 100.
Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.
 For particulars apply to **S. WALKER**, or to **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** eow

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Constantly on hand in small quantities, at the lowest market price. Orders directed to Messrs Winship, Brighton, Mass. or left at N. E. Farmer Office, will receive immediate attention. The plants will be safely packed and forwarded to any part of the country.

Dec. 19.

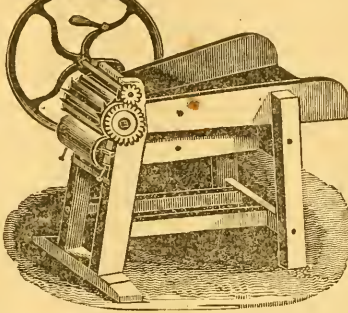
FOR SALE.

A pair of large size dark red oxen, very handsome and well matched, and move quick; valuable to any person who has considerable work. Also, a large size cow, white spotted, with short horns. Apply to **A. J. ALLEN**, Newton West Parish, or at 65 State St. Boston.

2wis

Dec. 12, 1838.

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 very 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.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c

Nursery of **William Kenrick.**



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honey suckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and well sized, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Bronza and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to **B. D. BARCK**, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, **M. S. PEWELL**, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1838. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Sept. 20. **NAHUM WARD.**

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the **N. E. Farmer.**

Nov. 21, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 75	2 60
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 00
" Domestic,	" "	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1,	" "	14 50	15 00
prime,	" "	12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, (American)	" "	25	30
CHEESE, new milk,	" "	3	4
FEATHERS, northern geese,	" "	37	45
southern geese,	" "	9	12
FLAX, (American)	" "	3 25	3 55
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	9 00	9 55
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 50	8 60
Baltimore, Howard street,	" "		
Baltimore wharf,	" "		
Alexandria,	" "		
Rye,	" "	5 50	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	" "	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	95	96
southern flat, yellow,	" "	94	
white,	" "	110	112
Rye, northern,	" "	100	105
Barley,	" "		55
Oats, northern, (prime)	" "	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs,	" "	14 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	" "		
HONEY COME, Northern,	" "	30	33
HOPS, 1st quality,	" "	15	16
2d quality,	" "	13	
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	" "	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	" "	29	31
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	" "	25	27
do. c entry do.	" "	25	28
Baltimore city tannage,	" "	54	25
do. dry hides,	" "	24	25
New York red, light,	" "	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	" "	21	23
Boston dry hides,	" "	85	90
LINE, best sort,	" "	12	25
MACKEYER, No. 1,	barrel	35	60
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs,	" "	23 00	25 00
POPK, extra clear,	barrel	24 00	24 50
clear,	" "	22 00	24 00
Mess,	" "	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	" "	80	1 00
Red Top, southern,	" "		
northern,	" "	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	" "	1 75	1 87
Flax,	" "		
Red Clover, northern,	" "		
Southern Clover,	" "		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	" "	6	7
" No. 2,	" "	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	" "	13	14
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	" "	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	" "	52	55
do. 1-2 do.	" "	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	" "	37	40
Northern pulled,	" "	52	55
No. 1,	" "	47	50
No. 2,	" "	30	35
No. 3,	" "		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	" "	16	17
southern and western,	" "	15	15
POPK, whole hogs,	" "	10	11
POULTRY, per lb,	" "	10	14
BUTTER, tub,	" "	18	23
lump,	" "	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	20	23
POTATOES, new,	" "	1 50	2 00
CHOICE,	" "	2 00	2 25

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the south westerly part of Townsend on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. **ASA H. ADAMS.**

Nov. 29, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IVY.

Why love the Ivy? hast thou seen,
As winter's day fell chill and drear,
Its glossy robe of richest green
Hang graceful 'mid the forest bare?
Emblem of Hope, which still can bless,
When all around is comfortless.

Why love the Ivy? take thy stand
In grauer's desolated hall,
And o'er the work of Time's rude hand
How decently its dark wreaths fall—
Emblem of Pity's mantle laid
Over some wreck by sorrow nane.

Why love the ivy? mark you oak,
Leafless and bleached by rain and wind,
How Ivy lends a sheltering cloak,
Around its old limbs closely twined—
Emblem of earthly comforts gone,
And heaven's own role of peace put on.

The star which lights life's dreariest waste,
The balm which soothes its darkest woe,
And life's dim cheerless evening grace
By the calm hope a Christiana knows—
These in their emblem joined approve
The Ivy's claim on human love.

DARBY AND THE RAM.

'Twas one of those days when the sun in its perpendicular altitude looks at two sides of the hedge at once—a lovely midsummer day—when nature was laughing till her sides ached, and mother earth, in her gayest mood, was lavishing her promises and her smiles to her often ungrateful children, the lambs were skipping to and fro within their enclosed pastures, and the cows, with grave and matron aspect, were lolling in the sun, and ruminating their already gathered repast—everything seemed happy except the Shepherd Darby.

Poor fellow! A "green and yellow melancholy," had settled on his manly cheek; his grief he revealed not, but "concealment, like a worm" the bud," preyed upon his spirits; he stalked about the field like a ghost, or leaned upon his crook in silent despair.

Lord Applefield and Squire Buckthorn were riding past to dinner. "I wonder," said his lordship to the squire, what can be the matter with my shepherd Darby. He seems in a galloping consumption, and were I to lose him, I would not see his like again for many a long day. He is the most honest, steady, careful creature in the world, and never told a lie in his life."

"Never told a lie in his life! Good! Why, my lord, do you really believe such nonsense?"

"Decidedly I do. I know your opinion is not very favorable as to the moral character of our dependants, yet there are some among them not unworthy of trust."

They now advanced nearer, and his lordship held up his whip as a signal, and over bounded Darby. "Well, Darby, that shower we had last night, served the pastures."

"It did, my lord, and the cows will give a larger meal, and require milking earlier this evening, through means of it."

"Dardy, bring over my favorite ram, that this gentleman may see it."

"Yes, my lord. Hallo, Sweeper, away for Ball-

face." In a few minutes the dog hunted the ram up from the flock. "That's a clever turn, my worthy," said the squire, "here's half a crown to drink."

"Thanks to your honor," said Darby, "but the worth of that in strong drink will serve me a year, and yet I will spend it in drink all in one night."

"Explain this riddle, Darby."

"Why, sir, when I feel myself merry enough without it, where's the use in taking it? That stream can slake my thirst as well. Yet, I'll not speak for others—many a one there are, who must have strong drink to give them false spirits. On them will I spend it, to open their hearts, and make them forget their day's toil."

"You are a worthy fellow, and a philosopher," said Lord Applefield, with a look of triumph, as he and the squire rode off. "What say you to my shepherd now?"

"A mighty plausible fellow, indeed! Yet proud as you are of him, my lord, I bet a score of sheep that before two days, I'll make him tell you a barefaced lie, out and out."

"Done!" said his lordship; the wager was laid, and the squire set out on his lie-making expedition.

He soon ascertained the cause of Darby's melancholy. There had been a quarrel between him and the girl of his heart, the lovely Cauthleen. Pride prevented a reconciliation, though both would have given the world to be in each other's arms. To her the squire bent his steps, succeeded in drawing out the secret that she loved Darby a heart and a half, and then artfully upbraiding her with unkindness in neglecting the "worthy young fellow," who was dying with love for her, contrived to inveigle her, by a series of falsehoods, into a plan to get reconciled to Darby, and while in the height of his happiness, to coax the ram from him. It succeeded next day to admiration—and the laughing girl tripped home, leading the animal with a kerchief taken from her solitary bosom.

Darby was now left to solitary reflection. The hour was rapidly approaching when his lordship usually took his round, and he would infallibly miss his favorite ram—what was to be done? To tell a lie appeared to his honest mind, the very essence of degradation—to *equivocate* was meanness execrable—yet an excuse must be had! A sudden thought seized him—he resolved to see how a lie would look before he told it; and planting his crook in the field, and placing his hat on it, in order to personate himself, he retired to a distance, and in the character of his lordship, hailed the effigy as follows:

"Good morrow, Darby."

"Good morrow, my lord."

"How are the flocks to-day, Darby?"

"Pretty fair, my lord?"

"Darby," I don't see my favorite ram—where is he?"

"Oh, my lord, he—he—he."

"He what, Darby?"

"He was drown-ed—my—my lord!"

"Darby, if I did not know your general character for carelessness, I should feel exceedingly annoyed, but I presume it was an accident. Send the fat and hide up to the castle."

"That won't do!" murmured Darby, slowly turning away. He resolved to try it again.

"Good morrow, Darby."

"Good morrow, my lord."

"Are the flocks well to-day, Darby?"

"Bravely, my lord"

"And my ram, Darby, where is he?"

"My lord, he—he—"

"Is there anything wrong? Tell me at once."

"He was sto—len, my—lord."

"Stolen! stolen! I saw him this morning as I was riding past! When was he stolen?"

"That won't do either," exclaimed the poor shepherd, as he turned away the second time. "Cruel, cruel Cauthleen!"

Something seemed to whisper to him, "Try if perhaps the truth will do!" Fresh courage animated his desponding mind, and wheeling about he recommenced the colloquy, and on coming to the usual interrogation, "Where's the ram," he dropped on his knees, and exclaimed, "Oh, my lord, I had a falling out with my sweetheart, and she would not make it up with me unless I made a present of your lordship's favorite ram. Discharge me, my lord, do with me what you please, but I could not bring myself to tell your lordship a lie!"

"That will do!" shouted Darby, springing from his knees, and walking up and down with a feeling of honest exultation. He had scarcely time to compose himself, when his lordship and the squire appeared. Darby, on the usual interrogation being put, dropped on his knees and told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" and instead of seeing a frown gathering on his lordship's countenance, he beheld him turn with a look of triumph towards the squire, while he exclaimed,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

The readers are informed, in conclusion, that the squire's forfeited sheep were given to Cauthleen as a dowry, and in taking the hand of her shepherd, she promised never again to put his truth and constancy to so severe a trial.

DURHAM CATTLE.—The Lexington Intelligencer of the 14th September says, there have been two sales of short horn Durham cattle in the neighborhood, being the stock of Maslin and Samuel Smith, Esqs. At the sale of the latter, a cow and sucking calf sold for \$2,100. Another at \$1,350—others at \$1,100, \$1,000, &c. The whole stock of Samuel Smith sold for between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

BET SUGAR.—Preparations are making to manufacture beet sugar in Northampton, the coming season. In Northampton, about 12 acres are under cultivation, which will average 15 to 20 tons the acre, but when better understood, a larger crop may be expected. In French Flanders an average crop is 15 tons to the acre, but 30 tons are often produced; and in that country, it is said, that even among the poorer classes, no other than refined sugar is used. In Prussia the average crop is 16 tons to the acre, but in England, it is 30 tons, and a first rate crop 50 tons to the acre.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1838.

[NO. 25.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

OF HENRY STEVENS,

At the Caledonia Cattle Fair, holden at St Johnsbury, Vermont, Sept. 27, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—The subject which I have chosen for discussion on the present occasion, is somewhat different, and perhaps not so immediately connected with the object of this society, as that of rearing large cattle, fine sheep, sleek horses, and fat swine, or that of ploughing, sowing, and harvesting. However, the subject which I am about to discuss, is of the utmost importance, and one immediately connected with the agricultural interest of our State and county. I hope you will manifest as much patience as practicable. For a few weeks past, I have endeavored as far as possible, in connection with my ordinary business, to ascertain the quantity of wool produced in Vermont; the quantity necessary for domestic consumption, and the cost of woollens necessary for the inhabitants of this State per annum.

I propose to show the amount of wool and woollen goods, imported from foreign countries into the United States for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1836.

To show the probable amount of woollen goods of foreign production and manufacture, consumed by the inhabitants of this State;

That if all the wool which was shorn from 1,662,334 sheep, the number stated by the general list in 1837, would have been sold for all it would have sold for at our dwellings, it would but about pay for that portion of imported woollen goods consumed the past year by the inhabitants of this State. That if the present quantity of wool shorn in this State, could be sold for fifty cents per pound in cash, a further sum of 1,500,000, would be necessary to furnish with the necessary woollens for the year to come;

That the present quantity of wool in Vermont will but about supply the inhabitants for the coming year;

That capital for manufacturing and mechanical purposes can be vested in the interior of a country with a greater prospect of success than on the seaboard;

That it is as necessary that Vermont should pursue such a policy in relation to her manufacturing and mechanical interests as to render her independent of the sister States as is proper for the United States to render themselves independent of foreign governments.

It appears from the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30th, 1836, that there were imported into the United States from foreign countries, wool and woollen manufactures to the amount of \$24,579,885, which is the cost of the goods at the place from whence imported. To this sum I add sixtyfive per cent. for

duties, insurance, freight, tonnage, importers and retailers' profits, which would amount to 15,976,925. This sum added to the original cost makes 40,556,811. This is what the wool and woollen goods, of foreign growth and manufacture, cost the inhabitants of the United States during the past year. Suppose there are 15,000,000 inhabitants in the United States, the cost of woollen goods, for foreign manufactures would amount to more than \$2,70 for every individual admitting there were 300,000 in this State, and that we used no more than our proportion of foreign woollens, then the imported woollen goods cost the inhabitants of this State \$810,000. Gentlemen, be cool, be considerate, I ask how are we to pay this enormous sum, which we must pay this fall?—we have had a long credit, the importer must have his pay. Nick Biddle has said that every farthing of this foreign debt must be paid. I propose that the farmers of Vermont agree to sell our wool at our dwellings to whomsoever this debt is due at 33 cents per pound. By the general list of this State for 1837, we then had 1,662,334 sheep, allowing each sheep to produce on an average two and half pounds, we should have had 2,915,585 pounds of wool, this at 33 cts per pound amount to \$962,143, which on this calculation would pay the cost of the foreign woollen goods consumed in this State the past year, and there would remain \$152,143, to divide among our inhabitants; or shall we adopt another plan to pay this great debt due for foreign woollen goods? If you are of an opinion that wool is too low at 33 cts. per pound, at home, and would rather keep it for your own use, I propose that we let these creditors have one fifth of our neat cattle of two years old and older. By the general list of 1837, we had 219,021 cattle of two or more years old; admitting that one fifth of them are good beef and fit for market, we should have for sale 43,804 cattle. This number at \$20 a head at home, would come to \$876,080, which would pay our debt to the merchants and importers of woollen goods consumed the past year, and leave a balance of \$60,080. Gentlemen, with these facts before us, I again ask what shall be done? It being a very hard case, suppose we ask for a credit for a part by way of a compromise, and offer the merchants or importers of woollen goods, all our horses which are entered in the list, as worth less than \$25; 20,000 horses at \$20 a piece would pay \$400,000, and the balance we can pay at a future date when the surplus revenue under the new law becomes due this State, which will nearly pay the balance of \$60,080. The latter would probably be the best bargain, if we could save our wool, beef, pork and butter for our purposes, or our own use. By the general list of 1837, we then had in this State 1,000,000 sheep. By the list of 1837, we have 1,662,334 sheep, as I have before stated, produced 2,915,585 pounds of wool. This quantity will be about 215,585 pounds more than what is absolutely necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of this State. Now it is my opinion that nine pounds of wool for each person is as little as we can do with—I mean for all pur-

poses, for which wool is used from the mop to the broadcloth coat. If I am wrong, gentlemen who have raised up families will please correct me. There being 300,000 inhabitants in this State, each requiring nine pounds of wool, we need 2,007,000 pounds of it a year, leaving only 215,585 of wool for sale of the clip of 1837. Again, I proposed to show that if we now had on hand the clip of 1837, and could sell the same at 50 cts. per pound a further sum of more than \$1,500,000, besides that sum to supply us with necessary woollens for the year to come. Admitting that all the wool in Vermont of the clip of 1838 could be sold at 50 cts. per pound to the manufacturers of Massachusetts, what sum should we be obliged to pay them for collecting and freighting our wool to Massachusetts, and for manufacturing and bringing back the manufactured articles in the state we want them? I say sixty cents per pound will be no more than a moderate compensation. We are to be charged with all proper expenses, including the shrinkage, and all other expenses from when it leaves in wool till it returns manufactured goods; according to this calculation while we have our wool manufactured out of the State, we must pay the manufacturers of other States \$1,620,000. The quantity of wool needed for domestic supply per year being 2,700,000, at 50 cts per pound amounts to \$1,350,000, which two sums amount to 2,970,000—being the actual cost of woollen goods a year for the inhabitants of this State.

But we have the \$1,457,792, the price of the whole clip of 1837 to pay this sum. Pursue this subject a step further, how are we to pay the manufacturer of Massachusetts, New Hampshire or Rhode Island, for this service? They are doing that for us, which we ought to do for ourselves. Hence is a debt of \$1,620,000 for manufacturing your clothing; draw your purses. More than five dollars are wanted from every individual to pay for manufacturing the woollens now on your persons; you cannot pay it. The whole bank stocks of this State actually paid in, will not do it. If you turn out one fifth of your cattle at \$20 per head; amounting to \$876,080 and 20,000 old horses at \$20 per head amounting to \$400,000 there will still remain \$344,000 due to make up the sum of \$1,620,000 for manufacturing in other States; and this too every year. I repeat, gentlemen, keep cool—can you live and prosper under this free trade system? Can you furnish the raw material exchange it for the manufactured goods? No, you never can. All your banks may discount, give, ten, twenty for every dollar of solid coin they can keep in their vaults, and we must still continue to be a miserable and oppressed people.

Capital for manufacturing, and mechanical purposes can be vested in the interior of a country with greater prospect of success than on the seaboard. Time will not permit me, at this time, to go into detail on this proposition. I refer you to the price paid at Lowell, Andover, Amesbury, Waltham, Pawtucket, as well as many other places in the vicinity of the sea-board for water privileges,

timber and other materials to build with. Compare the prices of water power, adjoining land for building, materials to build with, with those to be had in almost every town in this State, and you will find there is seventy-five per cent. in favor of the interior. There is water power enough in the county of Caledonia, and on Connecticut river adjoining, to turn every water wheel in the United States, yes, and what is this unoccupied water power now worth, except perhaps to grind a little wheat and corn, provender, and to make some oat meal; there is not only a saving in the price of water power, and materials to build with, in favor of the interior, but the saving in the daily contingent expenses, pertaining to a manufacturing establishment will pay the freight to and from market; laborers can sustain themselves much cheaper in the interior of a country than on the sea board. It is an established principle in political economy that the spindle and the loom can nowhere be so advantageously employed as at the tail of the plough. We farmers in the interior without manufacturers and mechanics are like farmers without tools. We can never prosper. Brother farmers it is necessary that Vermont should pursue a policy in relation to her agricultural manufacturing, and mechanical interests to render herself independent of her sister States, as for the United States to render themselves independent of foreign governments. From what has been hastily said, you must have come to the conclusion with me that this proposition merits a careful consideration, but to discuss it in all its bearings in so short a time as is now allowed me cannot be expected. I contend that every principle, which has ever been published by writers on political economy in favor of protecting the industry of a National Government, are equally applicable to protect the industry of a single State. True the several States of the United States, form but one community. Congress having power to pass such laws in relation to the general government as they may deem proper as to admitting articles from foreign governments. The several States have reserved to themselves the privilege of collecting a revenue for all State purposes. You may as well tax a man who appears otherwise than clad in the growth and manufacture of this State as to tax his watch, chaise, or horse. Again, by the present law of this State, all necessary household furniture is exempt from attachment on debts. It would be well if this law was so altered that after 1840 all household furniture, not the production and manufacture of this State (except cotton,) over and above the value of \$50, to each family should be subject to attachment on debts contracted after that date. Some policy of this description, if pursued by our legislature, would have a tendency to encourage the manufacturing and mechanical interest of this State. It has thus far been the policy of this State (with few exceptions,) as relates to our intercourse with the sister States, to encourage that ruinous doctrine free trade.

This State has never done anything of any consequence to encourage the manufacturing and mechanical interest. True, the legislature passed a law at an early period saying what should be the length of the hand reel for reeling woollen, linen and tow yarn; they also granted a lottery to Matthew Lyon, to enable him to raise 600 bushels of wheat by which to enlarge his furnace, so as to cast sugar kettles; another was granted to Haswell and Russell to raise a sum sufficient to erect a Paper Mill at Bennington, so as to manufacture

paper for school books in the State. The tickets were advertised to be sold for rags to work up, thus they created a market for their rags, and saved in the State the money that had usually gone to buy school books. The General Assembly several years since, I believe in the time of the non-intercourse or embargo, passed a joint resolution saying, that it should be considered ungentlemanlike, for a member of the house, or of the council to appear in his seat otherwise than clad in the growth, production and manufacture of this State. We farmers must keep in mind the 30th of July 1842, when the tariff or compromise law, so called, is to remain at only 20 per cent. duties. Are we to abide that compromise? I for one say yes; provided the government will be that economical as to paying all expenses from duties received on imported foreign merchandise; the income from the sale of public lands had ought to be divided among the several States. If the people of the United States abide the compromise, it is next to adopting the liberal system, or free trade. And if the people continue to consume such vast quantities of foreign production, and manufactures, ruin and wretchedness must and will follow. I believe it to be the best for the people of this State to abide the compromise, and to adopt the restrictive system so far as we can constitutionally. The General Assembly can as well pass laws to protect the industry of the people of this State, as to protect our deers on our mountains, or the pickerel in our ponds, or the muskrat in our rivers, as well as to offer bounties for the destroying the fox, the wild cat, or crows; as well as to prohibit the administering of extra judicial oaths. Industry and economy, the great sources of wealth, cannot be too much encouraged and supported. Happily for this State, they in numerous instances, are enlisted in the service of manufacturers and mechanics.— These valuable and important classes of our fellow citizens have a just demand on the General Assembly for every reasonable encouragement and support; their pursuits are practicable patriotism, and whilst our national, and State parchments establish our independence of right, their measures more solid are establishing for us an independence indeed. Industrious manufacturers and mechanics when employed upon things really useful do laudable service to the public; they are constantly adding to the wealth, strength or convenience of the great whole. We find in the American Annals, an account of the anniversary of a society for encouraging industry held 1753, on which occasion Boston common presented a novel sight. In the afternoon about 300 young female spinsters, decently dressed appeared on the common at their spinning wheels; the wheels were placed regularly in three rows, and a female was seated at each wheel, the weavers also appearing cleanly dressed, in garments of their own weaving. One of them working a loom on a stage, was carried on men's shoulders, attended with music; an immense number of spectators were present at this interesting spectacle. The Rev. Dr Cooper preached a discourse, and a collection was made for the benefit of the institution. Ladies of Boston whirling three hundred spinning wheels! These were afterwards the matrons who refused British tea, and who never saw a piano. Wonder, if a thousand delicate ladies could now be seen in the city, at their piano's, where one old fashioned rosy dandel could be found at the healthy exercise of the spinning wheel? T. Jefferson, in his letter to Benjamin Austin, Jan 9,

1816, says—That to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them for ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand enquiry now is shall we make our own comforts, or go without them, at the will of foreign nations; he therefore who is now against domestic manufacture, must be for reducing us either to dependence on that nation, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns.

Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort. Situated, as we are, in the interior of our country, it is of course very expensive transporting our produce to market from many parts of the State, and when we arrive there we must take and give their own prices. It must therefore, be for our interest to raise and manufacture every article this country will produce, and that may be in value nineteen twentieths of our necessities, and purchase no more foreign goods than real necessity requires, until we have more articles for export than the value of what we want to purchase.

We farmers now furnish the manufacturer of Massachusetts with wool at from 28 to 36 cents per pound, and young men and young women to make it up. And in addition to this, the banks of this State keep constantly deposited in the banks of our cities about one half of their capital paid in, of which the city banks discount to the manufacturer in their neighborhood to enable them to work up perhaps the very wool bought of us. Firstly, we do wrong by selling our wool, so long as the same is needed for domestic consumption. The General Assembly have from the days of the old Vermont State Bank, permitted the banks to deposit in the banks on the sea board, which deposits have at a times been considered equal to specie in vault. By reason of the banks of this State depositing a large portion of their capital in the city banks, has a direct tendency to increase the introduction of foreign merchandise, and the manufacturers of our sister States into this State, greatly to the injury of the agricultural interest of the State. The people have long been accustomed to the present evil practices of the banks, which practices, the General Assembly had long since ought to have corrected. I expect the only reason why our banks are required to keep up their deposits in the city banks is, the balance of trade is greatly against us and always will be so long as we sell the raw material, and the General Assembly neglect to encourage the agricultural and manufacturing, and mechanical interests. Unquestionably, more than five fifths of the actual bank capital in this State employed in the mercantile business, in purchasing merchandise. The manufactures of our sister States or of foreign countries, brought into this State and sold to our citizens for our beef, our butter, or cheese, for our pork, for wool, as I have once said, more than nineteen twentieths of our merchandise which you and I should consider unnecessary, we ought to manufacture and create for ourselves. So long as the General Assembly permits this free trade system to continue, so long will our banks keep their deposits in the city bank. And so long there never will be a time that the holders of their bills can convert them into a solid coin at their counters. Nothing but that capital called confidence, has thus far sustained our banks without specie in their vaults. There is a principle laid down by writers on political economy that give any assurance to a community of retail

ing any amount of specie, who create the raw material and exchange it for the manufactured articles. Hamilton says; "manufacturing establishments not only occasion a positive augmentation of the produce of a community, but contribute essentially to render it greater than it would possibly be without them." Again, "the substitution of foreign for domestic manufactures is a transfer to foreign nations [or our sister States] of the advantage accruing from the employment of machinery in the modes in which it is capable of being employed with the most utility and the greatest interests."

Said Jefferson: "If a manufactory be established in any rich and fertile country, by conveying a number of people in one place who must all be fed by the farmer, without interfering with any of his necessary operations; they establish a ready market for the productions of his farm, and thus throw money into his hands and add a spirit of energy to his cultures." Says Hamilton: "The uniform appearance of an abundance of specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state of manufactures, and of the reverse, where they do not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favorable operation upon the wealth of a country. Russia made the pernicious experiment of the liberal system. In two years it overspread the empire with distress and bankruptcy, and she was obliged to abandon it. The Emperor Alexander's description of the effects of the innovation, ought to operate in terror on other nations and states. He says that the nation that adopts the liberal system affords a continual encouragement to the manufacturers of other countries [or States] and its own manufactures perish in the struggle which they are not able to maintain." Again he says: "It is with the most lively feelings of regret we acknowledge, that it is our proper experience which enables us to trace this picture. The evils it details have been realized in Russia and Poland since the act of the seventh and nineteenth of December, 1818. Agriculture without a market, industry without protection, languish and decline. Specie exported, and the most solid commercial houses are shaken. Again, it is only after these losses have come to their height, after events have proved that our agriculture and commerce, as well as our manufacturing industry, are not only paralyzed, but brought to the brink of ruin."

Many more extracts I might make, but time will not permit.

Can it be possible, that the farmers of this State will continue to pursue so ruinous a policy as they have heretofore pursued—sell their wool and buy the manufactured article? I wish that the guardian angel of our country would write, in great capital letters on the outer door of every husbandman—The woman who manufactures for her own household and one piece of goods to sell, doth more to retain the solid coin in our State than all the banks or the greatest financiers.

(From the Cultivator.)

EXPERIMENT IN PLANTING POTATOES.

EDITOR CULTIVATOR,—

Dear Sir—I have made a small experiment on potatoes this season, that may be useful. I selected a bushel of very small ones, and planted them in seven drilled rows, eleven rods long, the ground in fine order, ridged, and well cultivated during the growth.

Another bushel of largest size, I planted, one

half in one row, whole, along side of the others; then cut the other half into three or four pieces each, and planted in two rows; the land and cultivation all the same.

The extreme drought that we have suffered, renders it unnecessary to speak of the amount of the yield, except comparatively.

The two rows of cut seed produced three baskets full—the one row of uncut produced two and a half baskets full, and the seven rows of small seed produced fourteen baskets full. But mark, like the seed, was the crop. The vines of the small seed were ever small spindling vines, and the tubers were likewise. The vines of the uncut showed the rankest growth, but the difference in the general size of the tubers in the cut or uncut rows, was not much in favor of the uncut. Call the basket a bushel, and the result is easier stated. One bushel of small seed, produced fourteen bushels of small potatoes—half a bushel of large seed, planted upon one-seventh quantity of ground, produced two and half bushels of large ones—and half a bushel of large seed, cut, planted upon two-sevenths of the quantity of ground, produced three bushels of large ones.

The seed, when I planted it, was worth 75 cents a bushel—the crop, when dug, was worth 37 1-2 to 50 cents a bushel—the cost of seed in each row of small seed, 10 1-2 cents—the worth of the product 75—just seven fold in money and 14 in measure. The cost of the uncut seed 37 1-2 cents to one row—the worth of the product \$1,25, being worth 12 1-2 cents more per bushel than the small ones, making three and one-third fold in money, and five in measure. The cut seed cost 18 3-4 cents to the row, and the product worth 75 cents, making four fold in money, and six-fold in measure.

If the experiment is a fair criterion to base an opinion upon, the result shows to my mind, the following data.

If seed is high, ground plenty, and the crop wanted for stock, plant small seed.

If seed is plenty, ground scarce, and the crop wanted for family use, and future seed, plant large seed, without cutting.

If seed is scarce, ground plenty, and the crop wanted for family use, and future seed, plant large seed, and cut them. Am I right in my conclusions?

These rows as above stated, 11 rods long, are at the rate of 78 to the acre, 3 feet apart. The large uncut potatoes were planted at the rate of 39 bushels to the acre; the product 195. The large cut, were planted at the rate of 19 1-2 bushels to the acre; the product 117. The small ones were planted at the rate of 14 bushels to the acre; the product 156. For my own part, I shall in future plant large potatoes whole. I would like yours and your correspondents' opinions and experiments. Your friend, SOLON ROBINSON.
Lake C. H. la. Oct. 15, 1838.

REMARKS.—The Conductor will at present only remark, that the choice between cut and uncut potatoes, should depend somewhat, he thinks, upon the kind of potato planted. Some kinds, having but few eyes, may advantageously be planted whole; while other kinds, having many eyes, as the Rohan, fortyfold, &c. are best planted in sets, or pieces. We have counted 47 eyes in a Rohan, all of which it is presumed, would grow, and give 47 stalks to a hill. It will at once be perceived, that instead of producing in size like the seed, the progeny must

necessarily be small, both for want of food and want of room. In this case, we venture to say, if the tuber was cut into 20 sets, and each planted separate, the value of the product would be twenty fold greater than if the whole potato was planted in a single hill. We have chosen this strong case, the better to illustrate the distinction we would make. Small seed almost invariably produces small stalks, and small stalks are a pretty sure indication of small tubers.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

There is nothing so destructive to the *morals* and we may add, to the *peace* of any community as the neglect of parents, rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of a *false pride*, suffer their sons, after quitting their academical studies, to lounge about the public offices and taverns of their place of residence, rather than cause them to engage in some important branch of the mechanical art, or force them by the dint of their own industry and energies, to seek their fortune in some other pursuit. Nothing is more detestable in our eye than to see a healthy good looking youth breaking loose from the restraints of honorable industry, returning to his father's domicile for support, and *loafing* it about, rather than be pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself, but give gratification to his worthy parents. We would say to every father who has such a son, be he rich or poor,—rather drive him to "cut his cord of wood a day," than suffer him to spend his time in idleness. "An idle head is the devil's workshop." That youth, therefore, who has nothing to do, is very apt to become a *tattler*, a *slanderer*, and a *liar*, or something worse, and make himself the pest of the community in which he may reside.—*Frederick Times and Dem. Adv.*

CHILBLAINS.

Many people are troubled during the cold weather, with a kind of inflammation of the feet called chilblains.

They are caused by getting the feet or certain parts of them chilled by cold or wet, which deranges the action of the small capillary vessels, and brings on a passive inflammation, as it is called, accompanied with slight swelling, and severe burning and itching. In order to remedy the trouble, some application should be made that will stimulate the vessels and rouse them up to healthy action.—Anything that will do this will generally effect a cure.

Tincture of Iodine has been used,—very weak aquafortis or oil of vitriol,—weak spirits of ammonia—tincture of cantharides in liquid opoidilod— and such like stimulating washes will be found useful, and relieve this uncomfortable complaint.—*Maine Farmer.*

A tremendous rattlesnake was lately killed in Huntsville, Alabama. It measured 11 feet, 9 inches—19 inches round the body in the largest place. It had 83 rattle! the rattles forming 3 feet 8 inches of the tail. The snake weighed 37 1-2 lbs. and yielded 5 quarts of oil. So says the account, which is hardly creditable.

(From the London Farmer's Magazine for October.)

ON THE BEST MEANS OF PERMANENTLY IMPROVING THE CLASS OF CLAY SOILS.

Clay soils are distinguished by their adhesiveness. They stick to the feet when damp, they imbibe moisture slowly, but do not transmit it freely for the use of plants, and when strong clay soils are brought quickly from a wet to a dry state, they approach to the state of bricks previous to their being burned. Clay soils are tilled with difficulty when too dry, and when too wet this operation has the same effect as the tempering of clay has, in the art of brick making.

The tillage of such land in a proper state is therefore of the greatest importance, and this is best performed when it is neither too wet nor too dry.

Poor thin clays upon a retentive subsoil are the most unprofitable; the expense of their cultivation, under the present system is great, being frequently equal to the value of the produce and sometimes far above it. Their natural produce is coarse grass of very light value, fit only for young beasts.

Clay soils are best calculated for the production of plants that have fibrous roots, particularly wheat, beans, oats, vetches, clover, cabbage, grass, &c.

While the light sandy soils have been greatly improved by the adoption of a new system of culture, the poor clays remain in the same state they were in a century ago, without any increase to their productiveness; indeed they are rather in a worse state than formerly. It is therefore supposed by some agriculturists, that as there have been no improvements in the clay soils, while there has been so great an increase in the productiveness of sandy soils that the clays are not susceptible of improvement with the least chance of a proper return.

There is no doubt but a better system could be adopted for the cultivation of such strong clay soils than that which is pursued in the common fields, and on the clays of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and other counties on the malm, gault, oak-tree, clunch, Oxford and blue lias clays.

The course of cropping adopted in the common fields and on thin clay, is summer fallow, if dugged, wheat, and then beans; or without dung, barley, then oats, then fallow again, and this is the same as it was 100 years ago.

The chief cause of thus neglecting the clay soils is the difficulty and expense of cultivating them and of converting them into pasture, after having been long kept under this system of arable cultivation. It is difficult to convert such land into good pasture, but it has been overcome and the best and most profitable results have followed.

There is a much greater difficulty in getting a poor, cold, clay farm lot, than one consisting of a poor sandy soil. The capital and ability required for the former being not only much greater, and of a higher order, but the risk is also much more in cultivating the clay, than the sand, as the mode of improving the land and securing good crops on sandy soils by claying is easy and certain, and the turnip and sheep husbandry cannot be adopted on clays.

Besides, the system of cultivating light sand or loamy soils has been so long established, and the Norfolk or four-field system has now become so much the beaten track, that it would be difficult

for the farmers who have been brought up to it, to leave off, although a better one were shown them.

The turnip, and sheep system, however, cannot be adopted on clay soils, till they are completely drained and subsoil ploughed, and till sand or light and porous matter be added to alter their texture.

Some new impulse must be given to agricultural speculations before the cold wet clay soil will ever attain that degree of improvement which they are capable of, and which has been effected in the sandy and peaty soils.

The landlords should encourage tenants with capital and talent, by letting farms at low rents under improving leases, similar to the building leases granted in great towns; and binding them by certain covenants to improve the land by complete subsoil drainage and the application of alternatives; and by a proper mode of culture, to convert a certain portion of the arable land into pasture under a particular mode found to be the best and surest for effecting its amelioration. Permanent improvement undertaken by an intelligent and industrious farmer under the security of an improving lease is the best and most profitable mode of permanently improving land.

Perhaps Lord Kames's mode of letting land for this object is the best, with additional covenants binding the tenant to improve, by altering the texture of such soils as would be improved by it. It ought ever to be kept in mind, that the only true and systematic stimulus to improvement of any kind, is the certainty of profit in the outlay of capital. This is the main spring to all our exertions; without the certainty of occupying his improvements for such a length of time as will enable him to reap the advantage of his outlay, we may be assured that no man will either invest his own capital, or be inclined to borrow money to be laid out in the improvement of another man's estate.

There is no doubt, however, but thin clay soils could be easily improved, and, perhaps, in a much greater degree than the sandy soils have been during the last 40 years; and the surface may yet be seen clothed with a rich herbage which shall vie with that of other soils in producing the best cheese, beef, and mutton.

Clay soils will produce pasture just in proportion to the quantity of decaying active vegetable matter in their composition. If this be abundant, the crop will be rich and luxuriant; and the decaying fibrous roots will form a dry, porous soil, giving a sufficient depth for the rain to sink through the subsoil, where it will run off by the furrow drains. If there be little vegetable matter in the soil, the moisture will make the earthy matter in it collapse and adhere together; and it will form a cold, wet, sterile clay, producing little else but carian grass of little value.

Pasture on clay soils should never be converted into arable culture, unless the application of skill and capital, will not only repay the additional expense of the culture, but also tend to increase the permanent productiveness of the soil. Without a proper application of skill, capital, and industry on such land, the converting it into arable culture will only tend to diminish the produce, if the free produce under the artificial culture falls short of that which nature itself afforded.

Much may be learned from the practice of market gardeners, in the neighborhood of London and elsewhere. They have two methods of trenching

their land. When the soil and subsoil are good to a great depth, they turn the surface under and fetch up a fire-brick spit from below to constitute the surface for so many years; but when the subsoil is poor or strong clay, they bastard trench it, as they call it; that is, they throw the surface spit forward, always keeping it uppermost, and dig the subsoil by turning it over in the trench without moving it from its place.

Their object in this trenching their clay soils is to get depth for the rain-water to descend, and to give a greater depth of moisture to the roots of plants in dry weather, and for the superabundant moisture in weather to descend below the roots of plants, and run off to the drain.

If we perfectly drain thin clay soil by furrow draining, and deepen the subsoil by trenching with the spade or the subsoil plough, making it pervious to the moisture which falls on it, that it may immediately sink to a depth below the reach of the roots of the plants, the cultivated surface will be dry, and if we reduce the tenacity of the soil by applying to it those light or sandy substances, which when well incorporated with it, will make and keep the soil permanently porous and friable, then the land which before produced only a poor crop of carnation grass, or if arable, of oats, will now produce an abundant crop of wheat, beans, oats, clover, and even turnips; and if properly laid down and full of manure will form a rich pasturage for any kind of stock.

When clay soils have dry pervious subsoils, they become darker in color from the repeated application of manures, and under a proper system of cultivation they lose their adhesiveness, and become loamy soil, producing the most fruitful crops of wheat, beans, clover, vetches, cabbage, and naturally produce the best and richest herbage for dairy cows. The milk from cows fed on such pasture produces more cheese and butter than the milk from cows fed on a sandy soil, and of a better quality.

Anything which will produce permanent friability in clay soils, such as sand, lime, burnt clay loess light vegetable matter, or long unfermented manure, will alter its texture and improve its quality.

When tenacious soils are completely subsoil drained, and a system of deep or subsoil ploughing is adopted, every time when the land is in summer fallow, if the soil be deepened and the subsoil made more porous; and if never ploughed when too wet, and a full portion of vegetable manure be given to the soil, and well mixed with it, a mechanical effect will be produced, which will change the nature and texture of the soil, and give to it that friability which is so essential in all productive soils. The rain that falls on it will now percolate through it to the depth of the new formed subsoil and thence to the furrow drains.

The soil now receives the circulation of the air which is carried on by the rains filling up the interstices which the air previously occupied, and the complete drainage draws off all the superabundant water as it falls. By this operation the earth again receives a fresh supply of air from the atmosphere, which promotes a chemical as well as mechanical action in the soil, and hastens the decomposition of the air and water, as well as the vegetable and animal manure it contains, and thus a liberal supply of the nourishment necessary for the growth of plants is obtained.

Soil that is principally composed of calcareous

matter, in minute divisions, becomes a most tenacious stubborn soil; and, under certain circumstances, as sterile as the most worthless clay. Calcareous matter, therefore, although reckoned a valuable constituent in a soil, becomes an evil when it composes the greater part of it.

Calcareous clay, when thoroughly dried, falls to pieces like burnt lime, whenever it is again wetted. Every poor clay soil may be much improved by tarring and burning the surface, after it has been completely drained.

This is the first step that ought to be taken towards ameliorating such a soil, and the more clayey the soil is, the deeper ought the soil to be burnt. When the burnt surface is mixed with the soil to the depth of the furrow, it acts as a coarse sand, and makes it more friable and porous, by converting the matter, which was before damp and adhesive, into a dry, friable, warm soil, permanently improved and capable of producing luxuriant crops of every kind.

If we can get depth and friability to the subsoil of strong adhesive clay, we thereby prevent stagnant water from injuring the roots, and give to the plants the liberty of sending their roots to a greater depth in search of nourishment.

In all rich soils there is vegetable matter in every state of decay, and the greater this portion of decaying vegetable matter is in strong clay soils, the greater is its productive powers. Besides this, decomposing vegetable matter will tend to keep strong clay land loose, friable, and porous.

WATERING PLACES.

Every farmer should endeavor to have a good watering place for his stock. Some indeed have great inconveniences to contend with in this respect; but in most cases where the watering place is bad, it is owing to sheer negligence. Stock of every kind need a good supply of pure water, and if they do not have it they cannot thrive, nor be kept in good condition. In order for creatures to drink conveniently, the water should be in a trough elevated a little from the surface of the ground. When the water is in a brook, pond or spring, the ice and snow generally accumulates around it to a great depth, and if it is shovelled out, it is liable to be blown in again in a short time. When animals have to stoop down and then with difficulty reach the water, they frequently get much less than they want, as it is attended with great exertion. Some young or weak ones are often driven away by the stronger, so that sometimes they do not get any water.

In most all cases the watering place, even when it is a poor one, is where the water descends, and by carrying it in a spout a short distance, it will attain a sufficient elevation, and may then be discharged into a trough; that will be a convenient place to accommodate the poor thirsty beasts, who will amply reward their owners for the trifling expense. In many cases water can be conducted in a spout from a spring or brook in the side of the bank, so as to prevent its freezing in the winter, until it is high enough to go into a trough. Now is the time for farmers to attend to this business who have not already done it.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Two hundred of the sons of New England in Louisville, Ky. have formed a Pilgrim Society; intending each year to celebrate the landing of the fathers on Plymouth rock.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family or nearly every family, can with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November, I; ut apart eleven hens and cocks, gave them a small chamber in the woodhouse, defended from storms, and with an opening to the south.

Their food, water and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any one of them was disposed to set, viz. as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended and well fed; they could see and partially associate through their grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens; they may be tamed so as to follow the children and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in winter, when the earth is bound with frost or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or if they do, the eggs must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from chimnies and old buildings is proper, and only needs to be broken for them. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs, if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is much a prude, as watchful as a weasel, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her or watch her and she will forsake her nest, and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at the top, with a backside aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep an hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grains, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of pounded lime, plenty of Indian corn, water and gravel for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them. I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of geese eggs. Pullets commence laying earlier in life where nests and eggs are plenty and when others are chuckling around them.

A dozen dunghill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something

more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less, let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find enough, at all times a plenty in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful in their crops; but just so sure as their provision comes to them scanted or irregularly, so sure they will raven up a whole crop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than 2,000 eggs in a year, and 100 full grown chickens for fall and winter stores. The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to eighteen bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large; and a grated room well lighted, 10 feet by 5, partitioned from any stable or other out-house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting places, nests and feeding troughs.

At the proper season, viz. in the spring of the year, five or six hens will hatch at the same time, and fifty or sixty chickens given to one hen. Two hens will take care of 100 chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts; they should then be separated from the hens entirely, they will wander less, and do better away from the fowls. I have often kept the chickens on my garden; they keep the May bugs and other insects away from vines, &c.

In cases of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground room should be chosen: or it will do just as well to set into their pen, boxes of dried sand or kiln-dried, well pulverized earth, for them to wallow in, in warm weather.—*Indiana Farmer.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

MOLASSES FROM APPLES BY STEAMING.

The following excellent method of making use of apples, for the two-fold purpose of obtaining molasses from them and converting the remainder into excellent food for farm stock, has just been described to us by a friend. The apples are placed in a hogshead made tight for the purpose, and subjected to the operation of the steam. The saccharine juice soon begins to ooze from them, and drops down to the bottom of the hogshead into a vessel, covering the bottom, placed there for that purpose, from which it passes off to proper receivers. This juice is subsequently evaporated by boiling. Sour apples only have been experimented on in this way. The quantity of molasses obtained from them is ten gallons for every fifteen bushels of apples, or a gallon from a bushel and a half. This molasses differs from sweet apple molasses in possessing a peculiar tart flavor.

The apples, remaining in the hogshead, being softened and well cooked, are mixed with bran or meal, and thus constitute an excellent article of food for hogs and cattle. J. J. T.

Dr Poyen was making converts, at the last dates, in Ware village, to Animal Magnetism. He pulled an ugly tooth from the jaws of a factory girl, without even awakening her. The account is certified by Dr Goodrich and other citizens.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1838.

**The New England Farmer, and
Gardener's Journal,**

Volume *Scirententh*,—commencing July 11, 1838.
Back numbers can be furnished. Published by
JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52, North Market
Street, Boston.

TO THE PUBLIC,—

The proprietors and publishers of the New England Farmer ask leave respectfully to present their claims upon the continued patronage of the agricultural community. "Small aud acquaintance be forgot?" The New England Farmer was commenced sixteen years ago by the late lamented Mr Fessenden. The project of a newspaper exclusively to the concerns and interests of agriculture was at that time a project entirely novel in New England; the success of which was altogether questionable. He brought to it the treasures of his practical knowledge; his careful observation; his varied experience; and his persevering and exact inquiry. It soon rose into public esteem, and continued a favorite of the public until his death. The vast amount of learned, practical, and useful information contained in its volumes fully justify the patronage, which it has received; as it is confidently believed that in this respect no work has been more distinguished; and the same number of volumes is not to be found, which are richer in varied, sound, useful, and practical knowledge.

No pains or labor have been spared since the death of this excellent friend of the farming interest, this friend of every social interest, and every useful enterprise, to maintain the high character of this journal and to extend its usefulness. These efforts, from the approbation generally expressed, have not been without success; and this success is an encouragement to persevere and to redouble these efforts. This we promise; and respectfully ask therefore the continued patronage of a reading, a working, and intelligent public.

The proprietors of the N. E. Farmer would scrupulously avoid any invidious comparisons with other agricultural papers, and desire to enter into no competition or rivalry; but they confidently believe that no paper of the same number of pages, within the last year, has presented a larger amount of original matter or of interesting practical intelligence; and their selections have been made from extensive facilities, both at home and abroad; with as much judgment as they can exercise.

They will continue to do their best. The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey will render all the aid consistent with his public engagements, and make it the vehicle of all his communications with the public. The various agricultural and horticultural societies in the state will present all their reports through its pages; and some of the best farmers in New England will continue to enrich its columns with their valuable contributions.

The proprietors hold in utter disdain all mean arts, intrigues or misrepresentations, or fallacious promises with a view to obtain patronage. These would be wholly inconsistent with the principles and character which the Farmer has always maintained.

The Farmer hitherto has been eminently a family paper. Its pages have never been stained with a statement, sentiment, or expression, which would raise a blush of shame on the cheek of modesty, or infuse a poison in the uncorrupted mind. We pledge ourselves that in all these respects it shall not forfeit its high reputation.

Having been the pioneer of agricultural improvement and intelligence in the State and country, and, without the inclination if it had the power, to drive others from the field, it respectfully asks only a reasonable portion of the harvest of which it sowed the seed, and in regard to which has performed its full share in the cultivation of the crop.

The New England Farmer and Gardener's Journal is published weekly, in quarto form, making a handsome volume of 316 pages with an index, at two dollars and fifty cents, in advance, or three dollars at the close of the year.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange will do us a favor to publish this communication.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1838.

MR STEVENS' ADDRESS.

We have the pleasure of presenting in this week's Farmer the address of Henry Stevens, Esq. of Barnet, Vt., delivered before an agricultural society in that part of the country. We have the pleasure of knowing Mr Stevens. Few men are more competent to give sound practical instruction on practical subjects. He has taken a strong interest in all enterprises, for the public improvement in his vicinity. He discusses in this address the important subject of wool-growing; and shows the magnitude of this interest in his own State. He shows likewise the benefits yet in prospect for the wool-growing interest by demonstrating that Vermont is as yet far from meeting her own home demands. He shows likewise the importance of establishing manufactories in Vermont, where living and labor are comparatively cheap; the raw material at hand; and an ample and inexhaustible water power directly at hand. Such plain, useful, statistical addresses as these, so full of valuable facts and important and well-founded calculations cannot fail to arrest the attention of reflecting and practical men.

Vermont is eminently a growing State; and its main dependence in an agricultural vocation, must be on its raising of live stock, its wool, and its dairy produce. It should not neglect to raise what of bread its immediate wants may require; but grain-growing, from its climate and the broken character of its land, must be a small interest compared with the former objects. The population of Vermont in enterprise, general intelligence, good conduct and good manners, is excellent. The early population of this Commonwealth, was not of the best description. While in a state of outlawry, it was a kind of city of refuge and for a time the shelter of those, whose profligacy and crimes compelled them to flee from the neighboring States. At this period it is said, that a clergyman in his parochial rounds one day inquired of a small Vermontese boy, "into what state the fall of man brought mankind?" to which the child replied with as much truth as simplicity, "into the State of Vermont." But these times have long since passed away and these generations have gone with them. Vermont at the present time it is believed in the general character and improvement of its population is behind no State in the Union.

H. C.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Weston, Dec. 18, 1838.

MR BRECK,—

I send you some of the African Prince, and Scotch Apples, which I wish you to try the goodness of, and give their merits to the public, if you think they deserve it. I received the tree of the Scotch apple of Mr Allen, a Scotchman, who Robert B. Thomas speaks of boarding with in his journal published in his almanack of 1836. There is no other tree in this vicinity of this variety. Mr Allen always called it his apple, and gave it the above name; it is a good bearer and thrifty growing tree.

grafted several trees from the old one last year. The fruit will keep until April.

Yours, with respect,
J. WARREN.

REMARKS.—We have tested the quality of Mr Warren apples and find them to be superior varieties. The flavor of the Scotch apple is decidedly the best—we recognize it as the Nonesuch, or a variety very much like it, which is deservedly ranked among the best of winter fruits not much cultivated; it is of fair size and handsome appearance, and well suited for the dessert; the color dark and light red, finely variegated, excepting when exposed to the shade, which is a greenish yellow.

The African Prince is a beautiful fruit to look at, of large size and good shape, and where exposed to the sun a very dark red. It is juicy, sprightly, good flavor, but for our own taste a little too tart; it would be well liked by many for the dessert, and it must be highly prized by all for cooking.

We find it rather difficult to describe flavors, not being much in the way of discussing the merits of a great variety of fruits. But if any of our readers will follow the liberal example of our friend Warren, we will do our best, these long winter evenings, by the way of proving their fruits, and be much obliged in the bargain. J. B.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg difficulties are not adjusted. There are two houses of representatives sitting in session, both pressing their claims to a legal recognition. It does not yet appear how these difficulties will be settled. Heaven preserve the State from a civil war but the sky is cloudy. The military has been withdrawn from Harrisburg; and the short days and cold weather favor a cool and dispassionate adjustment of difficulties. Fires in a city are not likely to spread rapidly or extensively when the roofs are covered with snow.

CANADA.—Affairs in Upper Canada are in a most unhappy condition. Another unsuccessful invasion here made from Detroit, and the beautiful village of Sandwich opposite Detroit laid waste by fire. The invasion was abortive, and many lives have been lost. In such cases if those who undertake them are successful they are called patriots; if they fail, rebels. The latter seem likely to be the established cognomen of the party. The prisoners are crowded with the criminal and the suspected. The prisoners are tried by Courts Martial, because jurie would not agree to convict; and the language is doing fearful work.

Public improvements are everywhere advancing with great rapidity. Steamboats and railroads bring distant places into the immediate vicinity of each other. The British government are proposing to establish a steam communication with the bay of Panama, and propose a railroad over the isthmus of Darien. Formerly when a grave citizen of Boston proposed to make a journey to New York he deemed it necessary to make his will and "put up a note at church" for his safe return. Now he goes to New York and returns; and he does little more than tell his family they need not wait for him at dinner.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 15, 1838.

M. P. Sawyer, Esq. exhibited the "Hooper Apple," produced on the farm of Mr Moses Little at Turkey Hill in Newbury, a beautiful and good fruit, of a red color, and medium size, origin unknown.

Mr Jonathan Warren of Weston, exhibited the African pince, Parks, and American Nonsuch apples, or more properly the Nonsuch of Boston and vicinity. The committee beg leave to observe that this is decidedly distinct from the English Nonsuch described by Forsyth and paid, also different from many apples of the same name cultivated in various parts of our own country.

Mr Manning exhibited the following apples, Danvers' Inter Sweet, Pennock Red Winter (Cox No. 78) Bell-waver (Cox No. 33), and Chaumontell pears.

E. M. Richards, Esq. exhibited the Wine apple (Cox No. 34), and the Bicknell or Quince pear for baking, so another apple, name unknown.

Mr Aspinwall of Brookline, exhibited a pear, the produce of a tree received from France as the "Monieur," was immediately recognized as the Burgomaster described in Kenrick's New American Orchardist, page 134. We remark of this pear that although as regards taste it is only second rate, yet its large size, healthy appearance, and abundant bearing, render it very desirable either for the fruit garden or orchard. We further remark, in order to remove erroneous impressions, that notwithstanding this pear was received from Europe, under the name now bears, it is entirely distinct from the true Burgomaster of Bauman's catalogue, and of the London Horticultural Society.

For the Committee,
ROBERT MANNING.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Mass. Hort. Soc'y on Fruits, will be held at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday, 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of awarding the premiums on fruits, for the present year. A punctual attendance is requested.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, 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 December 23.

DECEMBER, 1835.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	17	1	14	19
Tuesday,	18	23	40	36
Wednesday,	19	28	34	24
Thursday,	20	20	22	16
Friday,	21	24	34	28
Saturday,	22	26	40	34
Sunday,	23	28	30	24

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing thirty acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn, Shed, &c.

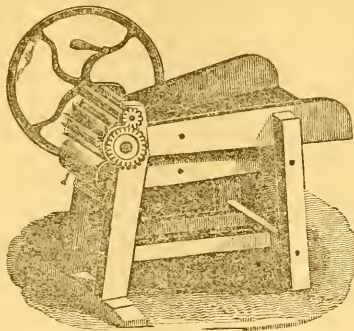
The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line. **JOHN HUNT.**
Dec. 26, 1835.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said Farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; and one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms, well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part, or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. **ASA H. ADAMS.**
Nov. 29, 1835.

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 very 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.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRACK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**
August 1, 1835.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Constantly on hand in small quantities, at the lowest market price. Orders directed to Messrs Winship, Brighton, Mass. or left at N. E. Farmer Office, will receive immediate attention. The plants will be safely packed and forwarded to any part of the country.
Dec. 19.

FOR SALE.

A pair of large size dark red oxen, very handsome and well matched, and move quick; valuable to any person who has considerable work. Also, a large size cow, white spotted, with short horns. Apply to A. J. ALLEN, Newton West Parish, or at 63 State St. Boston. **2wis**
Dec. 12, 1835.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer. **Nov. 21, 1835.**

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 75	2 00
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 00
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1,	"	14 50	15 00
prime	"	12 00	12 50
BREWERY (American)	pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 37	3 60
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	1 75	1 87
Haddock,	"	8 87	9 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 50	8 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50	8 50
Alexandria,	"	4 50	5 25
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	bushel		
GRAIN: Ladon, northern yellow,	"	92	93
southern flat, yellow,	"	91	92
white,	"	1 10	1 12
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	1 05
Barley,	"	1 00	1 05
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.		14 00	16 00
Eastern, scrawed,	pound	17	18
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	15	16
2d quality,	"	13	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	31
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do.	"	26	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	21	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MACEREL, No. 1,	barrel		12 50
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		
Fall,	"	42	45
Whale, refined,	"	3 00	3 25
PLASTER, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	25 00	26 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	24 00	24 50
clear,	"	22 00	24 00
Mess,	"	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	80	1 00
Red Top, southern,	"		
northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 67
Flax,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover,	"	6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	6
No. 2,	"	13	14
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	3 00	3 50
TEAZLE, 1st sort,	"	57	62
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	52	55
Northern pulled superfine,	"	47	50
No. 1,	"	20	25
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	16	17
southern and western,	"	14	15
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	18	23
BUTTER, tub,	"	25	28
lump,	dozen		28
EGGS, per dozen,	barrel	1 50	2 00
POTATOES, new,	"	1 50	2 25
CIDER,	"	2 00	2 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground lene at a low price, and is ready to receive orders for any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. **Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

An emigrant who went from New England to the "Far West," and there lost his wife, his child, and his own health, by complaints incident to the climate, sends us the following

LAMENT.

I sigh for the land I have left far behind,
The land of my fathers, my birth, and my childhood,
For relatives dear, and for friends that were kind,
For the hills and the dales, and the New England wild-wood,—
The cool spring that gushed from the side of the hill,
The old oak tree that o'er-shadowed the same,
Where the pitcher of stone so often was filled
To gladden our palates, when from labor we came.
Are the themes of my thoughts by night and by day,
While in the far west, now drear and alone,
For thee, sweet New England, I ardently pray.
Could I once more enjoy the vigor and health
Thy bounty can give and thy climate bestow,
I never again should sigh for the wealth
That from the famed prairies abundantly flow.

SHORT SERMONS FOR FARMERS.

No. 1.

The Heavens declare the glory of God; the firmament showeth forth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech. Night unto night showeth knowledge of God.

It has been said of an undevout astronomer that he is mad. If, in the familiar contemplation of the heavenly orbs, their countless numbers, their eternal brilliancy, their arrangement, magnitude, and distances, their mutual relations, and dependence; and above all their sublime harmony, all acting upon, and acted upon by, each other, and performing their various revolutions with an exactness so perfect, that the variation of even a second of time would throw everything into confusion; and all subject to that mighty and unceasing and universal law of gravitation, which holds in its place the largest planet and balances the minutest atom floating in a subbeam, if, I say, a mind familiar with these objects and laws can fail to acknowledge their divine Author and look up with profound veneration to the great mind which contrived and the mighty energy, which upholds and directs all things, it may justly be pronounced insane and diseased; overclouded by a darkness, which is impenetrable; perverted by prejudices, upon which truth is powerless; perhaps corrupted by a moral obliquity, which is incurable.

The farmer stands in a relation to nature similar to that, which the astronomer holds to the heavenly body. His daily occupation is to him as vast as with the vegetable and animal world; with the infinite variety of their productions, and their multi-form and important uses; with their artificial and spontaneous creations; with the laws, which regulate their germination, progress, and maturity; with the various influences of times and seasons, sun and air, rain and snow, dews and frosts; with the miraculous operation and effects of manures and

cultivation; with the intermixture and improvement of plants and animals; with the profound mysteries of procreation, growth, and the endless succession of life; with the various grades and forms of animated existence; with the provision made for the subsistence and the happiness of all; with the universal and inexorable laws of progress, change, and decay, as propitious and necessary as those of life and growth; and above all with the universal capacity of happiness, and the infinite prodigality of beauty, which pervades every part of creation from the most minute to the largest and most sublime.

There is everything in nature to lead the intelligent and reflecting mind up to the Creator; to that august and profound intellect which fashioned, and that mighty power which created, and that never-ceasing Providence, which controls and sustains all things. The creation has been rightly denominated God's earliest revelation of himself. The pages of this divine volume are everywhere radiant with instruction. Before the eye of the farmer this book stands always open. It speaks to his understanding and to his affections. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. He that hath eyes to see let him open them to this wonderful and universal revelation. Cultivating a spirit of habitual devotion, and looking upon the whole creation around him as the great theatre of the divine power and beneficence, every object will wear a new aspect. Every employment will become sanctified. Every bounty and blessing will be received with a new and more grateful relish. His heart will expand with a higher devotion to God and a wider benevolence to man. He will then understand and appreciate the elevated rank assigned him in the creation; and the privileged and blessed ministry, which devolves on himself in the beneficent administration of the divine Providence. H. C.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—We have gleaned from the publications of the day, the following anecdotes of former times. The first relates to the battle of Bunker's Hill—and is from the pen of A. H. Everett, Esq.:

"The veteran Pomeroy, to whom I have already particularly adverted, and who at this time held no commission in the line, when he heard the pealing artillery, felt it as a summons to action, and could not resist the inclination to repair to the field. He accordingly requested Gen. Ward to lend him a horse, and taking his musket, set off at full speed for Charlestown. On reaching the neck, and finding it enfiladed by a hot and heavy fire of round, bar and chain shot from the British batteries, he began to be alarmed, not, fellow citizens, as you might well suppose, for his own safety, but for that of General Ward's horse! Horses, fellow citizens, as I have already remarked, were at this time almost as rare and precious as the noble animal that rode upon them. To have lost or exposed his borrowed horse to the caprice of the British storm, and to dream for a moment of shrinking from it himself, the conqueror of Baron Dieskau dismounted, and delivering Gen. Ward's horse to a sentry, shouldered his musket and marched very coolly on foot across the neck. On reaching the hill, he took his place at the rail-fence. His person was known to the soldiers, and the name of Pomeroy rang with enthusiastic shouts along the line!"

It was during the last war, when the vessels of Admiral Gordon were making their way up the

Potomac, that a negro woman was arraigned in court of Virginia for killing one of her own sex and color; she had been committed for murder, but the evidence went clearly to establish the deed to be manslaughter, inasmuch as it was done in sudden heat, and without malice afore-thought. The attorney for the commonwealth waived the prosecution for murder, but quoted British authorities to show that she might be convicted of manslaughter though committed for murder. The counsel for the accused rose, and in a most solemn manner asked the court if it was a thing ever heard of that an individual, accused of one crime and acquitted, should be arraigned immediately for another under the same prosecution? At intervals—hoon boom, boom, went the British cannon—"British authorities!" exclaimed the counsel; "British authorities, gentlemen! Is there any one upon this bench so dead to the feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities when the British cannon is shaking the very wall of your courthouse to their foundation." This appeal was too cogent to be resisted! Up jumped one of the justices, and protested that "it was not to be borne; let the prisoner go; away with your British authorities!" The counsel for the accused rubbed his hands and winked at the attorney; the attorney stood aghast; his astonishment was too great for utterance, and the negro was half way home before he recovered from his amazement.

THE BUSH COW.—A remarkably curious animal has just arrived in this country from Sierra Leone, which is attracting a good deal of attention among naturalists. It resembles in form a common cow, but is thinly covered with coarse hair of a dirty yellow color with tufts of the same hanging down at equal distances over her broad pendulous ears, and has altogether a most singular appearance. It comes from the interior of Western Africa, and is but little known even to the natives, who call it the Bush Cow. No other specimen has ever been brought to Europe, nor the colonists of Sierra Leone all acquainted with it, and it is believed to be quite undescribed. It has been deposited for the present at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

FAST DRIVING.—"Coachman," said an outside passenger, to one who was driving at a furious rate over one of the most mountainous roads in the north of England, "have you no consideration for our lives and limbs?" "What are your lives and limbs to me?" was the reply;—"I am behind my time!"

Sunday, Nov. 25th, was the coldest day in November for 26 years.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1839.

[NO. 26.

AGRICULTURAL.

MR INGERSOLL'S PIGGERY.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

[We have the satisfaction to publish the following account of the most perfect system of breeding wine, that has fallen under our observation. We have visited the establishment which it describes, and heard with pleasure the explanations of its intelligent owner, upon the different parts of his plan. And from our desire to profit by his experience, we subsequently requested him to give us a written description of his Piggery, and the management hereof, which he promptly furnished, in a letter that invited us to pursue our inquiries, and these procured for us the more ample details contained in his second letter. It was our wish to publish these communications soon after they were received, but we could not obtain his express permission to make that use of them; therefore, we have withheld his letters from the press until the present moment, when we are assured that the cause of his eluctance has ceased to exist; and that his plan may now be made public, without any prejudice to his interests, or violation of his wishes. This system challenges our admiration, and we cheerfully render it to his head and heart. How few of us take equal care of superior animals! And there are not many who carry equal method into their most important avocations—errors, which may justly be ascribed to defective education. It is easy to perceive in every part of Mr Ingersoll's proceeding, that confidence which merchants feel in the employment of capital at some risk, and heavy charges, for the production of a probable and fair, although remote profit, through a definite channel. With such hopes and calculations, education had made him familiar, whilst it gave him habits of critical investigation that must ever secure to their possessor eventual success in any occupation to which he may devote himself. As a farmer, we perceive that he has derived a handsome livelihood from the cultivation of a few acres of land, and the employment of a small capital, in connexion therewith; whilst there are many proprietors of princely estates, who can scarcely contrive to banish want from their domains. We have pointed to the chief cause of such painful deficiencies—it remains for parents to diminish their number in future times, by taking present and suitable means to qualify their children to pursue their respective occupations with benefit to their families, and advantage to society. And whilst we are zealously laboring to amass property for our offspring, let us not be unmindful of their intellectual treasures, but remember always that the improvement of these can alone teach them how to enjoy and augment the wealth that we may give.]—*Edit. Am. Far.*

Brookline, Oct. 30th, 1831.

DEAR SIR,—

I have, this evening, received your favor,

dated 1st inst., inclosing some valuable seeds, and two numbers of your publication, for which I beg you to accept my acknowledgments. I should feel mortified that your interesting journal should have been published near three years, without my availing myself of its information—the fact is, I have been a subscriber through our mutual friends, Messrs. Wells and Lilley, from the beginning.

I am happy to hear of the safe arrival of the pigs, and more gratified that you are pleased with them. It will give me great pleasure to send the boars you wish in the spring; and they shall, as you desire, be of different parentage from those you already have. I am fully satisfied, from repeated trials, that a fine race of animals cannot be kept up by breeding *in and in*; and I have both in my sheep and swine, two distinct families, which are crossed with each other. And except to supply the number of each kind I want to breed from, the individuals of the same family are never allowed to come together. By attention and strict adherence to this plan of crossing, where both kinds are good, I have a fine healthy stock. The animals are improved, both in size and symmetry, and their disposition to get very fat, at an early age, has been increased. At twelve month old, the pigs you saw in my various pens, averaged 280 lbs.; and many of them exceeded 300 lbs. each. This weight as they were fed almost entirely upon vegetable was very satisfactory. A larger race has been often recommended to me by my neighbors. But a large race would not only require more food, but it must also be of much richer, and of more expensive quality. Boiled cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, whose acreable produce is large, and which constitute the principal sustenance of my own breed, would make but poor returns when given to a larger framed animal. My establishment consists of twelve breeding sows and two boars, that are kept as long as they bring fine litters of pigs—failing in this, they are fitted, and their places supplied by others of the year old, before they are put to the male. The sows are put with the boars the 1st of April, and the 1st of October, and farrow twice a year. Their inside pens are eight feet by five, and their outside pens are three by four feet. About the time they are expected to bring forth, the styes are littered with straw cut into chaff, very fine, that the little pigs may be dry and warm, without being entangled with long straw, and thus destroyed. The litters are always regulated, so as to leave not more than eight pigs to any one sow, either by changing their mothers, when necessary, soon after their birth, or by removing supernumeraries. I have always found a family of eight pigs at a month old, worth more than one of twelve; their growth being so much greater. From each outside pen the pigs have access through a small hole, to a common yard, which is always kept well littered; in which they play—and where dry corn is placed in shallow troughs to induce them to eat as early as possible. Each party knows their mother, and they find their respective pens without difficulty. These pigs are

always weaned the 1st of October, at six or eight weeks old, that the sows may be again in the way of their duty, and my system progress. From these pigs I select seventy-two, and dispose of the rest. They are put into twelve pens, containing six each, and are fed with the best food my swill trough affords, six times per day, for the first month, and three times per day afterwards. The inside pens are six feet square, and the outside four feet by six, both planked, with a quick descent for the dirt, &c. to be carried off. Much, indeed, everything depends upon their sleeping dry and warm, and being well littered, and kept perfectly clean. In these pens they remain six months, or until October and April, when they are all transferred to the fattening pens, and their places supplied by the newly weaned pigs. The fattening pens are planked—there is a cellar under them, and each pig is allowed an area of about twelve square feet to live in; for these there are no outside pens. The fattening pens are cleaned out every morning, and fresh litter given. For three months the pigs in them are fed from the swill trough as store pigs; at the end of which time, say January and July, their fattening commences, which consists in adding, for each of them three quarts of cracked corn to their daily allowance of vegetables, for three months, when they are killed as near the first of October and the first of April as may be. Thus you will observe the 1st of October, and the 1st of April are busy days in my Piggery, as the little pigs are then weaned, the sows again put to the boars, the fat hogs sold off, the store pigs removed to the fattening pens and my system completed.

To feed this stock, consisting of
72 pigs from one to six months old, and
72 pigs from six to twelve months old, and
12 old sows, and
2 boars; in all

158 mouths—we boil a kettle of vegetables, containing six bushels, to which is added one bushel of cracked corn three times a day, and after putting this mass into the swill trough and mixing it intimately, we add as much water as will make 112 gallons, or for each bushel of vegetables and corn sixteen gallons. This swill is then distributed *sweet and warm* to the stock, morning, noon and night, with great regularity, in the following proportions, viz:

In October, November, and December—to each of 72 pigs, from one to three months old, one gallon; and to each of 72 pigs, from six to nine months old, three gallons.

In July, February and March—to each of 72 pigs, from three to six months old, two gallons; and to each of 72 pigs, from nine to twelve months old, 2 gallons, with 3 quarts of corn.

In April, May and June—to each of 72 pigs, from six to nine months old, 3 gallons; and to each of 72 pigs, from one to three months old, one gallon.

In July, August and September—to each of 72 pigs, from 9 to 12 months old, 2 gallons; and to

each of 72 pigs, from 3 to 6 months old, 3 gallons with 3 quarts of corn.

8 galls.

8 galls.

And these eight gallons, divided by their terms, or four, show that on an average, throughout the year, two gallons are required daily per head for the 144 pigs; or equal to 288 gallons; and to our twelve breeding sows, and two boars, we give per day, three gallons each, or equal to 42 gallons, making, altogether, an aggregate of 330 gallons; thus quite consuming our three menses of 112 gallons each. By the different ages of the pigs, as above combined, we have a constant and daily call for the same quantity of swill through the year, so that our business proceeds with perfect regularity.

Baltimore, Nov. 21st, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—

Your detailed account of the management of your Piggery, has afforded me great pleasure and instruction. And your very obliging offer to send me a list of the vegetables raised for your monthly supply, tempts me, not only to ask for it, but for some other explanations which you likewise proffer. I am anxious to have a summary view of the total quantity of each and every kind of food used in your Piggery per annum—the cost of raising or purchasing the food—the extent of land on which it is, or might be raised—the labor of feeding and attending at other times—the annual weight and value of the pork killed—the usual number and value of supernumerary pigs—the probable value of your farm, of the food consumed—and the quantity and quality of the manure saved or produced, as well as the cost of an equivalent in manure, if otherwise obtainable. I have, you see, some curiosity; but I persuade myself, that it cannot give one so systematic as yourself, any trouble to answer me on each of those points, and in a way to show me by a glance of the eye, that it is better for you to convert your vegetables and corn into pork and manure and sell vegetables; whilst I shall, at the same time, be taught economy and method by your precept and example, which I will endeavor to observe, and imitate at my breeding establishment. I feel somewhat at a loss as to the manner of building my pens; and on the inclosed paper, you will see doubts exemplified in rough diagrams; your correction on these would particularly oblige me. It is my desire to build them in a long narrow shed; on one side of my barn yard; and to have at one end, cooking and vegetable apartments.

At your request, I am induced to ask whether it would not be better, that it is to say, cheaper, to steam than to boil your vegetables? I have seen it stated in the explanations of Scotch implements, published by their Board of Agriculture, in the year 1814, that one person by a simple apparatus, may steam in an hour, food enough, say of potatoes, to feed fifty horses a day, at 32 lbs. for each horse. And I had quite concluded to procure a boiler and steaming box from Scotland, on the strength of that statement.

I have been led to make some inquiries of you in this letter, from an attempt to push your proceedings to their results; as you will see by the enclosed estimates, which will best define the most of my inquiries.

Do you give the swill warm in summer as well as in winter? Do you spay your sow pigs, or put

fattening sows to the boar, shortly previous to killing? Have you used the mangel wurtzel and observed its comparative value or relish? I think highly of it, and wish that it may be fairly tried by every farmer in this country. In our climate it is more certain and productive than any other root. On this head I beg leave, however, to refer you, for my opinions, to No. 5, Vol. iii. of the American Farmer, in the notes on Mr Cooper's account of his several crops. And I remain truly, sir, your obliged and obedient servant,

JOHN SKINNER.

NATHANIEL INGERSOLL, Esq.

Estimate of Food, Fuel, Labor, &c. employed at Mr Ingersoll's Piggery, per annum.

6 bushels of vegetables, roots, &c. three times per day—18 bushels per diem, for 365 days—to 6570 bushels per annum, which at 25 cts. per bushel,	\$1542 50
1 bushel of corn 3 times a day added to the above for 365 days, equals	1095 bu.
13 1-2 bushels or 3 quarts per day, given to each of 144 fattening hogs, for three months or 90 days	1215
Corn per annum 2310 50 c.	1155 00
Fuel 1 1-2 cords per month, sawing, &c. 18 cords,	100 00
Labor one man and one boy, wages and board,	250 00
Yearly value bestowed on Piggery, Dr.	\$3147 50
<i>Cr. by Pork and Pigs sold.</i>	
142 hogs at 280 lbs. 39, 760 lbs. at 6 cts.	\$2385 60
24 pigs, one by each sow, at each farrow, over and above 9 suckled, \$1,	24 00
	2409 60
	\$737 90

Showing a difference lost by using the food in the piggery, instead of marketing it; provided the corn and vegetables are valued at a price at which they could be marketed free of expense, and also return manure enough to keep up the fertility of the soil, which I presume might be done near this city, if not near Boston.

And if this is practicable near Boston would not the sale of vegetables and purchase of manure, be attended with less care than the piggery, and be more certain? At what price is the manure of stables to be had at Boston, say per load, of given cubic feet, when unrotted? And do your owners of market farms, who have been successful and long established, buy manure, and at what rate? An elucidation of my attempt to estimate your operations, will give me the marketable value of your vegetables at home and in Boston, as well as an idea of the expense of converting them into money by direct sale, all which will be very acceptable and useful to me personally, if you can find time conveniently to furnish it.

Estimate of Land and Labor, required for the Piggery, &c. &c.

For 2310 bushels corn for piggery, at 40 bushels per acre,	68 acres.
--	-----------

For 6600 bushels vegetables, 500 bushels per acre,
 14 acres |

Acres for piggery,
 72 |

For the farm purpose to support 2 horses and two oxen, say grain and grass,
 16 acres. |

Pasturing, orchards, lots, &c.
 12 acres |

Acres,
 100 |

Labor required to cultivate 100 acres as above, say 2 hands, 12 months wages and board,
 \$300 00 |

For additional labor, spring, summer and fall, suppose to be equal to the expense of 6 hands for six months, or 3 for a year,
 \$450 00 |

Annual labor, say
 \$750 00 |

A farm of 100 acres of first rate character might be worth \$100 per acre,
 \$10,000 00 |

And the increase of value, attributable to augmenting population, would be more than equivalent to the wear and tear of utensils and stock employed.

The interest might therefore be considered as rent,
 \$600 00 |

Add for taxes,
 25 00 |

And for labor as above,
 750 00 |

\$1375 00 |

Then the farmer for his time may be considered as earning on a permanent scale, over and above interest, on his capital, by his piggery, for his own support, provided the manure keeps up the fertility of his soil, about

 1034 60 |

*\$2409 60 |

*Mr Ingersoll's reply is omitted this week for want of room.

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.

We give below a highly interesting extract from a letter of a correspondent of the New York Herald on the subject of establishing an Agricultural School.

We have likewise received a circular from a gentleman at Washington, which we herewith subjoin, and who we presume is the gentleman referred to by the correspondent of the Herald.

Washington City, Dec. 14th, 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. FARMER,—

Sir—The bequest of the late Mr Smithson, of London, for the establishment of an institution for the diffusion of useful knowledge, in which Congress have been appointed as executors in the application of said fund, induced me to submit a memorial accompanied with drawings and estimates for the necessary buildings, live-stock, apparatus, &c. &c., to that honorable body; detailing a complete plan for the organization of an Agricultural School, combining theoretical as well as practical exercise for youth intended to pursue this useful science.

My motive of addressing you is, to solicit your favor and influence in this object, knowing the interest you take in promoting the science of agriculture.

Very respectfully yours &c.

CHARLES LEWIS FLEISCHMAN.

The history of the Smithsonian legacy is probably well known to our readers. Mr. Smithson of London, an Englishman, who is not known, it is believed, ever to have been in this country, dying a few years since, left by will a very large property to the United States for the diffusion of useful knowledge and the extension of the means and advantages of a practical education. Mr. Rush was sent to England by the government to get possession of the property, which he succeeded in doing. The property is stated to amount to half a million of dollars. The application of the income of the fund is now the great question presented to Congress. This question is matter of much more difficulty than merely receiving the money. We shall wait with some impatience to see the plan submitted to Congress and reported on by the committee; and on some future occasion, we shall be prepared to give our own notions, humble and imperfect as they may be. The plan proposed and its outlines of which are given in the letter of the feralid appears very well on paper; but we apprehend the difficulty of executing it will be very great. Perhaps it will prove too cumbersome, and propose too much. We will not, however, decide prematurely. The danger to be feared is that the money will fall into the hands of theoretical instead of practical men, and prove in the end of little utility. If the offices connected with any such institution should under any circumstances come to be matters of mere political favoritism, there can be little hope of its utility, let the party in power be who they may.

(From the New York Herald.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.

Washington, Dec. 17th, 1838.

The best method of executing the benevolent design of Smithson, who bequeathed half a million of dollars to the United States to be expended in the diffusion of knowledge, begins to excite a good deal of interest, and has claimed the attention of several intelligent and scientific men in our country.

The communications received by the Secretary of State in answer to interrogatories sent by that officer to a number of scientific men in the United States, have been referred to a select committee, of which Mr. J. Q. Adams is the chairman, and who, we presume, will bestow upon it much of his attention. A friend has communicated to me the outline of the plan recommended by a German, which I mentioned in my last; but whether it will be adopted or not, I am not prepared to say. It was presented to-day by Mr. Adams.

This plan contemplates the establishment of an institute in this city to serve as a nursery of scientific agriculturalists for the U. S.—to consist of one hundred pupils at a time, to be gradually increased from the profits of the farm; the lectures to be free, and the price of board moderate, as half the number of pupils are to be practically employed daily on the farm. In the first or principal compartment of this Institute will be taught, 1st, *Agronomy*, which treats of the different primitive earths, and other elements of which the soil is composed. 2d, *Agriculture*, which teaches the cultivation of the respective soils in such a manner as to produce the most perfect crops. This is subdivided into chemical and mechanical agriculture. 3d, *Vegetable Productions*, teaching the culture of grasses,

leguminous field plants, roots, vines, mulberry trees, fruit trees, &c. 4th, *The Animals* used and raised by the agriculturalists, &c. 5th, *Economy*, or the manner of arranging and conducting a farm. In the secondary compartment, the following branches are to be taught, viz: Veterinary, Technological agriculture, culture of forest trees, agricultural architecture, and civil engineering as connected with agriculture. The auxiliary sciences to be taught, are Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, and Geology, Botany, and Physiology, Zoology and Meteorology; the Mathematical Sciences, Drawing of machines, animals, plants and landscapes. For the purpose of illustrating all these sciences, there must be an extensive farm, with a field for experiments, work-shops, beet sugar manufactory, mills, &c.—a botanical garden, a collection of the best implements, or models of them; a library; a cabinet of minerals properly arranged according to their chemical character—an apparatus for mathematical and physical instruction; a collection of skeletons of domestic animals for the study of comparative anatomy; a collection of seeds and insects and a laboratory. The farm which is to serve for the practical illustration of the theory is to consist of 640 acres in cultivation, to be divided into two equal portions, to show the systems of rotations. One hundred acres of meadow, to show how natural meadows can be improved by draining, irrigation, manuring, &c. Eighty acres of pasture, to show the difference between natural and artificial pasture, and the manner of improving it—four acres for a vineyard—four acres for a hop yard—forty acres for experimental fields, to show how to cultivate plants useful in agriculture, to try new ones, and for experiments on manures, rotations of crops, and new agricultural implements—a vegetable garden of six acres—a mulberry plantation of six acres—an orchard and nursery of twenty acres—five hundred acres of woodland, to show the cultivation of forest trees, the mode of preparing charcoal, &c., and a botanical garden of three acres.

The pupils admitted into this establishment are to be taught to forge, to shoe a horse, to make a wheel and wagon, to stock a plough, to build out-houses, &c. The number of pupils at the commencement is not to exceed 100—to be at least 14 years of age at the time of admission—of good moral habits—to possess an ordinary English education, and be capable of comprehending a popular course of lectures. They are to be divided into three classes. The third or free class is not to exceed 20 in number—must stay two years—perform the work of the farm, and receive their tuition, boarding and lodging free. The second class is not to exceed 60—must also stay two years, to acquire the theory and practice of agriculture, and all the auxiliary sciences. The first class is to consist of 20 pupils, who have been two years in the third class, and who desire to perfect themselves for professors of similar establishments. This class is to have the superintendance of the other pupils. The officers of the institute are a director, who has the entire direction and control of the establishment; a treasurer and two clerks, five professors and a teacher of the lower branches. The practical manipulations are to be illustrated by a superintendent of the farm, a superintendent of the stable, who teaches riding and breaking horses; a superintendent of the sugar beet manufactory, a machinist, gardener, shepherd, &c.

The total cost and expense of purchasing the

lands, erecting the building, buying stock, &c. are estimated at \$150,000, and \$140,000 are to be invested at six per cent. and out of the proceeds the salaries of the Professors and officers are to be paid. If this should be adopted, it will be the only institution of the kind in the United States, and the first attempt ever made by Congress to promote the most valuable and important branch of our national industry and wealth. The other plans consist, I believe, of the old fashioned universities, &c. and systems of free lectures. The great difficulty will be so to arrange any institution as to prevent it from being filled with mere partisans, and used for mere party purposes, as every public institution under the control of the Government now is. I understand there are even now party menials from abroad looking out for professorships in this institution; but I trust, if these poor tools of party are to be paid at all, they will be paid not out of the money of a benevolent Englishman, but out of the public Treasury, which those now in power seem to think belongs to them and their supporters exclusively, and which they are permitted to steal, pilfer, and squander as they please.

ANECDOTE OF DOGS.—We find in the Belfast (Me.) Republican Journal the following interesting anecdote, illustrating the wonderful sagacity of dogs. It is certainly equal to anything of the kind which we have seen for some time—and bears away the palm from Jesse the Gleaner:

“My uncle was the owner of a very fine dog of the mongrel kind, which was remarkable for his domestic habits and quiet disposition. One afternoon in summer, the family were sitting near the open door when on a sudden the dog sprang out of the house, and without any apparent provocation, seized a boy who was at that moment passing the house, threw him down, tore and bit him very severely in many places. Medical aid was called,—the physician assured the lad that his wounds were dangerous—this with other inducements made for this purpose, prevailed upon the lad to disclose whether he had ever abused or injured the dog in any way. He related that some days previous, he, in company with three other lads, had, out of pure mischief, caught the dog, whipped him, and otherwise maltreated and abused him rather unmercifully; and that the dog as soon as he was released, made off without any attempt to revenge the injuries which they had inflicted upon him. Before these facts were known and the time the dog assaulted the lad, the gentleman who related the anecdote was requested by his uncle to take down the gun and shoot the dog who had then returned to the house and was very quietly reposing himself after the conflict. No sooner was this direction given, than the dog arose and stealthily leaving the house, was not seen near the premises for a fortnight ensuing, at the end of which, when all supposed that poor “Lion” had been sacrificed for his castigation of the boy, he returned; the boy having recovered from his injuries, and the anger of his master and others interested had abated—the lad certainly having learned a good lesson, and the dog displaying no small share of shrewdness and cunning throughout the whole transaction. The foregoing facts will be readily recognized at Union (Lincoln Co.) where they transpired some years since.

The average weight of cotton this year produced to an acre is estimated at 64 lbs.

(From the Cultivator.)

A LOOKING-GLASS.

J. BUEL, Esq.—

Dear Sir—When I was a boy, I can well remember how I used to be induced to wash my smutty face, by having a looking-glass held before my eyes. For the same purpose, I have extracted the following picture of "a farmer," from the writings of that most eccentric and excellent writer, "Samuel Slick," in the hopes that if any of your readers should happen to see any part of himself therein, that he will improve by the view. Here it is.

"That critter, when he built that crack of a house, (they call 'em a half house here,) intended to add as much more to it some of these days, and accordingly put his chimney outside, to save the new part as well as the old. He has been too "busy" ever since, you see, to remove the banking put there the first fall, to keep the frost out of the cellar, and consequently it has rotted the sills off, and the house has fell away from the chimney, and he has had to prop it up with great sticks of timber, to keep it from coming down on its knees altogether. All the winders are boarded up, but one, and that might as well be, for 'tittle light can penetrate them old hats and red flannel petticoats. Look at the barn; its broken back roof has let the garble eends fall in, where they stand staring at each other, as if they would like to come closer together (and no doubt they soon will), to consult with that was best to be done to gain their standing in the world. Now look at the stock; there's your "improved short horns." Them dirty looking, half starved geese, and them draggel-tailed fowls that are so poor the foxes would be ashamed to steal them—that little lantern jawed, long legged, rabbit eared runt of a pig, that's so weak it can't curl its tail up—that old cow frame standing there with her eyes shut, and looking for all the world as tho' she's contemplating her latter end (and with good reason too), and that other reddish yellow, long wooled varmint, with his locks higher than his belly, that looks as if he had come to her funeral, and which by way of distinction, his owner calls a horse—is all "the stock," I guess, that this farmer supports upon a hundred acres of as good natural soil as 'ever laid out door. Now there's a specimen of "Native Stock." I reckon he'll migrate to a warmer climate soon, for you see while he was waiting to finish that thing you see the hen's roosting on, that he calls a sled, he's had to burn up all the fence round the house, but there's no danger of cattle breaking into his fields, and his old muley has learnt how to sneak round among the neighbors' fields o' nights, looking for an open gate or bars, to snatch a mouthful now and then. For if you was to mow that meadow with a razor and rake it with a fine tooth comb, you couldn't get enough to winter a grasshopper. 'Spose we drive up to the door and have a word of chat with Nick Bradshaw, and see if he is as promising as outside appearances indicate.

Observing us from the only light of glass remaining in the window, Nick lifted the door and laying it aside, emerged from his kitchen parlor and smoke house, to reconnoitre. He was a tall, well built, athletic man, of great personal strength and surprising activity, who looked like a careless good natured fellow, fond of talking, and from the appearance of the little black pipe which stuck in one corner of his mouth, equally so of smoking;

and as he appeared to fancy us to be candidates, no doubt he was already enjoying in prospective the comforts of a neighboring tap room. Just look at 'em—Happy critter—his hat crown has lost the top out, and the rim hangs like the bail of a bucket. His trowsers and jacket show clearly that he has had clothes o' other colors in other days. The untan'd moccasin on one foot, which contrasts with the old shoe on the other, shows him a friend to domestic manufactures; and his beard is no bad match for the woolly horse yonder. See the waggerish independent sort of a look the critter has, with his hat on one side and hands in his breeches pockets, contemplating the beauties of his farm. You may talk about patience and fortitude, philosophy and christian resignation, and all that sort of thing till your tired, but—ah, here he comes. "Morning Mr Bradshaw—how's all home to-day? Right comfortable, (mark that—comfort in such a place,) I give thanks—come, light and come in. I'm sorry can't feed your horse—but the fact is, tan't bin no use to try to raise no crops, late years, for body don't git half paid for their labor, these hard times. I raised a nice bunch of potatoes last year, and as I couldn't get nothing worth while for 'em in the fall, I tho't I'd keep 'em till spring. But as frost set in, while I was down town 'lection time, the boys didn't fix up the old cel ar door, and this infernal cold winter froze 'em all. It's them what you smell now, and I've just been telling the old woman that we must turn too and carry them out of the cellar, 'fore long they'll make some of us sick like enough—for there's no telling what may happen to a body late years. And if the next legislator don't do something for us, the Lord knows but the whole country will starve, for it seems as tho' the land now a days won't raise nothing. It's actually *run out*. Why, I should think by the look of things round your neighbor Horton's that his land produced pretty well. Why, yes—and it's a miracle too, how he gets it—for every body round here said, when he took up that tract, it was the poorest in the town. There are some folks that thinks he has dealings with the "black art," for't does seem as tho' the more he work'd his land, the better it got.

Now, here was a mystery—but an easy explanation of Mr Slick soon solved the matter, at least to my mind. The fact is, says Mr Slick, a great deal of this country is *run out*. And if it want for the linc, marsh-mud, sea weed, salt sand, and what not, they've got here in such quantities, and a few Horton's to apply it, the whole country would *run out* and dwindle away to just such great, good natured, good-for-nothing, do-nothing fellows as this Nick Bradshaw, and his woolly horse, and woolless sheep, and crotless farm, and comfortless house, if indeed such a great wind rack of loose lumber, is worthy the name of a house.

Now, by way of contrast to all this, do you see that neat little cottage looking house on yonder humnock, away to the right there, where you see those beautiful shade trees. The house is small, but it is a *whole* house. That's what I call about right—flanked on both sides by an orchard of best grafted fruit—a tidy flower garden in front, that the galls see to, and a most grand sarce garden just over there, where it takes the wash of the buildings, nicely sheltered by that bunch of shrubbery. Then see them everlasting big barns—and by gosh, there goes fourteen dairy cows—as sleek as moles. Them flowers, honeysuckles and rose bushes, shows what sort of a family lives there,

just as plain as straws show which way the win blows.

"Them galls, an't 'tarnally racing round to quilt and husking frolics, their feet exposed in thin slip to the mud, and their honor to a thinner protector. No, no—take my word for 't—when you see gall busy about such things to home, they are what our old minister used to call "right minded." See things keep them busy, and when folks are bus about their own business, they've no time to go into mischief. It keeps them healthy, too, and cheerful as larks. I've a mind w'll 'light here, an view this citizen's improvements, and we shall b welcomed to a neat substantial breakfast, that would be worthy to be taken as a pattern by any farmer' wife in America.

We were met at the door by Mr Horton, wh greeted my friend Slick with the warm salutation of an old acquaintance, and expressed the satisfaction natural to one habitually hospitable, for th honor of my visit. He was a plain, healthy, intelligent looking man, about fifty, dressed as a farmer should be, with the stamp of a "HOMESPUN," legible upon every garment, not forgetting a very hand some silk handkerchief, the work throughout of hi oldest daughter. The room into which we wer ushered, bore the same stamp of neatness and comfort that the outside appearance indicated. A substantial homemade carpet covered the floor, and well filled book-case and writing desk, were in th right place, among the contents of which, I observed several Agricultural periodicals. I wa particularly struck with the scrupulously neat appropriate attire of the wife and two intelligent interesting daughters, that were busily engaged in the morning operations of the dairy. After partaking of an excellent substantial breakfast, M Horton invited us to walk over his farm, which the small, was every part in such a fine state of cultivation, that he did not even express a fear of "starving, unless the legislature did something, to keep the land from running out."

We bade adieu to this happy family, and proceeded on our journey fully impressed with the contrast between a good and bad farmer, and for my own part, perfectly satisfied with the manner th Mr Slick had taken to impress it indelibly upon my own mind.

Mr Slick seemed wrapped in contemplation o the scenes of the morning for a long time. A length he broke forth in one of his happy strains "The bane of this country, 'Squire, and indee of all America, is having TOO MUCH LAND—they *run over* more ground than they can cultivate—and crop the land year after year, without manure till it is no wonder that "it's *run out*." A very large portion of land in America has been "run out," by repeated grain crops, and bad husbandry until a great portion of this great country is in a fair way to be ruined. The two Carolinas and Varginny are covered with places that are "run out," and are given up as ruined, and there are a plagey site too many such places all over New England, and a great many other states. We havn't the surplus of wheat that we used to have, in the United States, and it 'll never be so plenty while there are so many Nick Bradshaw's in the country.

The fact is this, 'Squire, education is duceply neglected. True, we have a site of schools and colleges, but they an't the right kind. The same Nick Bradshaw has been clean through one on 'em, and 'twas there that he learnt that infernal

ty habit of drinking and smoking, that has been the ruin of him ever since. I would'nt give an old fashioned swing tail clock, to have my son go to college where he could'nt work enough to arn his wn living and larn how to work it right tu.

It actily frightens me, when I think how the land is worked and skinned, till they take the gizzard out on't, when it might be growing better every ay. Thousands of acres every year are turned out to barrens, while an everlasting stream of our folks are streaking it off "to the new country," where about half on 'em after wading about among the tadpoles, to catch cat fish enough to live on a ear or two, actily shake themselves to death with that everlasting cuss of all new countries, the fever and agur. It's a melancholy fact, 'Squire, tho' our cople don't seem to be sensible of it, and you nor may not live to see it, but if this awful robbin' of posterity goes on for another hundred years, as it has for the last, among the farmers, we'll be a nation of paupers. Talk about the legislature doing something, I'll tell you what I'd have them do. 'aint a great parcel of guide boards, and nail 'em up over every legislature, church, and school-house loor in America, with these words on 'em in great letters, "THE BEST LAND IN AMERICA, BY CONSTANT CROPPING, WITHOUT MANURE, WILL RUN OUT." And I'd have 'em, also, provide means to arn every child how to read it, cause it's no use to try to larn the old ones—they're tu sot in their ways. They are on the constant stretch with the and they have, and all the time trying to git more, without improving any on't. Yes, yes, yes, *too much and* is the ruin of us all.

Although you will find a thousand more good things among the writings of "The Clockmaker," I hope you will not look for a *literal* copy of the foregoing. And if ever this meets the eye of the writer of the "Saying and doings of Samuel Slick," beg him to excuse me for the liberty I have taken with his own language. I remain your agricultural friend.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H. Ia. Oct. 12, 1838.

SELF EDUCATION.

The subjoined account of a most extraordinary and successful instance of self-education under great difficulties deserves to be inserted in every paper in the country. It shows what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance united with a strong determination and a passionate attachment to a good object. The learned Gifford, one of the best classical scholars in England, was an apprentice to the shoemaker's trade; and in his passionate study of mathematics slud himself up in hours stolen from sleep, in a garret, and worked out his problems with an awl on some of the waste leather of the shop. We design to revert to this subject again, but have at present only time for the annexed letter.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that it is necessary to be a professional man in order to have leisure to indulge a taste for reading. Far otherwise. I believe the mechanic, engineer, the husbandman, the trader, have quite as much leisure as the average of men in the learned profession. I know some men busily engaged in the different callings of active life, whose minds are well stored with various useful knowledge acquired from books. There would be more such men, if education in our common schools were, as it well might be, of a higher order; and if Common School Libraries,

well furnished, were introduced into every district, as I trust in due time they will be. It is surprising, sir, how much may be effected, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, for the improvement of the mind, by a person resolutely bent on acquisition of knowledge. A letter has lately been put into my hands, bearing date the 6th of September, so interesting in itself, and so strongly illustrative of this point, that I will read a portion of it; though it was written, I am sure, without the least view to publicity:

'I am the youngest (says the writer) of many brethren, and my parents were poor. My means of education were limited to the advantages of a district school, and those again were circumscribed by my father's death, which deprived me at the age of fifteen of these scanty opportunities which I had previously enjoyed. A few months after his decease, I apprenticed myself to a blacksmith in my native village. Thither I carried an indomitable taste for reading, which I had previously acquired through the medium of the society library—all the historical works in which I had at that time perused. At the expiration of a little more than half my apprenticeship, I suddenly conceived the idea of studying Latin. Through the assistance of an elder brother, who had himself obtained a collegiate education by his own exertions, I completed my Virgil during the evenings of one winter. After some time devoted to Cicero, and a few other Latin authors, I commenced the Greek; at this time it was necessary that I should devote every hour of daylight, and a part of the evening, to do the duties of my apprenticeship. Still I carried my Greek grammar in my hat, often found a moment, when I was heating some large iron, when I could place my book open before me against the chimney of my forge, and go through with *tupto, tuptois, tupei*, and, unperceived by my fellow apprentices, and to my confusion of face, with the detrimental effect to the charge in my fire. At evening I sat down unassisted, to the Iliad of Homer, twenty books of which measured my progress in that language during the evenings of another winter. I next turned to the modern languages, and was much gratified to learn that my knowledge of Latin furnished me with a key to the literature of most of the languages of Europe. This circumstance gave a new impulse to the desire of acquainting myself with the philosophy, derivation, and affinity of the different European tongues. I could not be reconciled to limit myself in these investigations to a few hours after the arduous labors of the day. I therefore laid down my hammer and went to New Haven, where I recited to native teachers in French, Spanish, German and Italian. I returned at the expiration of two years to the forge, bringing with me such books in those languages as I could procure. When I had read these books through, I commenced the Hebrew, with an awakened desire of examining another field; and by assiduous application, I was enabled in a few weeks to read this language with such facility that I allotted it to myself as a task to read two chapters in the Hebrew Bible before breakfast each morning; this and an hour at noon being all the time that I could devote to myself during the day. After becoming somewhat familiar with this language, I looked around me for the means of initiating myself into the fields of oriental literature, and to my deep regret and concern I found my progress in this direction hedged in by the want of requisite books. I began immediately to devise

means of obviating this obstacle; and after many plans, I concluded to seek a place as a sailor on board some ship bound to Europe, thinking in this way to have opportunities of collecting at different ports such works in the modern and oriental languages as I found necessary for this object. I left the forge at my native place to carry this plan into execution.

I travelled on foot to Boston, a distance of more than a hundred miles, to find some vessel bound to Europe. In this I was disappointed, and while revolving in my mind what steps next to take, I accidentally heard of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. I immediately bent my steps towards this place. I visited the hall of the American Antiquarian Society, and found there, to my infinite gratification, such a collection of ancient, modern and orientan languages, as I never before conceived to be collected in one place; and, sir, you may imagine with what sentiments of gratitude I was affected, when upon evincing a desire to examine some of these rich and rare works, I was kindly invited to unlimited participation in all the benefits of this noble institution. Availing myself of the kindness of the directors, I spent three hours daily at the hall, which, with an hour at noon and about three in the evening, make up the portion of the day which I appropriate to my studies, the rest being occupied in arduous manual labor. Through the facilities afforded by this institution, I have added so much to my previous acquaintance with the ancient, modern, and orientan languages, as to be able to read upwards of FIFTY of them with more or less facility."

I trust, Mr President, I shall be pardoned by the ingenious author of this letter, and the gentleman to whom it is addressed, (W. Lincoln, Esq. of Worcester,) for the liberty which I have taken, unexpected I am sure by both of them, in thus making it public. It discloses a resolute purpose of improvement under obstacles and difficulties of no ordinary kind, which excites my admiration, I may say my veneration. It is enough to make one who has had good opportunities for education, hang his head in shame."

Newton, Dec. 28th, 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. FARMER,—

Sir—I have read with much pleasure the address of Mr Henry Stevens, delivered at the Cattle Fair in Vermont. It contains a good share of sound sense. It ought to be read by every man, woman and child in the U. S. A. It convinces me that it is full time for the people in America to be a little more patriotic by wearing American manufactured articles. Let us at once form societies in every town for the purpose of pledging each and all to appear on the 4th of July next in garments of American manufactures. Let the ladies in New England set the example, and I will be bound that the gentlemen will soon follow and join the same society. And on that day let the tables be spread in every town with domestic fruit and wine. Then may it be truly said that we can live independent from all nations.

ENCOURAGE ONE ANOTHER.

CORN CROP.—John Plaisted of Gardiner, Me. raised last summer, upon an acre and a quarter of ground, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn in the ear—equivalent to eighty bushels of shelled corn. So says the Maine Farmer.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1839.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, has taken, for the winter, an office at No. 52 North Market street, over the office of the New England Farmer and Agricultural Seed store, where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends on the business of his appointment.

HENRY COLMAN.

Jan. 1, 1839.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

This number, though it does not complete our volume, yet closes our labors for the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight. We beg leave to offer to our readers our cordial congratulations that Divine Providence has hitherto spared their lives, and gives them the prospect of entering upon a new period of active duty and sanguine enterprise.

We are not disposed to moralize on this occasion farther than to remind our readers of the great truth that experience should serve as the guide of the future; and that to the sagacious and intelligent mind the lessons of memory are great and certain sources of discretion and wisdom. He is blind to his highest interests, he has yet to look for the substantial elements of future happiness and progressive improvement, who does not make the teachings of his experience the beacons to warn him of dangers which surround his path; and stimulants to increased activity in duty; mementoes of the rapid progress of time, and familiar instructors as to the true and best ends of life.

The inquisitive and reflecting mind becomes early impressed with the great truth that this world is not under the dominion of a blind and capricious chance, as though every man's fate or fortune were placed in a sealed paper in a lottery wheel promiscuously with the fortunes of all other men; and to be selected from thence in the form of a blank or a prize as some boy with his eyes bandaged may happen to draw this or the other number. There are fixed laws and principles active in the constitution of external nature, and in man's own physical, mental, and moral constitution, whose operation is determined, inexorable, and irresistible; which cannot be transcended, or violated, or neglected by man with impunity; and conformity to which is ultimately and always certain of its compensation.

The highest wisdom of man is to conform his purposes and actions to these laws; and thus make them available and subservient to his honorable and just designs. The greatest folly and madness is to act in defiance of them, a struggle in which man is sure of defeat and loss and ruin. The courtiers of king Canute in their debasing sycophancy assured him that even the ocean would bow to his command. To demonstrate their folly and meanness he ordered them to place his chair on the beach when the tide was at the ebb; and seating himself in it commanded his flatterers to stand by and see if at his edict the flood tide would refuse to come back at the proper hour. But it is not in any earthly despot, let him be ever so strongly entrenched in power, to put aside the course of nature, or with barriers mountain high to check the gentlest rise of the returning wave.

The Creator in his beneficence has given us sagacity and experience to reveal to us these great laws of our constitution. Let us be thankful that we can avail ourselves of their aid and power.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
If taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,
But if omitted, all our life is bound in shallows
And in miseries."

"Let's take the instant by the forward top
For we are old and our quick'et decay
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them."

H. C.

We have been favored by a friend with the following beautiful epitome of a sermon to which we had the pleasure of listening on Sunday afternoon. It was at the close of the year, and the preacher urged upon his hearers like Paul on his arrival near Rome, "to thank God and take courage," to look back with gratitude for the goodness, which has brought them thus far on their journey; and to enter upon a new year with courage and hope; a courage resting upon a consciousness of their own strength to do what God requires of them, and a hopeful and firm trust in his beneficent providence to order the future with a wise and merciful regard to their highest good.

SERMON FOR THE NEW YEAR.

"Take courage"—and the onward road—
Nor cast one lingering look behind;
Let hope be with thee—"trust in God,"
And thou that onward path shalt find
A way of happiness and peace,
Of present good—of future bliss.

Oh! think how many perils thou
Hast vanquished by thine energy,
And say if thou wilt meet them now
Determined they shall bend to thee,
Or if thou wilt prefer to live
Despondency's unpitied slave.

What though misfortune's heavy hand
Hath struck thee with unerring aim,
"Take courage"—for thou still dost stand
As rich, in all, but in the name,
As ere thy wealth—so long thy stay,
By one rude breath was swept away.

And what though sickness—ay, and death,
Have o'er thy threshold wildly trod,
Hear what the great apostle saith,
"Take courage—place thy trust in God,"—
Press onward—though thy heart be given
With pain and woe—press on to Heaven!

Thy home is Heaven!—then why should earth,
And earth-born cares, molest thy peace?
Let buoyant Hope, and gentle Mirth,
Thy soul sustain—thy joys increase.
From doubt and error, still keep free,
Nor listen to Despondency.

THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR

We see announced a new agricultural paper to be issued weekly; to be called the Boston Cultivator, and to be edited by the veteran farmer, Wm. Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham. Mr. Buckminster is the inventor of a corn planter, which performs its work admirably; and of a grass-seed sower, which bids fair to prove useful. Time will show what it is worth. He now proposes to sow the seeds of agricultural knowledge and improvement in the public mind. We sincerely wish him an abundant harvest; but whether he has any improved machinery for doing this is matter of inquiry for the Board of Education.

The most remarkable feature in the prospectus is the announcement that "the Boston Cultivator will contain a quarter more matter than the New England Farmer. We sincerely hope that the matter which it will contain will be three quarters better; and that of course will make the Boston Cultivator twice as good as the New England Farmer. Now as we mean to do our best with the N. E. Farmer, we hope we do not presume too much in predicting that the Boston Cultivator will be highly deserving of public patronage. We trust, however, we shall be pardoned for saying that this announcement sounds a little too much like the cracking of the whip of an opposition stage driver. The respectable Editor of the Boston Cultivator may be assured that we drive on opposition line; and shall not race with him; nor cross his path; nor steal the names from his passenger book, gentlemanly trick, which some persons may possibly have heard of; nor carry for less than he does for the sake of underbidding him. This stepping upon another man's shoulder, when a crowd are pressing into a door with a view of getting in advance, certainly marks a proficient in gymnastics; and is doubtless to be received with all due gratitude by the individual whose shoulder is used for a stepping stone to another man's enterprise. We take this occasion to inform the public that the New England Farmer does not contain as much by one quarter as a week's numbers of the New York Express or the New York Courier and Inquirer.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Mass Hort. Society on Fruits, will be held at the hall of the Society on Saturday, the 5th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of awarding the premiums on fruits for the present year. A punctual attendance is requested.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

Jan. 1, 1839.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Volume Seventeenth,—commencing July 11, 1838
Back numbers can be furnished. Published by
JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52, North Market
Street, Boston.

TO THE PUBLIC,—

The proprietors and publishers of the New England Farmer ask leave respectfully to present their claims upon the continued patronage of the agricultural community.

"Shall old acquaintance be forgot?" The New England Farmer was commenced sixteen years ago by the late lamented Mr. Fessenden. The project of a newspaper devoted exclusively to the concerns and interests of agriculture was at that time a project entirely novel in New England; the success of which was altogether questionable. He brought to it the treasures of his practical knowledge; his careful observation; his varied experience; and his persevering and exact inquiry. It soon rose into public esteem, and continued a favorite of the public until his death. The vast amount of learned, practical, and useful information contained in its volumes fully justify the patronage, which it has received; as it is confidently believed that in this respect no work has been more distinguished; and the same number of volumes is not to be found, which are richer in varied, sound, useful, and practical knowledge.

No pains or labor have been spared since the death of this excellent friend of the farming interest, this friend of every social interest, and every useful enterprise, to maintain the high character of this journal and to extend its usefulness. These efforts, from the approbation generally expressed, have not been without success; and this success is an encouragement to persevere and to redouble these efforts. This we promise; and respectfully ask therefore the continued patronage of a reading, a working, and intelligent public.

The proprietors of the N. E. Farmer would scrupulously avoid any invidious comparisons with other agri-

ditional papers, and desire to enter into no competition or rivalry; but they confidently believe that no paper of the same number of pages, within the last year, has presented a larger amount of original matter or of interesting practical intelligence; and their selections have been made from extensive facilities, both at home and abroad; and as much judgment as they can exercise.

They will continue to do their best. The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey will render all the aid consistent with his public engagements, and make it the vehicle of all his communications with the public. The various agricultural and horticultural societies in the state will present all their reports through its pages; and some of the best farmers in New England will continue to enrich its columns with their valuable contributions.

The proprietors hold in utter disdain all mean arts, intrigues or misrepresentations, or fallacious promises with a view to obtain patronage. These would be wholly inconsistent with the principles and character which the paper has always maintained.

The Farmer hitherto has been eminently a family paper. Its pages have never been stained with a statement, intimation, or expression, which would raise a blush of shame on the cheek of modesty, or infuse a poison in the corrupted mind. We pledge ourselves that in all these respects it shall not forfeit its high reputation.

Having been the pioneer of agricultural improvement and intelligence in the State and country, and, without exception, if it had the power, to drive others from a field, it respectfully asks only a reasonable portion of the harvest of which it sowed the seed, and in regard to which has performed its full share in the cultivation of the crop.

The New England Farmer and Gardener's Journal is published weekly, in quarto form, making a handsome volume of 416 pages with an index, at two dollars and by cents, in advance, or three dollars at the close of the year.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange will do us favor to publish this communication.
Boston, Dec. 26, 1838.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1838.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 570 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 3800 Sheep, and 360 Swine. About 130 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were hard-supported for a like quality. A few better cattle are at market, and brought about our highest quotations of last week. We quote, First quality, \$7 50, second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$5 25 a 6 50.

Sheep.—"Dull." We notice the sale of lots at \$2 50, 2 62, \$2 67, \$2 84, \$2 92, \$3 12, \$3 33 and \$3 50.

Swine.—No lots to peddle were sold and there is no demand. One entire lot was last week sold for 5 1-4 or sows, and 6 for barrows. At retail, 6 1-2 a 8.

MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1838.

At Market, 530 Beef Cattle, (including 130 unsold at week,) 100 Stores, 4000 Sheep, and 200 Swine; all 16 Swine were reported last week. About 150 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were for most of the qualities not supported. We quote, First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 25 a \$6 50.

Sheep.—"Dull." We notice the sale of lots at \$2 50, 2 75, \$2 80, \$3 00, \$3 25 and \$3 33.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle and there appeared to be no demand for lots. A few were retained at 8.

Statement of Brighton Market, for 1838.

25,830 Beef Cattle, sales estimated at	\$1,317,330
9,573 Stores	" " 315,909
104,640 Sheep,	" " 261,600
26,164 Swine,	" " 163,165
	\$2,058,004

1837.

32,664 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated at \$2,449,231
16,216 Stores,	
110,206 sheep,	
17,052 swine,	

32,664 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated \$1,568,202.
11,853 Stores,	
82,830 Sheep,	
15,677 Swine,	

1836.

51,096 Beef Cattle,	} Sales estimated at \$1,878,032.
15,872 Stores,	
95,160 Sheep,	
23,142 Swine,	

1835.

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, week ending December 30.

DECEMBER, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	24	8	6	8
Tuesday,	25	8	24	20
Wednesday,	26	28	24	22
Thursday,	27	6	24	16
Friday,	28	4	16	12
Saturday,	29	30	36	36
Sunday,	30	8	14	12

MULBERRY TREES.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpina, Bronssa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction.

Dec. 20, 1838. 2m Flushing, near New York.

CARTER'S GUIDE BOARD BRANDS.

A very useful article for country towns; they consist of an Alphabet of letters, with a series of figures, hands, &c. of suitable size, (forty pieces in number) well packed in a box. A set of brands would probably serve a town for a century, and supply the necessary guide boards. The letters are burnt into the board, with a neat brand and may be read at a great distance and will endure until the board perishes. Every town should be supplied with a set of these brands, and if used in their poor houses, the guide boards would cost merely nothing.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices which conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100. *Pinks*—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each. For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

WANTED.

A man and his wife, to go to Virginia, on a silk farm, some knowledge of the cultivation of the mulberry will be necessary. To such a person liberal encouragement will be given. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. Jan. 2, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Constantly on hand in small quantities, at the lowest market price. Orders directed to Messrs. Winslip, Brighton, Mass. or left at N. E. Farmer Office, will receive immediate attention. The plants will be safely packed and forwarded to any part of the country.
Dec. 19.

WANTED.

No. 51 of Volume 14 of the N. E. Farmer for which a fair price will be given at the New England Farmer Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	1 75	2 00
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 00
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, MOSS,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1,	"	14 50	15 00
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
BRESWAX, (American)	pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	46
" " southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 37	3 62
Haddock,	"	1 75	1 87
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 87	9 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50	8 62
Alexandria,	"	8 50	8 62
Rye,	"	5 50	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	90	91
" " southern flat, yellow,	"	91	92
" " white,	"	1 10	1 12
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	1 05
Barley,	"	54	54
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	54	54
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	18 00	20 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,	14 00	16 00	17 18
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	17	16
2d quality,	"	13	13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do,	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	23	24
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MACEREL, No. 1,	barrel	12 50	12 62
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	95	98
Fall,	"	95	98
Whals, refined,	"	50	55
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	27	30
PORK, eastern clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear,	"	24 00	24 50
Mess,	"	22 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	80	100
" " northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 87
Flax,	"	6	7
Red Clover, northern,	pound	6	6
Southern Clover,	"	5	5
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	12	13
TEAPLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do,	"	47	50
do. 1-2 do,	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
" " Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
" " No. 1,	"	47	50
" " No. 2,	"	39	35
" " No. 3,	"	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	16	17
southern and western,	"	14	15
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"	12	16
BUTTER, tub,	"	20	25
lump,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	30	36
POTATOES, new,	barrel	1 50	2 00
Older,	"	2 00	2 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders for any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Salem Register.)

We have been requested to publish this morning the following lines, written by a young sailor, some years ago, who has since found a watery grave:

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The fire burns bright in my father's hall,
And the family circle draw round at his call,
His table is loaded with luxury's store,
His wine cup and flagon are both running o'er.
My table's a cotton bale; wine I have none,
My heat I derive from the rays of the sun;
On salt beef and biscuit my hunger I stay,
For I'm on the wide ocean on *Thanksgiving Day*.

The young and the gay have met in the hall,
And manhood and beauty both vie at the ball;
They merrily dance to the brisk viol's sound,
While the bright beams of health are gleaming around.
No music have I but the North-western gale,
No dance, save the dance of the waves as I sail;
From the smiles of the fair I am far, far away,
On the broad bosomed ocean, on *Thanksgiving Day*.

The priest in the temple has opened the book,
And offered thanksgivings and prayers for his flock;
Loud anthems ascend, and sweet songs of praise,
As the full choir their voices in harmony raise.
But I have a temple more splendid by far,
Its ceiling bespangled with many a star;
With its azure girl wreath, and its sea-girt floor,
A place for a creature his God to adore;
For the voice of his children is heard when they pray,
In the midst of the Ocean, on *Thanksgiving Day*.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

One of the greatest inventions of the age, is that, of recent date, of machinery for the preparation of flax for spinning, after the manner in which cotton is spun. We have been favored with a circular from the "Delaware Manufacturing Company," setting forth the prospects and designs of that company. It is engaged in the manufacture at this time of the lint or "short staple," which is the prepared state of the flax for the spinner or manufacturer. The advantages of the "short staple" system for manufacturing flax are stated as follows:

1. There is no loss of fibre, as no tow is required to be taken out—all the lint is converted to linen of the finest quality, [by the old mode, of brackling, spinning with the fingers, &c., there was a loss of from three quarters to seven-eighths of the original weight.]
2. The expense of labor required to convert it into cloth, is reduced to one-tenth the former cost.
3. The expense of bleaching in the flax [as it is done on the new system] is much less than the cloth, [according to the old,] and is not so liable to be injured in the process.
4. The operation of bleaching in the cloth takes from it a considerable weight of glutinous matter, and consequently leaves the goods open, and the thread soft twisted. On the other hand, by the short system, the glutinous matter is extracted before it is spun, and the thread will of course be in much more solid.

With the circular we received a specimen of

the prepared flax. The texture resembles cotton somewhat, and looks to be what it professes, prepared for spinning. It would greatly astonish our kind old grandmother spinsters, whose greatest delight is to be seated by their little "flax wheels," with the lump of flax wound upon bowed sticks at its head, resembling the old fashioned Dutch cap. They would no doubt have an involuntary sigh at the prospect of the abolishment of that important machine in the economy of the homestead, the little buzzing flax wheel.

This invention is to the North what the cotton gin was to the South. Our valleys too are getting raising flax, and we may congratulate Virginia upon this interesting discovery. Revolutions are taking place daily—not of blood—but in the arts, the sciences and in morals. A few years may perhaps set aside all our discoveries and customs as antiquarian, and inutile.—*Richmond Compiler*.

ARTIFICIAL SHOWERS.—Stand back Animal Magnetism, and all the rest of the train of humbugs, and give precedence to Mr Espy, who has petitioned Congress to be appointed *Commissioner of the Storms*. With all the gravity of a genius seeking a patent for a new washing machine, Mr Espy, of Philadelphia, has sent a memorial to the Senate, representing that he is the inventor of a machine with which he can raise a thunder cloud at a moment's notice; aye, and tap it too; and then extract from it such a plentiful rain as shall not only moisten the dry and parched earth, but swell the Ohio river to such a magnitude that it shall be navigable for steamboats at all seasons of the year. But the mortal who has such a tremendous power in his hands, is a fool to beg patronage from any body. Let him station his machine at the door of the Capitol some day, and just as the members of Congress are passing out after an adjournment, "pelt them heartily" with rain, and they will soon beg of him to accept any favors they may have to give. But he needs no aid from government. So great is the number of people who are dissatisfied with the laws and operations of nature, that he would never lack employment, if he can only perform what he promises. A friend of ours has got on his premises a beautiful site for a mill; a large basin seems to have been scooped out purposely for a pond; and he often laments that it is not furnished with even a small stream of water. The manufacturers, too, will be ready to contract with him for a constant supply of water at all seasons of the year. Then, again, there are country towns that wish to be converted into sea-ports. Why the man who can construct a good navigable river from Worcester to Long Island Sound, or Narraganset Bay, so that steamboats can come from the ocean up into the Heart of the Commonwealth, is terribly beside himself to be caught laying at the doors of the Capitol, Gulliver among Lilliputians, begging like a sick girl for a cup of water. Out on such an arrant impostor; his own actions belie his professions!—*Worcester Palladium*.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1839.—This sterling little volume, edited by S. N. Dickinson, and published by Thomas Groom—is just issued from the press and for sale at the bookstores in this city. It is a very servicable pocket Companion to a citizen in the country as well as a citizen in Boston. As an annual, it is inferior to none in its usefulness, as well as its typographical appearance. It con-

tains, besides the information furnished by almanacs generally, a large amount of information highly interesting to all. The labor and care of collecting such an amount of information must be immense and we hope the public will duly appreciate it usefulness.

HARD LABOR AND LONG LIFE.—A young man at the age of eighteen years in 1714, was condemned to the galleys in France, on account of high crime, for the long period of one hundred years, which was probably intended by the Judge to confine him for life. Remarkable as it may appear, in 1814, the man being in perfect health, after an unremitting series of hardships of an entire century, was discharged, being exactly one hundred and eighteen years old. On visiting Lyons, he laid claim to an estate which belonged to his family. M. Bertholin, the possessor, who considers his title undoubted, by the advice of his own lawyer, paid the old heir 4,500*l.* to settle the business and free his property from embarrassment.

LIBERTY ON BOTH SIDES.—A ragged military officer, and a still more badly legged negro, met at the bar of a public house, where the following conversation took place: "Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man what lived an honest life if he is black; you shall take a glass of drink with me Cuff." "Well, captain, I's berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it; son niggers is too proud to drink with militia officer but when he's sober he jis as good as nigger—'pecially when de nigger's dry."

Tulips, Ranunculus, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Peonies, Pinks, and Geraniums.

THOMAS GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by a pointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to the persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under conditions in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchase them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names	
First Class.	
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several	the newest varieties, - - - - - £
A bed of 15 rows, - - - - -	25 guineas
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - -	£17 1
Second Class.	
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - -	£
A bed of 15 rows do - - - - -	£17 1
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - -	£17 1
Tulips not arranged.	
100 Superfine sorts with their names from - - -	£7 7s to £
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - -	7s 6d to 2
Ranunculus's.	
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5	
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - -	5s to 21s per 1
Anemones.	
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - -	£9 1
Superfine double mixtures, from - - - - -	10s 6d to 21s per 1
Auriculas.	
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - -	£3 13s
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may had on application.	
Orders received by	JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1.	ew.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 3*o* per ann payable at the end of the year—but those who pay will sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 5*o* cents.

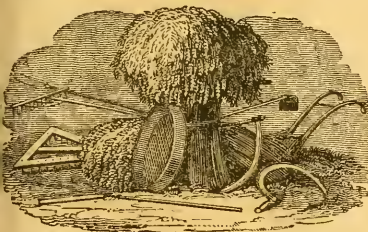
TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

17 SCHOOL STREET. BOSTON.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1839.



**NEW ENGLAND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND
SEED STORE,
NOS. 51 & 52 NORTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

We take the liberty to forward to the subscribers of the N. E. Farmer, this sheet, containing extracts from our Annual Catalogue of Garden Seeds and Implements, which we trust will prove acceptable to all. The catalogue in question has been published with considerable expense and trouble, and we desire to give every farmer an opportunity to possess it. It contains 80 pages. Those who wish for it in full, can have a copy by applying to the New England Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

In connexion with our Seed and Implement Store, we have a garden of twenty acres, where we raise, under our own inspection, Garden, Flower Seeds, and Herbaceous Plants. From the long experience the senior partner of the house has had in this department, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to furnish seeds of genuine sorts, unmixed by other varieties. As it would be impossible to raise every variety of seed pure, in the same garden, part of our supplies are raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence, and whose grounds are open at all times for our inspection.

Such Seeds as cannot be raised successfully in our own country, we import from the best European houses.

We are thus enabled to furnish a full assortment, and of the best quality, Seeds of every description.

We shall be able, at all times, to execute orders from the British Provinces, West Indies, or Southern States, with promptness and at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds, and Country traders, supplied, at wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

Persons who wish for seeds to sell again can be supplied at a liberal discount, with boxes of

various sizes, containing a complete assortment of Seed, mostly used in a kitchen garden, neatly put up in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, with printed directions on each package, for its management; and every sort warranted to be of the very best quality.

GRASS SEEDS at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.

FRUIT, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, and all Nursery productions, furnished at one day's notice, and when requested can be packed in mats or boxes so as to be safely sent to Europe or any part of America.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ARTICHOKE.

ASPARAGUS. Large Early Dutch—Large White Reading—Gravesend—Battersea.

PEANS.

ENGLISH DWARFS. Broad Windsor—Early Mazagan—Green Nonpareil—Horse—Sword Long pod.

KIDNEY DWARF, OR STRING. Early China Dwarf—Early Quaker—Early Mohawk—Early Yellow Cranberry—Early Yellow Six Weeks—Large White Kidney Dwarf—Red Cranberry Dwarf—Marrow, or Thousand to One—White Cranberry Dwarf.

POLE OR RUNNING. Large White Lima—Small White Lima, or Saba—Large Scarlet Runners—Large White Dutch Runners—White Dutch Case Knife—Red Cranberry—White Cranberry—Yellow Cranberry—London Horticultural, (very fine.)

BETT. Early Blood Turnip Rooted—Early White Scarkey—Long Blood Red—Yellow Turnip Rooted—Mangel Wurtzel—French Sugar, or Amber Beet.

BORECOLE.

BROCCOLI. Early Purple—Early White—Large Purple Cape—White Cape, or Cauliflower—Brimstone, or Portsmouth.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CABBAGES. Early York—Early Low Dutch—Early London Battersea—Early Sugar Loaf—Yellow Savoy—Large Cape Savoy—Green Gloze Savoy—Large Late Drumhead—Large Bergen, or Great American—Large Scotch—Large Green Glazed—Red Dutch (for pickling)—Turnip rooted, (below ground)—Turnip rooted, or Arabian, (above ground.)

CARAWAY.

CARROT. Early Horn—Altringham—Purple—Long Orange.

CALIFLOWER. Early Dutch—Large Late.

CELEERY. Large White Solid—Large White Hollow—Rose colored Solid—New Silver Giant—Celeriac, or Turnip rooted.

CHERVIL.

CITHIVES, or CIVES.

CITRON.

CORN SALAD, or VETTICOST.

CRESS. Curled, or Pepperglass—Broad-leaved Garden—Water.

CUCUMBER. Early Frame—Early Short Prickly—Early Green Cluster—Long White Spined—Long Green Turkey—Long White Turkey—Long Green Prickly—Ghirkin, or West India, (for pickling.)

EGG PLANT. Purple, (best for culinary purposes)—White, (ornamental)

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY. Green Curled—White Curled—Broad-leaved Batavian.

GARDEN BURNET.

GARLICK SETTS.

INDIAN CORN. Early Canadian—Early Jefferson—Tuscarora—Golden Sioux—Large Flint White—Sweet, or Sugar, Raripite, (best for boiling)—Nonpareil, or Pearl, (curious and beautiful.)

KALE. Green curled Scotch—Sea.

LEEK. Large Scotch—London.

LETTUCE. Early curled Silesia—(early)—Royal Cape, (very finest, large tender heads)—Tennisball, or Rose, (early, small heads)—Large Drumhead—Magnum Bonum Cos—Green Head, or Saxony Cabbage—Large Imperial—Brown Dutch—Ice Cos—White Cos, or Leaf—Green Cos—Hammersmith.

MARTYNSIA.

MELON.

MUSK MELONS. Persian, Greenflesh—Nutmeg, do.—Green Citron, do.—Pine Apple, do.—Pomegraate, or Musk, (small)—Minorco—Large Cantaloupe.

WATER MELONS. Long Carolina—Large Round—Apple-seeded, (early.)

MUSTARD. White or English—Brown.

NASTURTIUM.

OKRA.

ONION. White Portugal—Large Red—Yellow—Silver Skinned.

PARSLEY. Curled, or double—Dwarf Curled, (very much curled)—Hamburg, or Large rooted.

PARSNIP. Large Dutch swelling—Guernsey.

PEAS. Earliest Dwarf Peas. (finest early)—Early Washington, or True May, 2 feet—Early Double-blossomed Frame, 3 feet high—Early Frame, 2½ feet—Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet—Early Carlton, 3 feet—Cedo Nullis, 2 feet, (extra variety)—Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1½ feet—Dwarf Scymetar, (new variety)—Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2½ feet—Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot—Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot—Dwarf Blue Prussian, 3½ feet—Dwarf Sugar, (entire pods) 3 feet—Tall Crooked-pod Sugar, (entire pods) 4 feet—Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, 5 feet—Marrowfat, 3½ feet—Knight's Tall Marrow, 6 feet—Woodford's New Tall Prolific, 5 feet.

PEPPER. Long, or Cayenne—Squash, (thick skin)—Cherry or West India.

PUMPKIN. Large Cheese—Connecticut Field—Finest Family—Mammoth.

RADISH. Early Frame—Early Short-top Scarlet, (finest)—Early Long Salmon—Purple Short-top—Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip rooted—Violet-colored Turnip rooted—White Turnip rooted—Long White Summer, or Naples—Fack Fall, or Spanish, (for winter use).

RHUBARB.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SKIRRET.

SCORZONERA.

SORREL.

SPINACH, or SPINAGE. Round-leaved, or Summer—Prickly-leaved, or Fall—New Zealand.

SQUASH. Early Orange—Early Scollop Bush—Early Long Warded—Canada Crook-neck—Commodore Porter's Valparaiso—Long Yellow Crook-neck—Acora—Early Lemon.

TOMATO.

TURNIP. (Those distinguished with a * are best for family use.) Early white Dutch*—Early Garden Stone*—White Flat, or Gloze—Green Round, or Green Top—Red Round,* or Red Top—Swan's Egg*—Large English Norfolk—Long Tankard, or Hanover*—Long Yellow French*—Yellow Maltese,* concave at bottom—Yellow Aberdeen—Yellow Stone,* or Orange—Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga—Dale's New Hybrid.

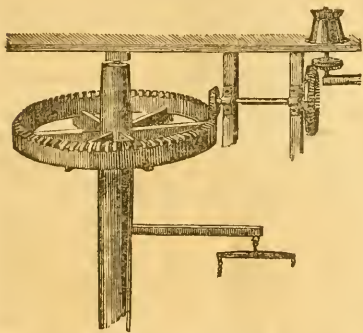
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Agricultural Warehouse has been established in Boston about seventeen years, and has become so extensive and of so much importance to the community, as to induce the proprietors to continue and extend it in all its various branches for the accommodation of experimental and scientific Farmers, by the introduction of new and useful implements of Husbandry, and to furnish the practical farmer with the best tools for his business. An establishment of this kind not only serves the above purpose but as a deposite for the inventive artisan to place his articles for sale. The proprietors do not hesitate to say, that among the great variety of articles on hand at this establishment, many are found far superior in form and construction and better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any which have been in use in this country.

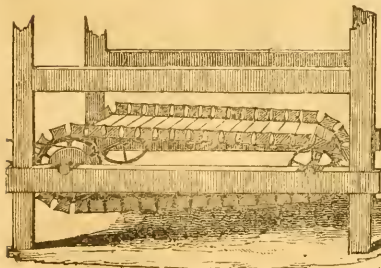
It was remarked by Sir John Sinclair that the introduction of new Agricultural implements into a district is often a matter of the greatest difficulty, owing to the ignorance, the prejudice and obstinacy of farm laborers, many farmers, therefore, very absurdly retain their old implements though convinced of their inferiority, rather than sour the temper of their laborers by attempting to introduce new ones.

In many cases, however, they have succeeded; by attention and perseverance, and by rewarding their laborers, many new implements have been brought into general use.

WILLIS'S STATIONARY HORSE POWER, AND CORN CRACKER ATTACHED.



WILLIS'S PORTABLE HORSE POWER.



Willis's Improved Horse Power, for driving all kinds of machinery such as Cider Mills, Winnowing Mills, Straw and Hay Cutters, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Grindstones, &c.

FARNHAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

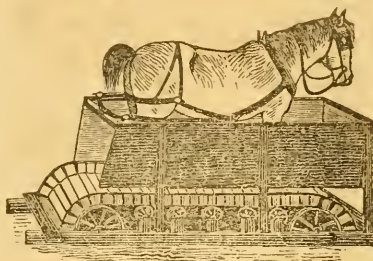
The improvement in this mill is in grinding, or rather grating the apples very fine, so that all the juice is pressed out; and produces a greater quantity of liquor from the same quantity of pomace. The above mills are in extensive operation, and very much approved of.—They will grind two bushels of apples per minute, and no way liable to get out of order.

With little attention it can be made one of the best vegetable grinders for grinding or cutting food for animals.

CIDER SCREWS.

Patent Cast Iron Cider Screw. This is a new article and far surpasses any thing of the kind ever introduced; they are much more powerful than the wooden screws.

HALE'S IMPROVED HORSE POWER.

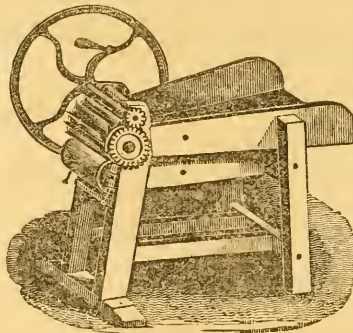


This Horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, or Agricultural implement, such as Threshing Machines, Cider Mills, Corn Sheller, Grindstones, &c. &c.; is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, the improvements made on this Horse Power, render it the most superior article, for this purpose, now in use.

HALE'S PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

The best machine now in use, will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day, in the best possible manner.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

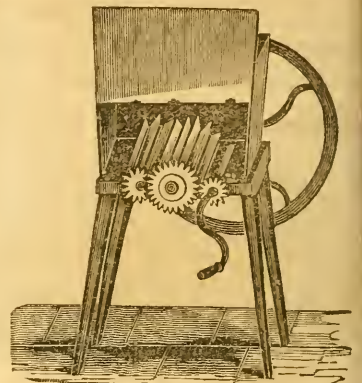


Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent features of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

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 very 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

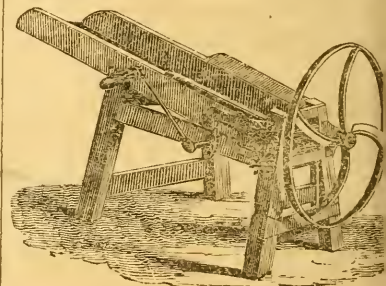
and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

BOYNTON'S PATENT DOUBLE CYLINDER STRAW CUTTER.



This is a new and useful article for cutting fodder for horses or cattle. The advantage of this machine is the ease and expedition with which it cuts hay, straw, or corn stalks; doing the work at the rate of two bushels per minute, with the greatest ease.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED PATENT VERTICAL HAY AND STRAW CUTTER.



This Straw and Hay Cutter which has been in use for several years, is found from experience to be the best Machine, for the purpose that has been invented. They are made of the best materials and workmanship, constructed on the best mechanical principles. The knives being placed in such a manner, as to operate as a drawing stroke; cuts very free and easy, and not liable to get out of order; will readily cut thirty bushels per hour; it is fed and worked by one man, which is not the case with many other machines.

The Straw Cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every person feeding stock, and from the great improvement and simplicity of the machines now in use the work is done with great ease and facility. It is a subject of great regret to every friend of the agricultural interest, that these machines are not in more general use. Every farmer who is disposed to use his fodder to the best possible advantage, and preserve his animals in the best health, in all cases cuts their fodder. For further explanation of the profits and advantages arising from cutting fodder, the following statement is given:—
Mr Benjamin Hale's account of the savings made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut Hay and Straw as Fodder for Horses.

Mr Hale is 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, (six months,) and used at the stage stable, was

\$25 per ton (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816) \$300 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.
T. cwt. qrs. lbs.
 Straw 1 13 3 10 \$160 32
 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 cut.

Whole amount of hay used for the horses of the Salem stage, twenty-five in number, from April 1. to Oct. 1, 1816. viz. at thirty dollars per ton (the lowest price in Salem)

Whole amount consumed by the same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817.
T. cwt. qrs. lbs.
 Straw 15 13 0 0 \$187 80
 Hay 2 15 0 0 \$100 00
 267 80

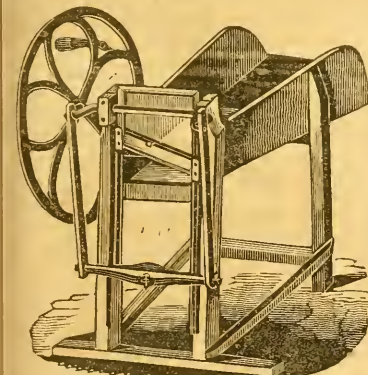
Saving in using chopped fodder five months, 391 20
 Total saving in using the straw cutter nine months, viz. at Newburyport, four months, 359 77
 At Salem five months, 391 20

Total, \$780 97

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the above account was communicated by Mr Hale, were informed by that gentleman, that he used no more grain from Oct. 316, to April, 1817, than was used from April 1816 to Oct. 1816.

REMARKS.—There is not only much saving and gain in cutting fodder, when hay is low, but the animals is kept in better health, more particularly old horses, and such as have been injured in their wind.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED GUILLOTINE STRAW CUTTER,



A very simple and effective machine, no way liable to get out of order. Cuts hay, straw, or corn stalks with perfect ease, and at a rapid rate; a firm, good and cheap machine for small work, say four to six horses. It is just the article that has been wanting to take the place of the old fashioned Dutch Cutter.

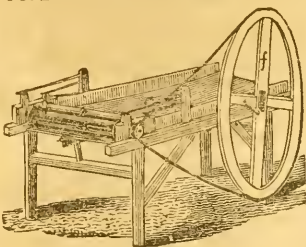
EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL KNIFE STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.

These machines, made by Eastman of Baltimore, are constructed on a large and extensive scale, and are designed for very large and extensive plantations or farms. They are calculated to be used by hand or horse power, and are very efficient and powerful.

COMMON DUTCH AND HAND CUTTING MACHINES.

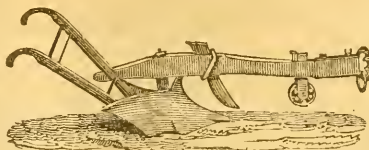
These machines which are in very common use, and known to every practical farmer, are considered good machines for small farms and stables.

POPE'S THRESHING MACHINE.



Pope's Threshing Machine was invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq. of Hallowell, Me., and has been in successful operation in different parts of the country for many years. It is found to operate well for all kinds of grain, and is well adapted for cleaning rice.

PLOUGHS.



This implement, one of the oldest and most useful employed on a farm, has undergone of late years, a wonderful change in all its most essential parts, and has been greatly improved. The Cast Iron Plough is now most generally used among the best farmers, and considered decidedly the best. Among the different ploughs now made of cast iron, Howard's stand unrivalled. They have been used at the different Cattle Shows, and Ploughing Matches, and have in all cases been approved by them. At the Brighton Cattle Show at the exhibition in October, 1832, they received the premium of \$10, awarded as being the best plough presented.

Extract from the Report of the Committee.

"The Ploughs were all of cast iron, and by six of the most approved manufacturers. The one by Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, was a superior implement, considerable improvements having recently been made by him, in making the mould board much longer than usual, and swelling the breast of the share, so as to make every part bear equally, by which means the plough runs more true and steady, is always free from carrying forward any earth, and wears perfectly bright; and being made on mathematical principles, he informed the committee he could make the different sizes always the same."

JOHN PRICE,
 EBENEZER HEATH,
 JOHN BAKER, 3d.

The duty of awarding a premium "To the Plough which shall be adjudged best of all those used at the Ploughing Match," devolved on the two committees, and they agreed unanimously to award to Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, for his new and improved Plough, \$10.

GORHAM PARSONS,
Chairman of Single Teams.
 JOHN PRICE,
Chairman of Double Teams.

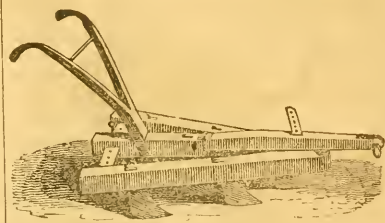
SIDE HILL PLOUGH. This plough, for which a premium was given at Brighton, is found to be a very great improvement on the ploughs now in use, for working on side hills. The mouldboard is so constructed as to shift on each side, as may be required, by turning on the underside of the plough as the team turns at each end of the furrow.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED DOUBLE MOULD-BOARD PLOUGH. This plough is well calculated for furrowing out land—splitting hills—ploughing between corn, potatoes, and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage. A great labor saving machine, saves nearly all the hoeing of corn or potatoes.

PLOUGHSHARES.

Wrought and Cast Iron Ploughshares of all sizes fitted and prepared in such manner, as to be at all times ready and fit for immediate use.

CULTIVATORS.



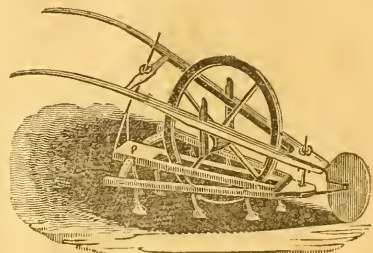
HOWARD'S IMPROVED FIXED AND EXPANDING CULTIVATORS, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that are used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

This certifies that I have used Howard's Cultivator, and find it a much better article to work among corn and potatoes, than any machine that I have ever tried; it clears the weeds between the rows, much more effectually than either plough or harrow, and saves a great deal of labor.

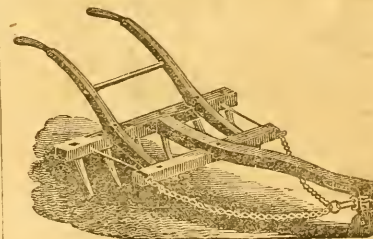
BENJ. WHEELER.

HAND CULTIVATOR.



This is a very useful article for going between vegetables, in order to keep down the weeds. A man, with one of these machines, will do more work than four or five with the hoe.

ENGLISH SCARIFIER.

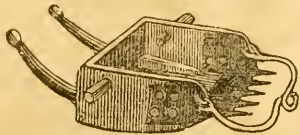


One of the most useful articles to be found on a farm. It is used on grass ground to admit the air and moisture to the roots of the grass. They are very much esteemed in the old countries.

TRANSPLANTING TROWEL AND FORK.

This little garden implement is indispensable, particularly to a lady in her flower garden, being useful in every instance in transplanting and removing plants of every description.

DAVIS'S IMPROVED PATENT DIRT SCRAPER.



This road or dirt scraper invented by Shadrach Davis, is used to great advantage in removing dirt or gravel, more particularly, in stony lands, from the peculiar construction of the points, which are similar to those of a plough point. They enter the ground very free and easy, fill and discharge themselves, and are easily managed by one horse or yoke of oxen. Ploughing is not necessary where these shovels are used.

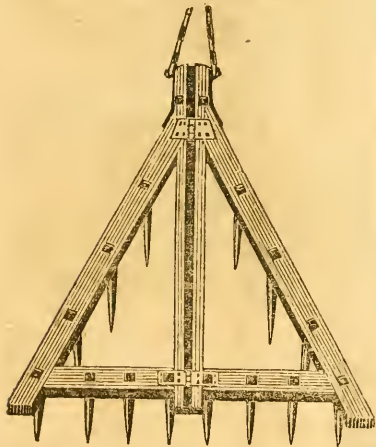
We the undersigned hereby certify that we have used Davis's patent plough pointed road and dirt scraper, and we consider it a great improvement on the common road scraper, and can, with confidence recommend it to the public, as being superior to any implement of the kind we have ever used, particularly in sandy and stony land, being so constructed as to load itself without the use of ploughing, which is common in using the old fashioned dirt scraper; we consider it one of the greatest labor saving implements to the road maker that can be used, and as such, we fully recommend it to the public.

ABM. WASHBURN, *Bridgewater.*

HENRY S. PACKARD, *North Dartmouth.*

BRADFORD HOWLAND, *South Dartmouth.*

CHANDLER'S IMPROVED DOUBLE HARROW.



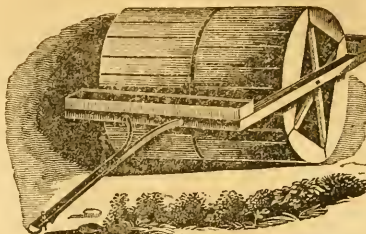
This Harrow is so constructed as to be in two parts, and joined together by hinges on two straight centre pins, so that one part can be raised and swung over on the other half as occasion requires. Its advantage over the common Harrows is, that it is less liable to be stopped, as one side may be elevated or turned to a perpendicular position, while the other side proceeds horizontally; it may thus be drawn nearer to rocks, trees, &c. It will likewise better adapt itself to ridges, hollows, and uneven land.

HARROW TEETH of all sizes, steel or iron.

CARRIAGE LIFTER.

Or levers, for raising wagons, carts, or carriages of all kinds, or for raising loads, pressing goods, &c.; being a small handy implement it can be taken in a carriage or travelling, and found very convenient and handy for the purpose. Carriage wrenches are likewise very convenient and handy travelling companions, and should always be at hand.

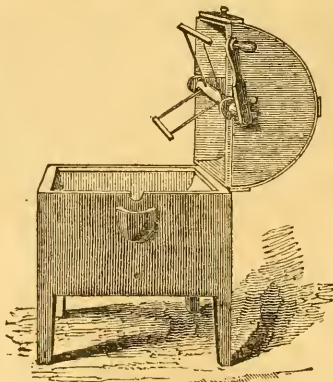
LOCK'S GARDEN AND FIELD ROLLERS.



It is found by our best practical and scientific farmers that grass seed, sown in the fall requires to be rolled in the spring as soon as the ground is in fit order, otherwise the small plants, being but slightly rooted, leave up by the frost and suffer perhaps total destruction. Among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none perhaps would be more valuable than rolling grass land in the spring. Fall sown grass seed and grain are liable to be winter killed, or destroyed by frost; but when rolled in, there will be less danger either from frost or drought, if the seed is well covered with a harrow and the ground is well rolled. If the ground is very mellow, the large sized wooden roller is preferred, as it presses the ground more direct, and renders the surface more regular and even, and moves easier. For garden rollers or gravel walks, the stone or iron rollers are preferred.

The Rollers vary in price, according to the size.

GAULT'S PATENT CHURN.



Which has been in use for several years, is the most approved and convenient churn now in use. The particular advantage is the ease and facility with which it can be worked. From its quick and powerful motion it will produce the greatest quantity of butter from the same quantity of cream; is easy to clean and no way liable to get out of order.

MR. FESSENDEN, *Editor of the New England Farmer.*

Sir—In answer to the inquiry respecting the Gault's Churn which I purchased at the Agricultural Warehouse, I give it as my decided opinion, that they are the best churns I have ever seen in use. They are very convenient to keep clean, bring the butter very easy, and require not more than 15 to 20 minutes to do a churning.

Respectfully yours,

B. REYNOLDS.

Sharon, June 15, 1834.

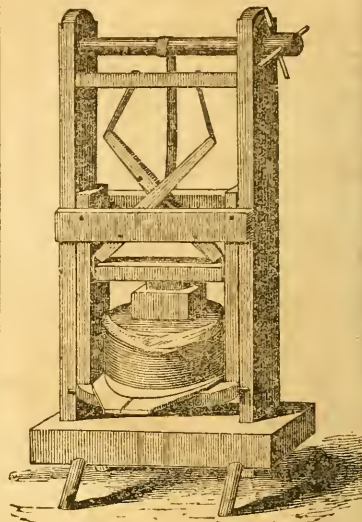
STONE CHURNS. A small article well calculated for small dairies.

PHILADELPHIA BARREL CHURNS, of different sizes.

GARDEN REELS AND LINES.

These reels and lines are not only very convenient for the gardener in laying out his borders, beds and alleys, but absolutely necessary where he intends to preserve due order and regulation.

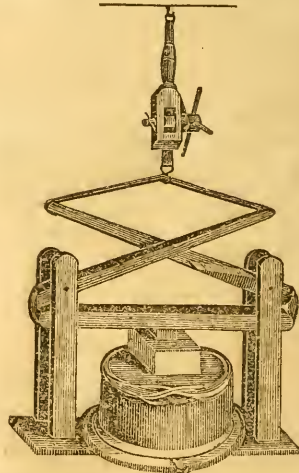
CHEESE PRESSES.



SHAKER'S IMPROVED SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES. These Presses are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves, without weights, and are far the best presses now in use.

LEAVITT'S IMPROVED CHEESE PRESS, which is so constructed that seven or fourteen pounds weight will press any common sized cheese.

SELF CHEESE PRESSES.



A new and useful article lately improved by the Shakers. It needs no weights, as the lift of the cheese is sufficient to press itself. It is so constructed that it puts on just such weight as is required for a large or small cheese.

CHEESE HOOPS—different sizes.

CHEESE CLOTHS.

DITCHING KNIVES AND SPADES.

These Knives are calculated for cutting ditches, trimming low swamp land, and found very useful for the purposes.

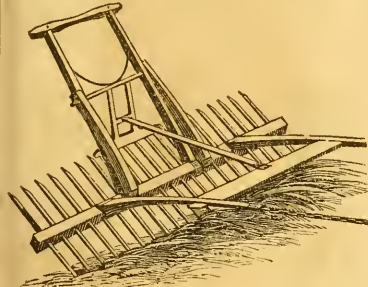
SCYTHES.

TAFT'S PATENT CAST STEEL CONCAVE SCYTHES, are found to be much superior to any other scythe now used. From their peculiar form they have a very free and easy running stroke and being concave present a thin edge. They are easily ground and kept in good order. From the peculiar construction of these scythes the edge is always left true in the middle of the scythe.

ALSO,

Metcalf's improved double set, agricultural Scythes, likewise Phillips, Messer & Colby's, all first rate scythes.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and 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. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. 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.

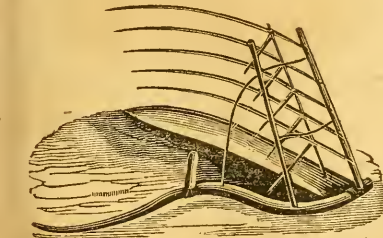
COMMON HORSE RAKE.

The great objection to this Rake is in having to stop the horse to unload, when a sufficient quantity of Hay is collected for a winrow, it taking at least three times as long to unload as it does to load, and although this Rake costs much less in the first place than the Revolving Rake, it is much the dearest article in the end.

HAY AND MANURE FORKS.

No one implement has undergone so thorough an investigation and improvement, as the Hay and Manure Fork. Since the first introduction or use of these articles, great improvement has been made in the form of them; and the quality of the steel from which they are made. Among the most approved Manure Forks in use, are those of Willis' cast steel, manufactured from one piece, in which no welding is necessary. These forks have been in common use for twelve years. They are so well tempered as to have that degree of elasticity, that they discharge the manure with the greatest ease; they are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable. Also, N. B. Harlow's Improved Shear Steel Manure and Hay Forks, splendid articles.

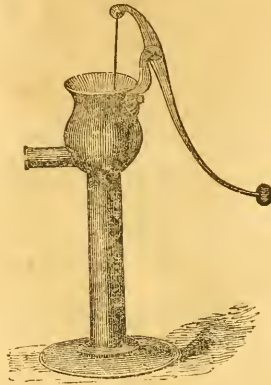
GRAIN CRADLES.



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.

SCOTT KEITH & CO.'S IMPROVED CAST IRON PUMP.

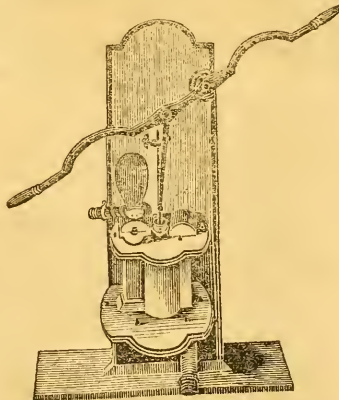


This pump was invented by Jesse Reed of Bridgewater, and proves to be the most simple and best constructed pump that is in use, being made of Cast Iron, which is considered the best metal which water can pass through, is very durable and cheap. It has metal boxes so constructed, that in raising the handle, the lower box or valve is opened, and the water let off, which prevents its freezing. They are so plain and simple in their construction, that they can be put up or taken down by any common workman, and no way liable to get out of order. They are attached to lead pipes, and are well calculated for all domestic purposes.

PATENT BRASS SYRINGE.

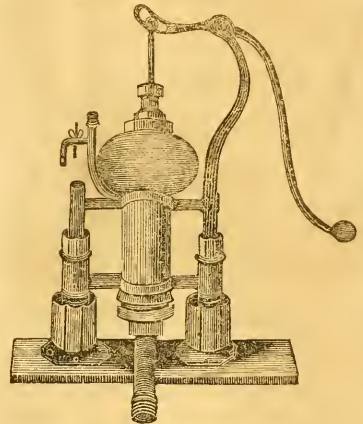
Willis' Improved Patent Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines and small trees. This syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary or for using a solution prepared for the purpose to prevent mildew on grape vines.

DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP.



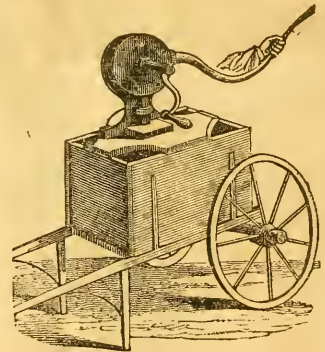
This pump is constructed of the most durable materials and of any capacity required. It stands upright like a common pump, and while it draws the water from a well with the requirement of but moderate power, a medium size will force it in a steady stream at the rate of over 60 gallons a minute to the roof of a four story house.

ROLLER FORCING PUMP.



This pump is intended as a substitute for the Iron and Copper pumps now in use, for wells, cisterns, &c., throwing from 10 to 30 gallons per minute, and occupying but little space. It is attached to an iron frame so that it is easily secured in any situation required. It is so made as to let off the water to prevent its freezing, and by attaching a pipe, the water can be forced to any part of the house or building, and in case of fire, will answer a good purpose, as a fire engine.

HALE'S IMPROVED ROTARY PUMP.



This pump which is a great improvement upon the various rotary pumps now in use, is very plain and simple in its construction and no way liable to get out of order; but works with great ease and facility, throws a constant and regular stream by a very simple operation of a crank, and is calculated for all kinds of domestic purposes, as well as for Green Houses, Factories, &c.

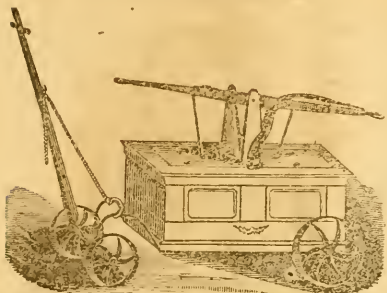
LIGHTNING RODS AND GLASS BLOCKS.

From the repeated, and almost daily occurrences, which happen from the effect of lightning, occasioning death and destruction of much property, it is a matter of surprise that every farmer does not have attached to his dwelling house and barn, a lightning rod and guarded in the best possible manner,—which is done by passing the rod through glass blocks, which are constructed for the purpose.

POMROY'S PATENT SPRING STAPLE,

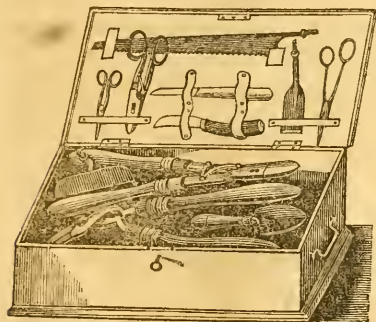
For securing horses. The improvement in this staple, is such, that if the horse is cast, or in any way entangled he can disengage and free himself. Many fine and valuable horses are lost for the want of this self regulating staple.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.



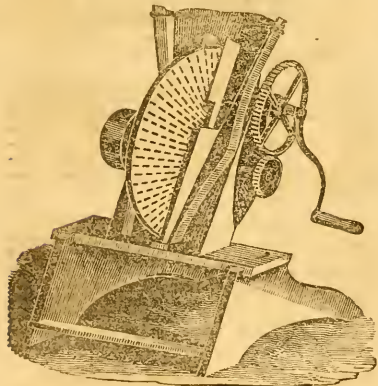
A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS,



With a complete set of Garden tools, a very useful article for ladies or gentlemen; the tools are all fitted to one handle, and the handle screwed together so that all the tools may be packed into the chest, and locked up; every lady or gentleman that is fond of gardening should be furnished with a Tool Chest.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED DOUBLE OPERATING CORN SHELLER.



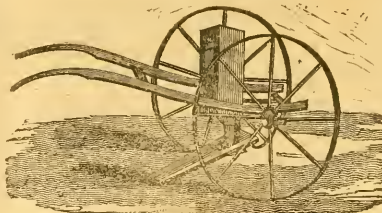
The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

PATENT CORN SHELLER.



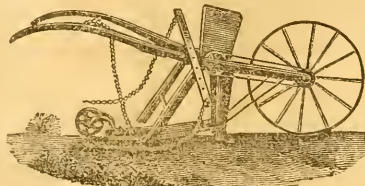
A Corn Sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, tho' a man to turn and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

WILLIS'S SEED SOWER.



This machine is calculated to sow all kinds of Garden seed, such as Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Beets, &c. being simple in its construction, and certain in its operation. The saving of seed in this implement is quite sufficient to pay the cost of it in one season, and the seed is sown much more regular and even.

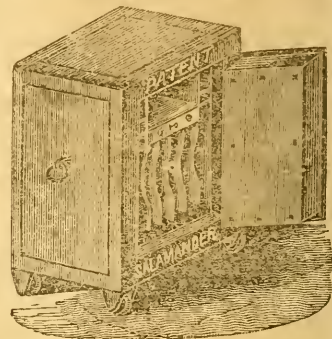
WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 man-

ner. 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 his seeds, 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 almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, Carrots, Frets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season.

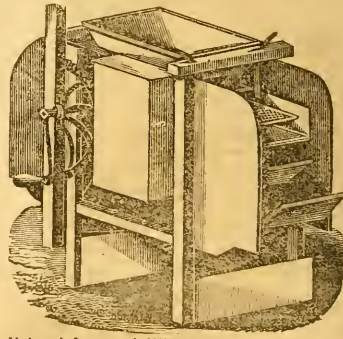
PATENT FIRE PROOF WROUGHT IRON SALAMANDER SAFES.



These Safes have been several times tested, and found to answer completely, the purpose for which they are designed.

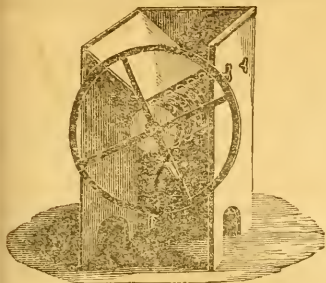
In order to test their resistance of heat, one was placed in a Furnace in Wall Street, New York, and a blast kept up for 18 hours sufficient to melt the stones of which the furnace was constructed, consuming 72 bushels charcoal, and the safe with its contents, came out completely safe and uninjured. Also a trial was made in State street, Boston, by placing in the same furnace, one of Scott's Asbestos safes, one of Gaylor's Double, and one of the Salamander safes; and a blast applied to each, consuming 150 bushels charcoal, and the result was, that Scott's Asbestos, and Gaylor's Double safes, were completely destroyed with their contents in less than two hours, and the Salamander remained in the furnace 14 hours, and then came forth uninjured, and turned out the books and papers in a perfect state.

NEW PATENT WINNOWING MACHINE.



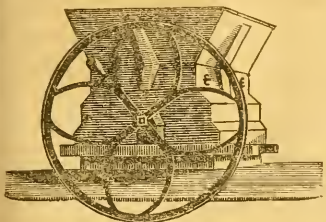
Hulmes' Improved Winnowing Machine is one of the best that is in use. It is very plain and simple in its construction, and very powerful in its operation; it is well calculated for cleaning all kinds of grain, and may be applied to many other purposes—such as cleaning rice, coffee, &c.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



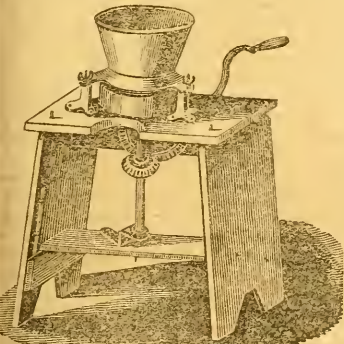
Willis's Improved Vegetable Cutter for cutting large & small roots. The great objection to all other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large & small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to ten bushels of roots per minute. No farmer should be without one of these machines.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED SUGAR MILL.



Willis's Improved Sugar Mill for grinding the cane and other sugars; one of the best labor saving machines that has been introduced for our friends in a grocery business. It will grind with ease a box of or hundred pounds of sugar in twenty minutes, leaving the grain of the sugar in the most perfect order for tanning.

HARRIS'S IMPROVED PAINT MILL.

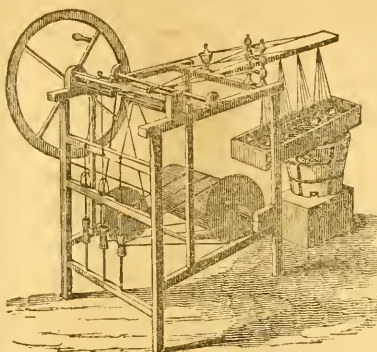


This Mill can be used by hand, horse or any other power and works to great advantage. From the very simple and simple manner of its construction it is easily taken to pieces and cleaned. It is used with great facility, and is considered one of the best and most useful mills in use.

BARK AND PLASTER MILLS.

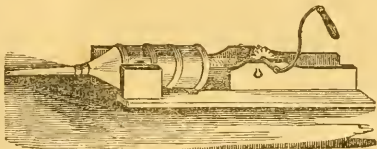
THE TROY BARK AND PLASTER MILLS. These mills are altered and much improved from the old fashioned mill which has been in use for many years.

BROOKS'S PATENT SILK SPINNING MACHINE.



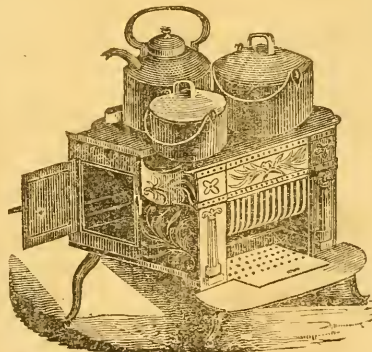
Brooks's silk spinning and reeling machine, is found to be a very simple and easy operating machine, and yet one of the most perfect that has been invented for the purpose of reeling and twisting silk from the cocoons, and manufacturing it into sewing silk. By the different arrangements of this machine, it will operate upon a single or double thread, as may be required, and prepare it for twisting or weaving. Experience has fully proved that by uniting the filaments of silk as they are drawn from the cocoons, wet in their natural glutinous substance before they are dry, the thread is more firm, smooth and stronger. The simplicity of the machine, and the very easy way in which it is used, brings it within the comprehension and capacity of any person to use it.

WILLIS'S IMPROVED SAUSAGE FILLER.



This machine which is intended for filling sausages is one of the most convenient and expeditious things for the purpose that can be conceived of. One man will do more in preparing and filling sausages with this machine, than ten men can in the old manner of working them.

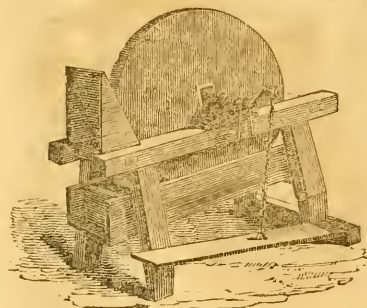
DUTCHER'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.



For burning wood or coal, is one of the most economical and perfect articles for family use yet introduced, it having an open grate and yet answering all the purpose for cooking. The grate is made so to rise or fall, that when the fire gets low the grate can be raised directly under the boilers. It has been highly recom-

mended by a great number of persons who used them last season.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

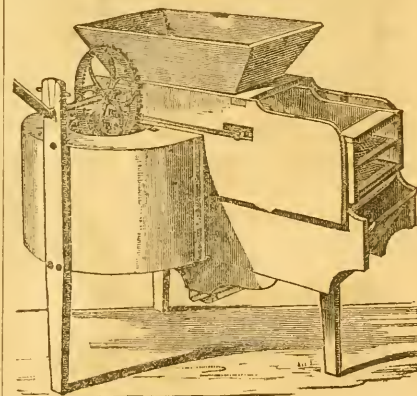


Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, 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.

FAMILY HAND MILL.

Willis's Improved Patent Family or Plantation Mill, calculated for grinding corn, coffee, &c.; has a small balance wheel which regulates its operation, and causes it to work fine and easy.

SPRINGER'S HORIZONTAL MILL is for the same purpose.



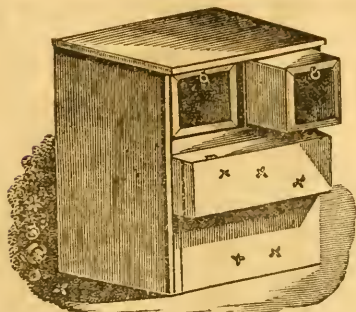
CORN AND COB CRACKER

This Mill, which is calculated for grinding cob and corn together, is found to make the best provender and the most economical food for fattening hogs or horses. It is so constructed as to be used with a common grist mill or separate, as circumstances may require, and may be worked by a single horse or any other power. From thirty to forty bushels per hour have been ground in these mills.

EDGING AND TRIMMING KNIVES.

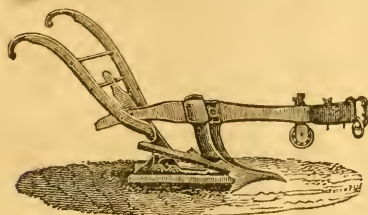
These Knives are used for cutting and trimming grass flats, borders, &c. They are found to be one of those handy and useful tools which every gardener should have.

BEE HIVES.



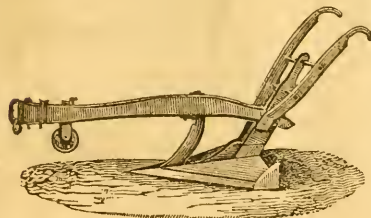
Dr Thatcher's Improved Bee Hive, for affording the most effectual security against the ravages of the Bee-moth, and keeping the bees dry and comfortable during winter. The honey can be taken without destroying the bees.

SMITH'S SUBSOIL PLOUGH, IMPROVED.



The most astonishing effects appear to have been produced by the invention of the above machine. It is an necessary accompaniment to draining, and is also well calculated to make the most unproductive soil, fertile and profitable. By breaking the subsoil without bringing it to the surface, renders it pervious both to air and water, and after a few years, by a greater depth of ploughing, the subsoil is mixed with the upper and is found to be so completely changed in its nature as to be capable of producing every species of grain.

MAJOR WHEELER'S PARING PLOUGH, IMPROVED.



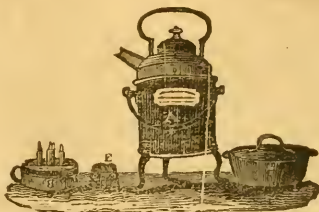
The object of this plough is to take off the top of meadow and peat lands, for the purpose of reclaiming them. From one to two acres can be pared in a day, and in the course of two or three days, if the weather is pleasant, it will be dry enough to burn. In this way meadow or peat land may be made to produce large crops of hay, &c.

CAST STEEL AND COMMON AXES.

This article among our farmers, is one of the most useful implements ever invented. Underhill's cast steel axes, have been considered the best, and most approved in form and shape, and are warranted in every respect to be one of the best quality. They are finished in the most perfect manner, and ground to a fine smooth cutting edge.

Hatchets, cleavers, and many other tools, made by workmen, and different finished in the same manner.

FESSENDEN'S PATENT LAMP TEA KETTLE.



This lamp apparatus for heating water, &c. has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to have Tea, Coffee, Eggs, or any other small articles boiled, without the trouble of making a wood or coal fire.

ROGERS' PATENT METALLIC HONE AND STRAP,

A superior article for Razors, Penknives, &c. &c.

STAMPS.

Of all descriptions, for marking and branding the farmer's tools, of which every farmer who is in the habit of lending and accommodating his neighbors and friends, as all farmers are and must be, should have every tool marked with his name. This prevents the loss of many tools, and much inquiry and trouble among neighbors.

CARTER'S GUIDE BOARD BRANDS.

A very useful article for country towns; they consist of an alphabet of letters, with a series of figures, hands, &c. of suitable size, (forty pieces in number,) well packed in a box. A set of brands would probably serve a town for a century, and supply the necessary guide boards. The letters are burnt into the board, with a neat brand and may be read at a great distance and will endure until the board perishes. Every town should be supplied with a set of these brands, and if used in their poor houses, the guide boards would cost merely nothing.

PRUNING CHISELS AND SAWS.



Of all the implements that are used on a farm, there are none used to more profit and advantage than the Pruning Knife and Saw. Too many of our fruit and ornamental trees are suffered to run to wood; in this circumstance, we have less fruit and of an inferior quality.

SWITCHING BILL.



This article is much used in England in pruning and clearing hedges, and is a good article as a substitute for the pruning saw and chisel, and can be used with more expedition.

FRUIT SHEARS,



Attached to a pole, are for the purpose of taking fruit from the extreme branches of trees or such parts as are not to be come at conveniently in any other way. They are found to be very convenient and useful. They are likewise used for taking off scions, &c.

FRUIT GATHERERS.



A very useful article for gathering fruit, more especially for a gentleman or lady who wishes to collect a few articles of fruit for the table.

CRANBERRY RAKE.



A very useful article for gathering Cranberry. One person with a rake will do more than six or eight can in the same time, gathering by hand.

CURRY COMBS, AND BRASS TEETH CATTI CARDS.

Patent and common curry combs, and cards with brass teeth—no stock farm should ever be kept without a good supply of these articles and constant use be made of them.

- Axe Handles.
- Post Augers.
- Pick Axes.
- Post Spoons.
- Stable Door Hasps.
- Iron Bars.
- Churn Drills.
- Hand Drills and Hammers.
- Steel and Iron Bull Rings.
- Trace and Ox Chain.
- Hoe and Trunk Chains.
- Chains for Securing Cattle.
- Flagg's Brick Press.
- Iron Castings.
- Hay Pullers
- Friction Rollers.
- Wagons, Ox & Horse Carts.
- Wheel Barrows.
- Hand Engines.
- Watering Pots.
- Improved Safety Lamps.
- Barn and Hand Lanters.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & Co. would inform their friends and the public that they have received a full assortment of Garden Seeds, and offer them to their customers, with the full assurance that they will prove satisfactory, being all of the growth of 1848. Also, a great variety of Flower and Herb Seeds numerous to mention.

ROHAN POTATOES.

We have received a supply of this celebrated and productive potato; and offer them for sale at the N. England Agricultural Warehouse, and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

CHINESE TREE CORN,

We can furnish the Chinese Tree Corn, described by Grant Thorburn of New York as being a very productive and valuable variety.

J. BRECK & CO

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1839.

[NO. 27.

AGRICULTURAL.

We do not know how to give more pleasure than by the republication of the following, which came to us in the form of a pamphlet. It is by the author of "Twice Told Tales," whose pen ought not to be suffered to get dry. It is imaginative, instructive, patriotic, beautiful. How it puts to shame the garbage in the form of rhyme which news carriers have been accustomed to circulate on New Year's Day.

THE SISTER YEARS.

Being the *Carrier's Address to the Patrons of the Salem Gazette, for the first of January, 1839.*

Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the Old Year was leaving her final foot-prints on the borders of Time's empire, she found herself in possession of a few spare moments, and sat down—in all places in the world—on the steps of our new City Hall. The wintry moonlight showed that she looked weary of body, and sad of heart, like many another wayfarer of earth. Her garments having been exposed to much foul weather and rough usage, were in very ill condition; and as the surly of her journey had never before allowed her to take an instant's rest, her shoes were so worn as to be scarcely worth the mending. But, after nudging only a little distance further, this poor Old Year was destined to enjoy a long, long sleep. I forgot to mention, that when she seated herself on the steps, she deposited by her side a very capacious band-box, in which, as is the custom among travellers of her sex, she carried a great deal of valuable property. Besides this luggage, there was a folio book under her arm, very much resembling the annual volume of a newspaper. Placing this volume across her knees, and resting her elbows upon it, with her forehead in her hands, the weary, bedraggled, world-worn Old Year heaved a heavy sigh, and appeared to be taking no very pleasant retrospect of her past existence.

While she thus awaited the midnight knell, that was to summon her to the innumerable sisterhood of departed years, there came a young maiden treading lightly on tip-toe along the street, from the direction of the Railroad Depot. She was evidently a stranger, and perhaps had come to town by the evening train of cars. There was a smiling cheerfulness in this fair maiden's face, which bespoke her fully confident of a kind reception from the multitude of people, with whom she was soon to form acquaintance. Her dress was rather too airy for the season, and was bedizened with fluttering ribbons and other vanities, which were likely soon to be rent away by the fierce storms, or to fade in the hot sunshine, amid which she was to pursue her changeful course. But still she was a wonderfully pleasant looking figure, and had so much promise and such an indescribable hopefulness in her aspect, that hardly anybody could meet her without anticipating some very desirable thing—the consummation of some long sought good—

from her kind offices. A few dismal characters there may be, here and there about the world, who have so often been trifled with by young maidens as promising as she, that they have now ceased to pin any faith upon the skirts of the New Year. But, for my own part, I have great faith in her; and should I live to see fifty more such, still, from each of those successive sisters, I shall reckon upon receiving something that will be worth living for.

The New Year—for this young maiden was no less a personage—carried all her goods and chattels in a basket of no great size or weight, which hung upon her arm. She greeted the disconsolate Old Year with great affection, and sat down beside her on the steps of the City Hall, waiting for the signal to begin her rambles through the world. The two were own sisters, being both grand daughters of Time; and though one looked so much older than the other, it was rather owing to hardships and trouble than to age, since there was but a twelvemonth's difference between them.

"Well, my dear sister," said the New Year, after the first salutations, "you look almost tired to death. What have you been about during your sojourn in this part of Infinite Space?"

"Oh, I have it all recorded here in my Book of Chronicles," answered the Old Year, in a heavy tone. "There is nothing that would amuse you; and you will soon get sufficient knowledge of such matters from your own personal experience. It is but tiresome reading."

Nevertheless, she turned over the leaves of the folio, and glanced at them by the light of the moon, feeling an irresistible spell of interest in her own biography, although its incidents were remembered without pleasure. The volume, though she termed it her Book of Chronicles, seemed to be neither more nor less than the SALEM GAZETTE for 1838; in the accuracy of which journal this sagacious Old Year had so much confidence, that she deemed it needless to record her doings with her own pen.

"My whole history," continued she, "is here set down by a very able and faithful secretary of mine; and, now that I have no further use for his services, I would recommend you to employ him on the same footing!"

"What are his politics?" inquired the New Year, with an air of grave deliberation, and a dubious expression of countenance. "Not Whig, I trust."

"Whig—to the back bone," answered her elder sister; "and whatever your own opinions may be, his are not very likely to change. But, at any rate, his narratives of fact may pretty safely be depended on, and you may gain from this volume a compendious summary of my efforts and achievements, my good and evil fortune; and, in some degree, of my thoughts and feelings throughout my earthly career. Men will not look back to me as a very distinguished Year, in any part of the world."

"What have you been doing in the political way?" asked the New Year.

"Why my course here in the United States," said the Old Year—"though perhaps I ought to blush at the confession—my political course, I must acknowledge, has been rather vacillatory, sometimes inclining towards the Whigs—then causing the Administration party to shout for triumph—and now again uplifting what seemed the almost prostrate banner of the Opposition; so that historians will hardly know what to make of me, in this respect. But the *Loco Focos*!"

"I do not like these party nicknames," interrupted her sister, who seemed remarkably touchy about some points, "Perhaps we shall part in better humor, if we avoid any political discussion."

"With all my heart," replied the Old Year, who had already been tormented half to death with squabbles of this kind. "I care not if the names of Whig or Tory, with their interminable brawls about Banks and the Sub Treasury, Abolition, Texas, the Florida War, and a million of other topics—which you will learn soon enough for your own comfort—I care not, I say, if no whisper of these matters ever reaches my ears again. Yet they have occupied so large a share of my attention, that I scarcely know what else to tell you. There has indeed been a curious sort of war on the Canadian border, where blood has streamed in the names of Liberty and Patriotism; but it must remain for some future, perhaps far distant Year, to tell whether or no those holy names have been rightfully invoked. Nothing so much depresses me, in my view of mortal affairs, as to see high energies wasted, and human life and happiness thrown away, for ends that appear oftentimes unwise; and still oftener remain unaccomplished. But the wisest people and the best keep a steadfast faith that the progress of mankind is onward and upward, and that the toil and anguish of the path serve to wear away the imperfections of the Immortal Pilgrim, and will be felt no more, when they have done their office."

"Perhaps," cried the hopeful New Year—"perhaps I shall see that happy day!"

"I doubt whether it be so close at hand," answered the Old Year, gravely smiling. "You will soon grow weary of looking for that blessed consummation, and will turn for amusement (as has frequently been my own practice) to the affairs of some sober little city, like this of Salem. Here we sit, on the steps of the new City Hall, which has been completed under my administration, and it would make you laugh to see how the game of politics, of which the Capitol at Washington is the great chess-board, is here played in miniature. Burning Ambition finds its fuel here; here Patriotism speaks boldly in the people's behalf; and virtuous Economy demands retrenchment in the emoluments of a lamp-lighter; here the Aldermen range their senatorial dignity around the Mayor's chair of state, and the Common Council feel that they have liberty in charge. In short, human weakness and strength, passion and policy, man's

tendencies, his aims and modes of pursuing them, his individual character, and his character in the mass, may be studied almost as well here as on the theatre of nations; and with this great advantage, that, be the lesson ever so disastrous, its Lilliputian scope still makes the beholder smile."

"Have you done much for the improvement of the city?" asked the New Year. "Judging from what little I have seen, it appears to be ancient and time-worn."

"I have opened the Railroad," said the elder year, "and half a dozen times a day, you will hear the bell (which once summoned the Monks of a Spanish Convent to their devotions,) announcing the arrival or departure of the cars. Old Salem now wears a much livelier expression than when I first beheld her. Strangers ramble down from Boston by hundreds at a time. New faces throng in Essex street. Railroad hacks and omnibuses rattle over the pavements. There is a perceptible increase of oyster-shops, and other establishments for the accommodation of a transitory diurnal multitude. But a more important change awaits the venerable town. An immense accumulation of musty prejudices will be carried off by the free circulation of society. A peculiarity of character, of which the inhabitants themselves are hardly sensible, will be rubbed down and worn away by the attrition of foreign substances. Much of the result will be good; there will likewise be a few things not so good. Whether for better or worse, there will be a probable diminution of the moral influence of wealth, and the sway of an aristocratic class, which, from an era far beyond my memory, has held firmer dominion here than in any other New England town."

The Old Year, having talked away nearly all of her little remaining breath, now closed her Book of Chronicles, and was about to take her departure. But her sister detained her a while longer, by inquiring the contents of the huge band-box, which she was so painfully lugging along with her.

"These are merely a few trifles," replied the Old Year, which I have picked up in my rambles, and am going to deposit, in the receptacle of things past and forgotten. We sisterhood of Years never carry anything really valuable out of the world with us. Here are patterns of most of the fashions which I brought into vogue, and which have already lived out their allotted term. You will supply their place, with others equally ephemeral. Here, put up in little China pots, like rouge, is a considerable lot of beautiful women's bloom, which the disconsolate fair ones owe me a bitter grudge for stealing. I have likewise a quantity of men's dark hair, instead of which, I have left grey locks, or none at all. The tears of widows and other afflicted mortals, who have received comfort during the last twelve months, are preserved in some dozen of essence bottles, well corked and sealed. I have several bundles of love-letters, eloquently breathing an eternity of burning passion, which grew cold and perished, almost before the ink was dry. Moreover, here is an assortment of many thousand broken promises, and other broken ware, all very light and packed into little space. The heaviest articles in my possession are a large parcel of disappointed hopes, which, a little while ago, were buoyant enough to have inflated Mr Lauriat's balloon.

"I have a fine lot of hopes here in my basket," remarked the New Year. "They are a sweet-smelling flower—a species of rose."

"They soon lose their perfume," replied the

sombre Old Year. "What else have you brought to insure a welcome from the discontented race of mortals?"

"Why, to say the truth, little or nothing else," said her sister, with a smile—"save a few new Annuals and Almanacks, and some New Year's gifts for the children. But I heartily wish well to poor mortals, and mean to do all I can for their improvement and happiness."

"It is a good resolution," rejoined the Old Year; "and, by the way, I have a plentiful assortment of good resolutions, which have now grown so stale and musty, that I am ashamed to carry them any further. Only for fear that the city authorities would send constable Mansfield, with a warrant after me, I should toss them into the street at once. Many other matters go to make up the contents of my band-box; but the whole lot would not fetch a single bid, even at an auction of worn out furniture; and as they are worth nothing either to you or anybody else, I need not trouble you with a longer catalogue."

"And must I also pick up such worthless luggage in my travels?" asked the New Year.

"Most certainly—and well if you have no heavier load to bear," replied the other. "And now, my dear sister, I must bid you farewell, earnestly advising and exhorting you to accept no gratitude nor good will from this peevish, unreasonable, inconsiderate, ill-intending and worse-behaving world. However warmly its inhabitants may seem to welcome you, yet, do what you may, and lavish on them what means of happiness you please, they will still be complaining—still craving what it is not in your power to give,—still looking forward to some other Year for the accomplishment of projects which ought never to have been formed, and which if successful, would only provide new occasions of discontent. If these ridiculous people ever see anything tolerable in you, it will be after you are gone forever."

"But I," cried the fresh-hearted New Year, "I shall try to leave men wiser than I find them. I will offer them freely whatever good gifts Providence permits me to distribute, and will tell them to be thankful for what they have, and humbly hopeful for more; and surely, if they are not absolute fools, they will condescend to be happy, and will allow me to be a happy Year. For my happiness must depend on them."

"Alas for you, then, my poor sister!" said the Old Year, sighing, as she uplifted her burden. "We grand children of Time are born to trouble. Happiness, they say, dwells in the mansions of Eternity; but we can only lead mortals thither, step by step, with reluctant murmurings, and ourselves must perish on the threshold. But hark! My task is done."

The clock in the tall steeple of Dr Emerson's church struck twelve; there was a response from Dr Flint's, in the opposite quarter of the city; and while the strokes were yet dropping into the air, the Old Year either fitted or faded away—and not the wisdom and might of Angels, to say nothing of the remorseful yearnings of the millions who had used her ill, could have prevailed with that departed Year to return one step. But she, in the company of Time and all her kindred, must hereafter hold a reckoning with mankind. So shall it be, likewise, with the maidenly New Year, who, as the clock ceased to strike, arose from the steps of the City Hall, and set out rather timorously on her earthly course.

"A happy New Year!" cried a watchman, eyeing her figure very questionably, but without the least suspicion that he was addressing the New Year in person.

"Thank you kindly!" said the New Year; and she gave the watchman one of the roses of hope from her basket. "May this flower keep a sweet smell, long after I have bidden you good bye."

Then she stepped on more briskly through the silent streets; and such as were awake at the moment, heard her foot-fall, and said—"The New Year is come!" Wherever there was a knot of midnight roisterers, they quaffed her health. She sighed, however, to perceive that the air was tainted—as the atmosphere of this world must continually be—with the dying breaths of mortals who had lingered just long enough for her to bury them. But there were millions left alive, to rejoice at her coming; and so she pursued her way with confidence, strewing emblematic flowers on the door-step of almost every dwelling which some persons will gather up and wear in their bosoms, and others will trample under foot. The Carrier Boy can only say further, that, early this morning, she filled his basket with New Year's Addresses, assuring him that the whole city, with our new Mayor, and the Aldermen and Common Council at its head, would make a general rush to secure copies. Kind Patrons, will not you redeem the pledge of the NEW YEAR?

We have unusual pleasure in presenting the readers of the N. E. Farmer with the agricultural address of Josiah T. Marshall of Watertown, N. Y. He speaks of himself in the beginning of the address as a mariner and shipmaster. It has almost grown into a proverb that such men always make good farmers. The habits of command, of intelligent and exact observation, of order and discipline, and energy and perseverance under difficulties, elements of character which are of indispensable importance in the successful management of a ship and its crew and the prosecution of an important voyage, qualify a man for the management of a farm, enable him to avail himself of the best aid and counsel, and in some good measure supply the want of experience. The address indicates a reflecting and cultivated mind. It is true, sensible, instructive, and eloquent. H. C.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before an Agricultural Meeting at Plossis, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 26th September, 1858. By JOSIAH T. MARSHALL.

By the partiality of your Executive Committee, I have been called upon to address you at this time. The occasion on which we have assembled, is one of novelty and interest. So far as we know, the meeting of this day may be deemed an experimental one. County Fairs have been common throughout our land. But to-day a *Town*—a new town, just in the infancy of its being—has sent its inhabitants to mingle in an Agricultural Festival. We have come together to see each other's faces; to amicably compete for prizes on the products of our labor; to seek improvement and pleasure. How fitting the time in which we meet! The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and through the abounding goodness of the Great Creator, peace and plenty are within our borders.

I have felt embarrassment, my friends, in selecting a topic for your contemplation at this time. It

s not my design to attempt to instruct you on matters pertaining to practical agriculture. I am not competent to do this, even if it were my wish. Some three years ago I came among you ignorant of the details of farming. My boyhood was passed in a crowded city, and the most I then knew of Agriculture was in the results which were brought to the market place. My early manhood was spent upon the ocean, and while you were familiar with the use of the plough, the flail, and the scythe; and when before you was falling the primeval forest, and the wilderness was made "to sing" for you, I was ploughing the main, familiar with the duties and toils of the seafaring life. While he among you who could swing most hardily the axe, and could plough the straightest furrow was entitled to the highest honor, I was among those who deemed him the most worthy of repute who could the quickest pass the weather earing; and who, when the mighty midnight tempest was on the ship, could keep her steadfast to her course. In short, you are at home, on a farm, while I should be a stranger. This difference in our early experience bids me venture no advice on practical farming.

I come, then, to discuss this simple topic, viz; THE DIGNITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION.

On this point I may dwell with some little claim upon your attention; for to my mind there is no clearer proposition, than that the Farmers of this nation are a class which sustains a position in our social system far higher than any of the other secular occupations. For many reasons they may be justly deemed the Glory, the Strength, the Excellency of Society.

Let us cursorily notice a few things which go to make up the dignity of which I speak.

Its Numerical Strength.—It is a fair calculation that seven-eighths of the population of civilized countries belong to this class; the other eighth occupying the ranks of commerce, of manufactures, and of the liberal pursuits. It is estimated that in this country five-sixths of the people are agriculturists. This shows us that farmers are the great strength of society; indeed, that they are society itself; holding in their hands the majority of wealth, of physical power, of political and social influence. It is clearly within their option to mould all our institutions, as may please them, to control the ballot box, and make our national and state laws. No one other class of citizens can compare with them in point of numbers. They are the mass of the people, the bone and sinew, the great Constituent Element of the body politic.

The Antiquity of this occupation is another element of its intrinsic dignity.

There is a peculiar interest attached to that which has come down to our time from other and distant ages. This is well. We may very properly pay deep respect to that which is ancient. Aged institutions, like aged men, claim our veneration. We love the old clock that ticked behind the door of our forefathers, and the moth-cankered Bible into which they looked for the words of eternal life. The "old oaken bucket which hangs in the well," whence the men of other days have quaffed, has a sort of sacredness in our estimation by reason of its age. Oh, yes; even the venerable oaks under which we sat in the spring time of our days, are looked upon with a feeling approaching to awe. And, as I before said, this is well. In the rage for innovation, when the cry is, "who will show us any new thing?" it is no trifling

mercy that there is in our natures an instinctive veneration for things that are ancient. This serves as a bulwark, feeble indeed though it be, against the Vandal warfare which the present seems to wage upon the past.

And if any occupation has dignity on this account, agriculture is the one. It was instituted in the very infancy of our earth, by the Divine command. Eden was its home, God its great patron. The farmer of our day follows the same business that did some of the patriarchs. In every age of the world it hath been followed. Commerce and the arts are younger sisters indeed. The oldest histories extant of the Chinese, Egyptians, Phenicians, indeed of all nations, tell us that this occupation was the chief one of the world. The Egyptians believed, and believed rightly too, that agriculture was of super-human invention, and even worshipped the ox for his services as a co-laborer.

It is dignified because of its usefulness to community. The most of all human sustenance is drawn from the bosom of mother earth. Whatever we eat or wear comes thence. Were agriculture to cease its operations, by necessary consequence all other occupations must at once cease. Were other occupations to stop, it need not vitally affect that of the husbandman. No doubt it would embarrass him, and render his toil less pleasant, and his results less certain. But still he is measurably independent of others, while others cannot be independent of him. It is the great staple of national prosperity, and the political economist fails not to note, that a nation's wealth is, after all best estimated by the actual products which come from her soil. The husbandman carries food to our cities to sustain the millions of traffickers there; he gives provisions to all engaged in our country's defence, whether on shore or on sea; the young and the old, the poor and the rich, alike wait upon him for supply of corn and meat. At his hands the busy manufactory receives its cotton, its wool, its grain. In fine, we may look abroad in every direction and perceive the truth of my assertion, that, if agriculture cease its work all other occupations must be stopped.

By common consent the *producers* of human good, whether for the body or the mind, are the most valuable portions of society. Those who do not actually produce, or add something to the general welfare of the human family, unless incapacitated by Providence, are unworthy an equal rank with the producers. On this point there is no mistake. The brainless goddess, Fashion, whose opinions change oftener than does the wind, may assert that Idleness, if clothed in the fine raiment, is a worthy condition; but the universal verdict of common sense gives the lie to her position. Men need not actually till the soil, and yet be producers of good to their fellow men. The various secular pursuits advance the general welfare, by reciprocity. But, after all, the agriculturist is the main wheel of the whole system; and hence his essential superiority.

(To be continued.)

LARGE EAR OF CORN.—Mr Charles James, has sent us an ear of yellow or northern corn, measuring 14 inches in length, and 7 inches in circumference. It has 16 rows of grain, which is well formed and sound. He states that many other ears may be found in his field, of equal size.—*Wisconsin Cultivator.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 29, 1838.

Mr John Clapp of South Reading, exhibited the Nonsuch and a fine red apple, one of the new seedlings produced by Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal.

From Hon. Peter C. Brooks of Medford, Apples name unknown, beautiful and good.

Mr John M. Ives of Salem exhibited the following apples: Wellington; Michael Henry Pippin, Swaar, and the Carthouse or Gilpin. For the purpose of drawing the attention of amateurs to this fruit so celebrated at the south, we make the following extract from Mr Cox's description.

"No. 92, *Carthouse or Gilpin.* It is highly esteemed for its excellence as a table apple late in the Spring, it is a most abundant bearer, the fruit is small, the color a deep red, sometimes a little streaked with yellow, the skin of a polished smoothness, the form inclines to an oblong, the flesh is very firm, yellow and rich, not fit for eating until midwinter, when it becomes juicy, tender and finely flavored."

Mr George Newhall of Dorchester exhibited the Hubbardston, and Boston Nonsuch, and two sorts of apples, unnamed; one of them a small bright red fruit, with yellow flesh, and of an extraordinary rich and agreeable flavor.

Mr S. Walker of Roxbury exhibited Boston Nonsuch apples.

Mr L. P. Grosvenor exhibited the Spitzemburg, Chandler, Nonsuch, and Winter Queen apples.

Mr E. M. Richards exhibited the following apples: Moore's Sweeting, Baldwin, Gardener Sweeting, Winesap Cox No. 89, Pomme d' Api Cox No. 28, and another apple of a yellow color unnamed.

Mr Richards also exhibited Princes St Germaine, Easter Beurte, and L'Echasserie Pears; the L'Echasserie is one of our best winter fruits; it has always been held in high estimation, and deserves to be so, as it is often confounded with the Ambrette, and in some collections still cultivated by that name. The committee take this opportunity to make the following remarks: The leaf of the L'Echasserie is long, narrow, and the edges are indented, the young shoots are weak, and bent at every bud. The leaf of the Ambrette is smooth at the edges, the shoots are strong, nearly straight and slightly downy. By paying attention to the above, cultivators will soon be able to discriminate between the two trees, either by the winter's wood, or summer foliage.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

CABBAGE MOLASSES.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer says—"This fall we succeeded in an experiment of obtaining molasses from the stumps and hearts of cabbage, in the manner following: Chopped the cabbage fine, and then boiled it soft; then strained it and boiled the juice nearly a whole day, and obtained good thick molasses, with the exception that it had a little flavor of the cabbage."

The *exception*, we are inclined to think, is rather fatal to every extensive repetition of this experiment. Not that we have any aversion to the flavor of a good cabbage; but we should much prefer molasses without that flavor. Everything in its place. Cabbage with ham and corned beef, and molasses with hasty-pudding, are excellent.

MR INGERSOLL'S PIGGERY.

(Concluded.)

Brookline, Dec. 24th, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—

I received your favor of the 21st ult., a long time after its date, and not until it was much worn and chafed with its travels ere it reached me. I will endeavor to answer your enquiries in detail. The following is a "summary view of the total quantity of each kind of food used in my piggery per annum," and the months in which they are used; beginning with the 1st of July, which is about the time I begin to depend upon summer vegetables, viz:

<i>July and August</i> —Mangel wurtzel, roots, and tops being the thinnings from two squares each, containing 32 rods, Summer squashes, Early cabbages,	bush.	
<i>September, October and November</i> —Winter squashes or pumpkins, Large drum head cabbages, Trimmings of mangel wurtzel turnips, &c. &c.		800 200 100
<i>December, January, February, March, April</i> —Mangel wurtzel,* (roots) Carrots, Ruta бага, Cabbages,		700 800 150
<i>May</i> —Parsnips which are left in the ground during the winter, and allowed to grow in the spring, until their tops are from 4 to 6 inches high, when they are daily dug as wanted, and all boiled,		500
<i>June</i> —Potatoes, Early lettuce, peas, chopped up vines and pods when the peas are full grown, though still green,		250
	Bushels,	6550

We always mix the vegetables by boiling some of either kind in each kettle.

My farming, or rather gardening, goes upon the principle of cultivating but little ground, and by great attention to get large crops, and in some instances two from the same land. The form of one piece constantly in cultivation is an oblong, thus divided with an alley or walk 4 feet wide in the centre.

No. 1. Of the upper side was sowed this year with mangel wurtzel, thinned out several times as described in a former letter, and finally cabbage plants set out two feet apart, (for winter crop,) taken from square No. 3, of the lower side.

No. 2. Has now a crop of parsnips left to grow the next spring, to furnish food for the mouth of May. The frost, however severe, does not injure them, and they are very much liked by the hogs. The advantage of preserving without trouble through the winter makes them valuable.

No. 3. Upper side, produced parsnips that were dug in the month of May, and 4th of June was sowed with carrots. Produce 237 bushels of the short kind.

No. 1. Of the lower side was cropped with carrots this year; of the long orange kind. Produce 245 bushels.

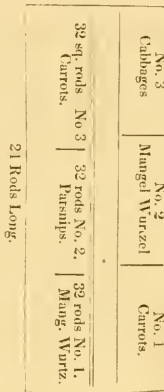
No. 2. Bore the crop of mangel wurtzel I described to you in a former letter.

No. 3. Cabbages.—The ground was laid out in 8 beds, 4 rods long, and 1 wide; the 12th June, it was sowed with Poinfret cabbage seed, in rows 2 feet asunder. They were thinned out, as plants were wanted to set other places, so as finally to stand 2 feet apart. Produce 500 bushels.

This piece of land is constantly cropped in such routine, that the same vegetable occupies the same square once in three years. Each square is annually manured with well rotted hog dung, and always at the rate of 4 cart loads for 40 cubic feet. The cabbage square has in addition 20 bushels of unslacked wood ashes.

The aggregate produce this year of the whole 6 squares, or 1-5 acres was as follows, viz:

8 1-2 rods wide



Upper Side.

No. 1. Mangel wurtzel tops and roots all boiled together,	510 bush.
Cabbages transplanted	500 do.
	1010 bush.
No. 2. Now filled with parsnips—no doubt,	500 do.
No. 3. Carrots,	237 do.

Lower Side.

No. 1. Carrots,	248 do.
No. 2. Mangel wurtzel,	523 do.
No. 3. Poinfret cabbages,	500 do.
	Bushels, 3098

Upon the borders of this garden ground, which is one rod wide, I have a row of fruit trees. Under them we have lettuce, early cabbages, ruta бага for transplanting, and such vegetables as our family require. But upon the plat above described nothing grows to shade the crops devoted to the piggery.

A second piece of ground, contains a square acre, and is divided into 4 equal parts and cropped in this manner, viz:

- 1-4 acre, early potatoes and peas for family use.
- 1-4 acre, those not wanted, are chopped up, vines and all, and boiled in June. This land is cleared soon enough for a crop of transplanted Swedish turnips, or ruta бага.
- 1-4 acre, summer squash. Produce 200 bushels.
- 1-4 acre carrots. Produce 310 bushels.
- 1-4 acre, cabbages. do. 560 do.

These two pieces of land are my sheet anchor—they are highly cultivated and neatly dressed without a weed allowed to seed upon them.

I annually cultivate besides, 3 acres of field land by breaking up 1-2 acres, and laying down the same quantity. These 3 acres are cropped as follows, viz:

1 acre potatoes,	250 to 300 bushels.
1 acre winter squash or pumpkins,	700 to 900 bushels.
1-2 acre cabbages	1000 bushels.
1-4 acre mangel wurtzel	250 {
	Roots, tops &c given to sheep and cows.
1-4 acre carrots,	250
	2500 bushels.

These crops are an average for the last 3 years My whole farm, (if it deserves that name,) is only 21 acres, within a ring fence. Of which one acre or more is occupied by buildings, yards, and approaches to them.

To carry on all my operations I keep two hired men through the year, one of whom however, does the duty of house servant at the same time; and I hire besides day laborers and cattle to plough, to amount of 150 dollars more. It occupies about the whole time of one man, to take care of my stock, consisting of 160 hogs, 60 sheep, 1 chaise horse, 1 cart horse, and one cow; though they are both together, and when the animals are fed, are employed in the gardens in summer, and in winter getting out manure for the next season.

In answer to your question respecting the "probable marketable value of the vegetables on my farm," I would observe that the kinds and quantity of many which I raise, could not be sold at all; for instance, the mangel wurtzel, ruta бага and all the tops and trimmings of others. Mr Quincy tells me, he this year sells carrots in Boston, after carrying them 8 miles, at 9 dollars per ton, or 18 cents per bushel. Cabbages are sold by the load at 4 cents each, or about 8 or 10 cents per bushel Parsnips and winter squashes must be retailed, and pumpkins in any quantities would not sell for anything.

To answer your question about market gardeners I have endeavored to recollect who among my neighbors have been successful and long established in that line, and I cannot select a single individual who has not driven his own cart to market, until he had sons old enough to take his place, and thus by attending to the minutiae of the business prevented that fraud and deception, that a gentleman farmer cannot easily avoid. When I first bought my estate, I sat up a market cart, got a stout horse, and a man well recommended, but my daily receipts kept growing less and less; my man and horse were out late every evening, and after a vexatious and mortifying experiment, I was convinced, that I must either find a market for my vegetables upon the place, and under my own eyes, or give it up as a losing concern—for I could not bring my mind to the constant and daily competition, for trifling sums, which a man habituated to it from infancy, rather takes pleasure in.

Manure bought in Boston, costs them two dollars per buck load, of 62 or 63 cubic feet, trod hard and moderately heaped, in its unrotted state. The expense of carting put at the lowest rate, cannot cost the farmer less than \$1 50 per load, and when they bring it on hire, they charge \$2 50. My whole stock annually furnishes three hundred

* Cabbages and mangel wurtzel used first.

uch loads, which after using all I want, find a eady sale among the market gardeners in my neighborhood at 3 dollars per load, they taking it away with their own teams.

This manure is without any mixture of pond and, sods, &c. which, had I access to such materials, might be very profitably increased.

As it respects steaming, instead of boiling vegetables, the only expense saved is fuel, for the same labor is necessary in filling and discharging them. Our laboring people require to have their work simplified as much as possible, and their judgment not often called into exercise. Were I to tell my man to steam 18 bushels of vegetables, and to give one-third of them 3 times a day to the stock, the consequence would be, that a much greater quantity would be given at one time than in other, and though the whole would be consumed in the course of the day, still the inequality of feeding would be hurtful. Besides in winter, particularly the swill, must be very warm, which could not be at night with vegetables steamed in the morning. Upon the whole therefore, I prefer to say to him, "fill the kettle with vegetables, and after they are boiled away sufficiently to make room, put in one bushel of cracked corn and oats, and give the whole for breakfast," thus making out his exact line of duty, and leaving nothing to his discretion.

I give the swill warm in summer, and almost hot in winter, and always sweet and fresh. In conversation with Dr. Derby, he argued upon the propriety of feeding with sour food, and that cold. I have formerly tried it and satisfied myself it was wrong. Pigs may be habituated to eat it; but place this cold stuff in a trough, and a good smoking hot breakfast of mine in another beside it, and I will venture to say, they will soon show a preference.

I never spay sows, because *we have no one who knows the mode*, which is to be regretted. They are sometimes admitted to the boar a few weeks before killing.

In yours received yesterday, through Wells and Lilly, you ask my opinion of the Byfield breed of hogs. As breeders they are the worst I know. The sows have small litters and destroy them oftentimes by laying down without any care. They are long coarse haired animals and very apt to be mangy, nevertheless to mix with almost any other breed, a Byfield boar is valuable, being a quiet race and disposed to get fat at an early age.

The Bedford is a hardier kind, and make good nurses. But for our uses have too much lean meat in proportion to their fat—their hams from that circumstance are excellent—a cross between a Byfield boar, and a Bedford sow furnishes a profitable and handsome stock.

Inclosed is a sketch of my piggery. I thought it might assist you in determining the mode of building yours—I find mine convenient, and know not, that I could alter it advantageously.

I have thus, my dear sir, attempted to give a comprehensive answer to your interrogatories; if there is yet anything not perfectly clear to you I shall be happy to explain.

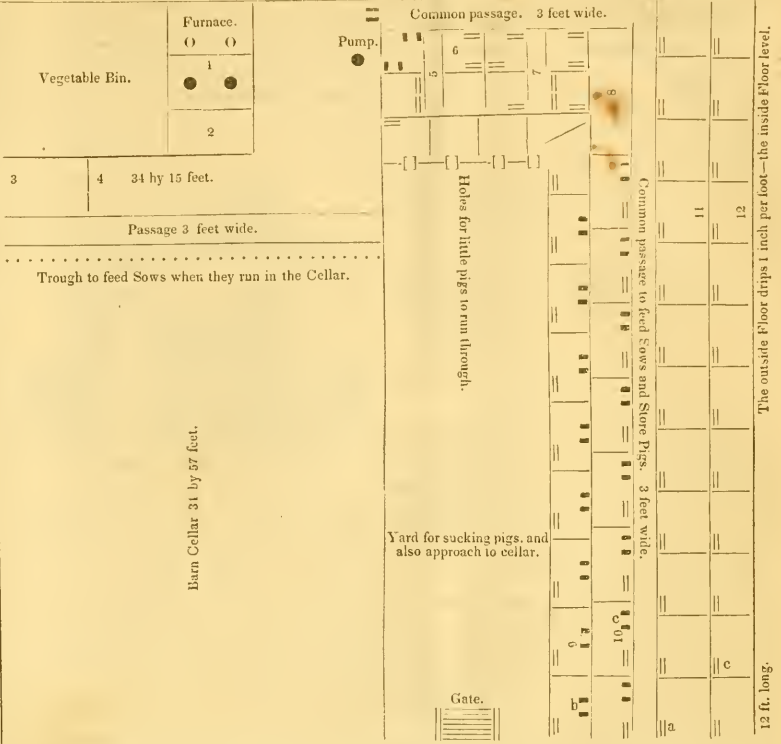
My letter has run on to a great length, but your politeness, I trust, will excuse it.

Your obedient

Humble servant,

NATHANIEL INGERSOLL.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.



EXPLANATION.

1. Boilers.
 2. Swill Trough.
 3. Vegetable Bin.
 4. Boiling House and Vegetable Bin.
 5. Passage to feed.
 6. Small pens for sows to pig in, in cold weather.
 7. Passage to feed.
 8. Grain Bin.
 9. Outside pens for sows—4 feet by 7 1-2.
 10. Inside pens for sows—7 1-2 feet long by 5 wide.
 11. Inside pens for store pigs—6 feet square.
 12. Outside pens for store pigs—4 feet by 6.
- a. Troughs.
b. Door.
c. Trough Door.



I have found it necessary to have communication with all the pens, from the principal *inside* passages

for the facility of moving the sows and store pigs, because outside doors are apt to be frozen down in winter. The spaces at the ends of the troughs, are therefore sliding doors, as all others are. The 4 pens near the boiling house, are made tight with covers, for sows to farrow, in very severe weather. The hogs are all fed from the common passage under cover. They eat more comfortable, and the troughs are never filled up with rain or snow. The outside pens of the sows, when they have pigs, are cleared into a cart, and the manure carted away, that the yard for sucking pigs, may always be clean—and where they will soon learn to eat whole corn, if placed in shallow troughs. They have holes sufficiently large for them to run out of.

Since you were here, I have been obliged to new lay the floor of my piggery, and have now arranged the pens conformable to the above sketch. I have also dug a well in the boiling house, and have the nose of the pump placed high enough to carry water into the kettles. Should my spring fail, I shall by spouts, conduct the water that falls in rain upon the building, into the well. My fattening hogs, you will recollect, are fed upon the barn floor, and cleaned into the cellar, where the sows run before they pig.

"Won't you write some lines on me?" said a scoffer to a roguish poet. "Certainly, sir," answered the other with a polite bow. As soon as the other's back was turned, he chalked the word "sheep stealer," between his shoulders.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1839.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, has taken, for the winter, an office at No. 52 North Market street, over the office of the New England Farmer and Agricultural Seed store, where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends on the business of his appointment.

He may be ordinarily found at his office from 9 to 12 M.; and his agricultural friends will find his office open at all times of day, and the agricultural publications and papers of the country at hand for their perusal.

HENRY COLMAN.

Jan. 1, 1839.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The commencement of a year it always deemed a proper occasion for the forming of good resolutions and plans of future conduct. We shall not discuss the moral duties or uses of such occasions. We are far from thinking this would be out of place in a Farmer's newspaper; but it does not come immediately within our sphere. Our main business is with business men, and our present object concerns business arrangements at the commencement of the year.

We are talking of the commencement of the year; and yet it is already someways on its journey, and a fifty-second part of it is gone. This cannot be recalled. The power of omnipotence, we speak it with reverence, cannot make it as though it had not been. But it would be madness and folly on that account to forego our good purposes; or to wait until another year before we begin the execution of plans of whose propriety and utility we are convinced. "What thou doest, do quickly." Now is the time. Beyond now no man is sure of the power or the inclination to do anything; and if instead of a fifty-second a fifth part of the year should have passed away, let it never be considered too late to begin the execution of a wise and useful purpose.

In looking at the general conduct and management of farmers, nothing strikes one more forcibly than the almost entire absence of all arrangement or system, all exactness and accounts. Few men make any definite plan for the management of their farms, but are wholly under the direction, if direction it may be called, of caprice or accident. Few men measure their land, their seed, or their crops. Few keep any account of the manure applied, or the labor expended upon any crop. Few know what they buy; what they sell; and whether in the application, use, or sale of their produce there is a gain or a loss. If you ask why this is not done, the general answer is, "that we get so little from our farms, that we are ashamed to do it; or we should discover that our farms are running us in debt, and therefore we are unwilling to do it; or it is so much trouble that we cannot do it." These replies are all unreasonable and futile. They are not such as to satisfy an intelligent and honest mind. It is not a question of half so much importance whether we get much or little as whether we get all that we can get, and whether we get so much as to compensate fully the labor applied and the expense incurred in the cultivation. A farmer, who farms for mere pastime or amusement, or who having other resources is satisfied with the few ordinary supplies and conveniences, which almost any farm will furnish with little labor or expenses, must not complain, if the account of his farm should be short and meagre. He has

no reason to expect anything else. But a farmer, who is one truly and exclusively, whose dependence is on his farm, whose business is with his farm, ought not to be satisfied until his farm is made to produce all that it is capable of producing; and a farmer, who does this, will seldom have occasion to be mortified at the result. In most cases there is no doubt it will much exceed his expectations. We know that farmers in general will give a different account from this. The first reason for their doing so is that many of them, who profess to know, do not know accurately how the case stands with them. They *imagine*, they *think*, they *guess*, they *conjecture*, they "lump the matter," as it is often termed; but they keep no accounts, and they make out no particular, detailed, and faithful statement of the case. Another reason is, they seldom give the farm any credit for the comforts and supplies, which it furnishes to the family without charge or notice. Let them have to buy all these things in a city where every ounce of butter, every pound of pork, every half peck of potatoes, every bunch of onions, and every pint of milk is to be weighed, measured, and paid for; and then they can form a more just estimate of what is to be credited to the farm. In judging of the proceeds or result of his farming, the farmer in general reckons only what he sells for cash; and makes no account of house-rent, fuel, bread, pork, beef, tallow, vegetables, milk, &c. &c., which are used for his family and with which oftentimes much of his labor is paid for. Such omissions are certainly unjust to the farm, and prevent the exhibition of a true result.

If it be true in the next place, as many sometimes assert, that if they keep an exact account of their farming, it would be found that their farms are running them in debt, this is the strongest of all reasons why they should keep accounts, and why they should look often into these accounts. It is great folly to pursue any business whatever which cannot be pursued only at a certain loss. A man, who believes himself year after year continually sinking deeper and deeper into debt, must be sensible that he is doing a great injustice to others; and in most cases must become at last irretrievably involved. Such instances do indeed occur; and a man, who knowingly suffers himself to become involved, when he might avoid it, has no justification; and a man, who permits himself to contract debts, which he has at the time no reasonable expectation of ever being able to discharge, commits an act, which is more immoral and criminal than burglary or highway robbery. If a man, therefore, entertains a slight suspicion that his farming is yearly involving him in debt, and he has no resources but from the farm to meet those debts, these are the strongest reasons why as a man of common honor and principle he should keep the most exact accounts, that he may save himself from the portending bankruptcy and shipwreck. In most cases however, we regard such excuses for not keeping farm accounts as mere pretences without any just foundation. Men often find that their farming is unprofitable and involves them in debt. But in most cases this is not so properly to be charged to the farm as to a want of skill, of industry, of frugality; or to a neglect to make the best use of the means which a man possesses; or to an improvidence, ignorance, or mismanagement, which would cause a like failure in any business.

The other reason, which men give why they do not keep farm accounts, that this would take too much time and trouble, is one which an industrious and business-man ought to be ashamed to give; and which few respectable farmers would give, if they had once made the experiment. In this matter everything depends on arrangement and system. After matters are once methodized, half an hour a day will in general keep accurately,

any farm account in the State. This attention and time however, must be given to it every day. If put off from day to day with the intention of doing up a week's work at a time many things will be forgotten or overlooked; the matters to be remembered and noted will become accumulated and entangled; and things will soon fall into irretrievable confusion. Fix a time of day and of every day when it shall be done; say, for example immediately after supper, and let it be a rule with you to do it as fixed and inviolable as your going to bed and your getting up. It will then occupy little time; it will cost comparatively no trouble; and it will be such a source of satisfaction and advantage to you as to compensate tenfold any pains or trouble it may require.

At the commencement of the year, and while the season compels the farmer to remit the labors of the field, with all possible respect, we advise the farmer, to lay out the plan of the coming year's work. Look over your farm and determine what you will do with any and every piece of it; what crops you will raise; where you will raise, and how you will raise them. Determine that as far as your means extend, not a single acre or half acre shall remain unoccupied or unproductive. Determine as nearly as you can what manure you have to apply and how you will apply it; and what labor you will require and can afford to employ. Look at your seeds that you may reasonably determine whether you have what you will want, in order that if deficient, you may be able to supply yourself early, while you can make a judicious selection, and not leave the supply of this primary want to a time, when you may not be able to supply yourself, or must take what you can get, not what you would choose. Look next at your utensils and see that they are in the condition for use; and having laid your plans, prepare everything for a start as soon as spring shall give the word; and not when the stageman's horn is blowing under your window have then to dress yourself and pack your trunk. Having got everything in this wise and careful condition of preparation determine that you will keep a farm journal or diary, and begin it now. Take an account of stock and of produce on hand. Keep an account of every day's weather and employment; where you were; what you did; who helped you; how you did it. Charge the farm with all expenses of labor, tools, manure, stock, and seeds. Credit the farm with all its returns of every description. Measure every bushel of vegetables and grain. Weigh every pound of butter and cheese. Ascertain the ordinary amount of milk used for a day or a week that you may average the amount for the season, unless you choose to measure it out to your own family as you would to a buyer. Estimate honestly your loads of hay, corn-fodder, and straw, and keep an account of them. Disregard no minute details. Many little matters make large matters. Weigh your fattening and growing animals occasionally, that you may ascertain their gain; and sometimes by such means determine the important questions of the comparative value of different kinds of feed and management. In short, let nothing connected with your farm escape your attention, and then at the close of the year you will have the enviable satisfaction of knowing where you stand and how you stand; of determining those important questions which are continually coming up to the farmer as to what is profitable and what is unprofitable; what is the best way of doing a thing and what things are best to be done. At the close of the year, you will feel like a man, who when he has returned from a journey will be able to tell his friends and neighbors, where he has been, and what he has seen, and what he has done; and not like a man, making the same journey half asleep or half intoxicated, who sees nothing and knows nothing; spends as much time on the road as the other man; pays as much for his passage;

offers as much from fatigue; wears out his clothes, wastes his money, and perhaps from dissatisfaction with himself and a consciousness of criminal neglect, keeps himself all the time in bad humor; his milk is curdled; his coffee is thick; his bed is hard; he abuses the horses, he scolds the driver, and quarrels with the passengers; and returns to begin the journey of another year without being any wiser, or richer, or happier than when he set out;—but give him rest, for here no man stops by the way; and under such circumstances the end of the next stage for such a man is easily foreseen. Not so the farmer, who knows what he is about; observes what he does; notes every occurrence; compares one thing with another; lays his plans wisely; pursues them calmly but steadily; and when he comes to the end of the year, can give you a perfect chart of his voyage with all his course and every variation laid down upon it; and when he reaches the port, has all his accounts made up, his cargo with every package marked, weighed, labelled and invoiced; and his books ready for the application of the trial balance. The satisfaction which such wise and prudent management brings to the individual himself is an ample equivalent for his labor; and the benefit which such an example of wise forethought and prudent conduct confers upon the community is direct, permanent, and immeasurable.

H. C.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

No events of particular importance present themselves to be noticed. Congress appear to be mainly occupied in talking about some large rats, who have made "pretty considerable" holes in some of the bags of the Treasury and abstracted freely of their contents. Whether the rat was asleep, or has lost her feline character and become more lamblike in her disposition, or whether long familiarity with some of the rats had given rise as often among other animals, to a tender and indulgent regard to her; or by what means they baffled her vigilance are questions, which naturally arise among different members of the family who owned the meal. Whether this sort of granaries will answer, whether the rats are not likely in future times, where the bags are scattered about in various directions over the whole farm, to be too much even for the best mousers; and whether Uncle Sam shall build stone granaries all over his premises, are questions, which certainly there is no need of being in a hurry to settle, while we can have eight dollars apiece per day during the inquiry.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, January 7, 1839.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 450 Beef Cattle, (including 75 unsold last week,) 2000 Sheep, and 100 Swine; the Swine have been several times before reported. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 25 a \$6 50. Sheep.—We notice sales at \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$3 75, and \$5 00. Swine.—A lot to close at G. A lot to peddle at G and 7. At retail, G 1-2 a 8.

THERMOMETRICAL.

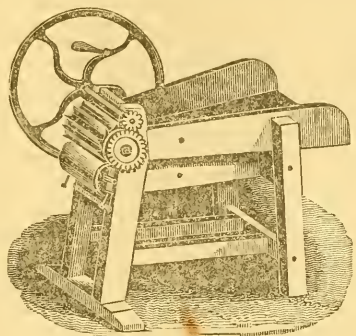
Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending January 6.

JANUARY, 1838.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	31	6	18	14
Tuesday,	1	1	18	20
Wednesday,	2	14	22	24
Thursday,	3	26	33	33
Friday,	4	30	34	32
Saturday,	5	28	34	28
Sunday,	6	28	33	26

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Jan. 9, 1839.



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 Strk 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 very 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.

MULBERRY TREES.

WM. PRICE & SOSS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this cause, and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction. Dec. 20, 1838. 2m Flushing, near New York.

WANTED.

A man and his wife, to go to Virginia, on a silk farm, some knowledge of the cultivation of the mulberry will be necessary. To such a person liberal encouragement will be given. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. Jan. 2, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Constantly on hand in small quantities, at the lowest market price. Orders directed to Messrs Winship, Brighton, Mass. or left at N. E. Farmer Office, will receive immediate attention. The plants will be safely packed and forwarded to any part of the country. Dec. 19.

CARTER'S GUIDE BOARD BRANDS.

A very useful article for country towns; they consist of an alphabet of letters, with a series of figures, hands, &c. of suitable size, (forty pieces in number) well packed in a box. A set of brands would probably serve a town for a century, and supply the necessary guide boards. The letters are burnt into the board, with a most brand and may be read at a great distance and will endure until the board perishes. Every town should be supplied with a set of these brands, and if used in their poor houses, the guide boards would cost merely nothing.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	PRO.	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	7 00	7 12
Pot, " " "	5 87	6 00
BEANS, white, Foreign, bushel	1 75	2 00
" Domestic, " "	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess, barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1, " "	12 00	12 50
prime, " "	23	34
BEEFWAX, (American) pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, " "	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese, " "	37	45
southern, geese, " "	9	12
FLAX, (American) " "	3 37	3 62
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank, quintal	1 75	1 87
Haddock, " "	12 75	12 75
MACZERE, No. 1, barrel	8 87	9 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash, " "	6 50	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street, " "	8 50	8 50
Baltimore, wharf, " "	8 50	8 50
Alexandria, " "	5 50	5 50
Rye, " "	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls		1 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow, bushel	93	94
southern flat, yellow, " "	92	93
white, " "	1 10	1 15
Rye, northern, " "	1 00	1 05
Barley, " "	54	56
Oats, northern, (prime) " "	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	14 00	15 00
Eastern screwed, " "	17	18
HOPS, 1st quality, pound	17	16
2d quality, " "	13	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, " "	29	20
southern, 1st sort, " "	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, " "	26	25
do. country do, " "	24	25
Baltimore city tannage, " "	23	25
do. dry hides, " "	23	25
New York red, light, " "	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter, " "	21	23
Boston dry hides, " "	85	90
LIME, best sort, cask	1 08	1 10
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer, gallon	50	55
Whale, refined, " "	2 37	3 00
PLASTER, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	25 00	26 00
PORK, extra clear, barrel	24 00	24 50
clear, " "	22 00	24 00
Mess, " "	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass, bushel	80	1 00
Red Top, southern, " "	2 62	3 00
northern, " "	1 75	1 87
Hemp, " "	6	7
Flax, " "	12	13
Red Clover, northern, pound	3 00	3 50
Southern Clover, " "	57	52
SOAP, American, No. 1, " "	52	55
No. 2, " "	47	50
TALLOW, tried, " "	42	45
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces, pr M.	37	40
American, full blood, washed, " "	47	50
do. 3-4ths do. " "	42	45
do. 1-2 do. " "	37	40
do. 1-4 and common, " "	52	55
(Pulled superfine, " "	47	50
No. 1, " "	30	35
No. 2, " "		
No. 3, " "		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

	POUND	16	17
HAMS, northern, " "	13	15	
southern and western, " "	10	11	
PORK, whole hogs, " "	12	16	
POULTRY, per lb., " "	20	25	
BUTTER, tub, " "	25	23	
EGGS, lump, " "	30	36	
POTATOES, new, barrel	1 50	2 00	
APPLES, " "	1 75	2 00	
CIDER, " "	2 00	2 25	

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than two years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at low prices, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARMER.

Of all pursuits man invented,
The ploughman is the best contented;
His calling's good, his profits high,
And on his labors all rely.
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchants seek their bread;
His hand gives meat to everything,
Up from the beggar to the king.
The milk and honey, corn and wheat,
Are by his labors made complete.
Our clothes from him must first arise,
To deck the foe, to dress the wise;
We then by vote may justly state,
The ploughman's rank among the great—
More independent than them all,
That dwell upon this earthly ball.
All hail, ye farmers, young and old!
Push on your plough with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.
If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of rank in every station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow,
And every man procure a plough.

AMERICAN FARMER.

THE GRAND DUKE AND THE JEW.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The following singular story, which was current among the English residents in St Petersburg, at the coronation of the present Emperor of Russia, has been narrated to us by a person newly arrived from that part of the continent.

In the early part of the year 1826, an English gentleman, from Akmetcht in the Crimea, having occasion to travel to France on business of importance, directed his course by way of Warsaw, in Poland. About an hour after his arrival in that city, he quitted the tavern in which he had been taking refreshment, to take a walk through the streets. While sauntering in front of one of the public buildings, he met with an elderly gentleman of a grave aspect and courteous demeanor. After a mutual exchange of civilities, they got into a conversation, during which, with the characteristic frankness of an Englishman, he told the stranger who he was, where from, and whither he was going. The other, in the most friendly manner, invited him to share the hospitalities of his house, till such time as he found it convenient to resume his journey—adding, with a smile, that it was not improbable but he might visit the Crimea himself in the course of that year, when, perhaps, he might require a similar return. The invitation was accepted, and he was conducted to a splendid mansion, elegant without, and rich and commodious within.

Unbounded liberality on the part of the Pole, produced unbounded confidence on the part of the Englishman. The latter had a small box of jewels of great value, which he had carried about his person from the time of his leaving home—finding that mode of conveyance both hazardous and inconvenient in a town, he requested his munificent host to deposit it in a place of security till he should be ready to go away. At the expiration of three days, he prepared for his departure, and on asking for his box, how was he amazed when the old gentleman, with a countenance exhibiting the

utmost surprise, replied, "What box?" "Why, the small box of jewels which I gave you to keep for me?" "My dear sir, you must surely be mistaken; I never, really, saw nor heard of such a box." The Englishman was petrified. After recovering himself a little, he requested he would call his wife, she having been present when he received it. She came, and on being questioned, answered in exact union with her husband—expressed the same surprise—and benevolently endeavored to persuade her distracted guest that it was a mere hallucination. With mingled feelings of horror, astonishment, and despair, he walked out of the house and went to the tavern at which he had put up on his arrival at Warsaw. There he related his mysterious story, and learned that his iniquitous host was the richest Jew in Poland. He was advised, without delay, to state the case to the Grand Duke, who fortunately happened at that time to be in Warsaw.

He accordingly waited on him, and with little ceremony, was admitted to an audience. He briefly laid down the case, and Constantine, "with a greedy ear devoured up his discourse." Constantine expressed his astonishment—told him he knew the Jew, having had extensive money transactions with him—that he had always been respectable, and of an unblemished character. "However," he added, "I will use every legitimate means to unveil the mystery." So saying, he called on some gentlemen who were to dine with him that day, and despatched a messenger with a note to the Jew, requesting his presence. Aaron obeyed the summons. "Have you no recollection of having received a box of jewels from the hand of this gentleman?" said the Duke. "Never, my lord," was the reply. "Strange, indeed. Are you perfectly conscious," turning to the Englishman, "that you gave the box as stated?" "Quite certain, my lord." Then addressing himself to the Jew—"This is a very singular case, and I feel it my duty to use singular means to ascertain the truth—is your wife at home?" "Yes, my lord." "Then," continued Constantine, "Here is a sheet of paper, and here is a pen, proceed to write a note to your wife in such terms as I shall dictate." Aaron lifted the pen. "Now," said this second Solomon, "commence by saying, 'All is discovered! There is no resource left but to deliver up the box. I have owned the fact in the presence of the Grand Duke.'" A tremor shook the frame of the Israelite, and the pen dropped from his fingers. But instantly recovering himself, he exclaimed, "That is impossible, my lord. That would be directly implicating myself." "I give you my word of honor," said Constantine, "in presence of every one in the room, that what you write shall never be used as an instrument against you, farther than the effect it produces on your wife. If you are innocent you have nothing to fear—but if you persist in not writing it, I will hold it as a proof of your guilt."

With a trembling hand, the terrified Jew wrote out the note, folded it up, and as he was desired, sealed it with his own signet. Two officers were despatched with it to his house, and when Sarah glanced over its contents, she swooned and sunk to the ground. The box was delivered up and restored to its owner—and the Jew suffered the punishment his villany deserved. He was sent to Siberia.

INDIAN WHEAT.—A. W. Stockbridge of Byron, Me. raised last summer from two quarts of Indian

Wheat, seven bushels and two quarts. After it was mowed and nearly dry, there came a storm of rain, and wasted probably half a bushel or more of it.

The writer who communicated this to the editor of the Maine Farmer says— "This is more than a common yield. It was sowed upon one eighth of an acre, the soil dry and sandy, but it received a pretty good dressing of manure. It was sowed about the middle of June, and harvested near the middle of September. This is the moderate yield of one hundred and thirteen bushels from one, thus bringing forth, even in this country, 'some an hundred fold.' We find it good to fatten hogs, and it also makes very good warm bread."

The editor of the Farmer adds—"Many millers do not understand the mode of grinding this kind of grain. They crush it, hull and flour, all very fine. This makes the flour bitter and unpalatable whereas it should only be cracked open so as to let the flour out and the hull remain whole.—*Courier.*"

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs Roses, Honeyuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORTUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees green and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BAECK Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Noanatum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwest part of Townsend on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester ter. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possessor this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS. Nov. 29/1838.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-louise, Corn-barn Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 39, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line. Dec. 26, 1838. JOHN HUNT.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET... BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1839.

[NO. 28.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before an Agricultural Meeting at Plessis, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 26th September, 1838. By JOSIAH T. MARSHALL.

(Concluded.)

Let us now turn our attention for a moment to the *Political Dignity* of this class.

By this I have no allusion to any party divisions. Oligies are one thing, party is another; the same is the fact that religion is one thing and sectarianism another. In my proposition I mean their *importance in perpetuating the welfare and independence of our nation*. This is a theme on which I should delight to linger and expatiate for hours. No man of patriotism or humanity can contemplate it without feelings of intense interest. It is a theme worthy the pulpit and the Senate, the fireside and the forum, and should enter into the teachings of our schools.

The history of the world teaches us this lesson: that with wise laws, good morals, and simplicity of living among the mass of the people, a nation may not only rise to power and happiness, but very enjoy these blessings. And the same teacher tells us that a nation's foundations are sapped when a departure is made from these principles. Let the laws be entrenched upon in any degree, or the morals of the many be adulterated, or extravagance of living among them take the place of simplicity, and an inroad is made upon the general happiness and strength. In high places, as among the very wealthy, these evils may exist, and work a permanent injury to the State, for the reason that the number of such persons bears an exceedingly small proportion to the great body. But let the evil leaven spread itself into the mass, and ruin will inevitably ensue. Look, for a moment, at Persia, led on by Cyrus to the conquest of empires, see her victorious banners floating throughout Egypt, Asia Minor, Babylon, and Assyria. For a time she was mistress of the world. And why was this? Because of all the then existing nations she alone had a population whose strength lay in the comparative purity of their morals, and their sobriety of living. From the earliest boyhood to manhood, her youth were allowed no food but bread and resses, and no drink but the limpid water that gurgled from the rock. Their schools were those of virtue. The ear of the king was open to the nearest of his subjects. All might enter their complaints to him, and be sure of redress. The principle of equal rights was there, though under the form of a monarchy. The subject, the meanest subject, might also advise the monarch; but lest he thousand political quacks that then, as now, infested the community, might consume that time a compounding nostrums which should be spent at the plough, the adviser was caused to stand upon a wedge of gold when offering his advice. If his counsel promoted the general good, the

wedge of gold was his reward; if it did not, he received a public whipping. Thus sustained by a simple minded, frugal, temperate yeomanry, that nation went on in a bold career of conquest. But silently, and by imperceptible degrees, the mass became corrupted. The iron strength of her people was sapped; imbecility, and want of courage, consequent upon luxurious living, took the place of firm and manly daring, and before a handful of Greeks she fell to rise no more.

Thus it was, in turn, with Republican Greece, that Confederation of Independent States, whose political organization was so nearly like our own. So long as her people cherished the homely virtues of which I allude, she stood, the glory of the world, in Arms, in Arts, in Agriculture. But the canker-worm of luxury went to its silent work, and what the combined powers of antagonist nations could not do, it effected; and Greece sank like lead amid the waters of the past. She has a name to live, it is true, but she is dead—twice dead in all that pertains to national greatness!

But time would fail to enumerate the thousand proofs of the position under notice which come up from the melancholy history of the past. Alas! for that nation, however powerful and seemingly prosperous she may now be, which has not a virtuous yeomanry.

There is in this country especial need that we be guarded on this point. The ease with which our citizens can obtain the means of luxury, and the great multiplication of cities and villages, which are congenial to its development, give additional weight to our proposition. These considerations give political dignity to the agricultural class; for their homes are generally the abode of simplicity, frugality, and morality. Let them continue such, and the elements of national perpetuity will never be wanting. There will be some, indeed many, in our cities and larger communities, of those who will spend their health and wealth in riotous living; but comparatively speaking, these are few, and of no important consideration. They are *fungi*, or eschars, upon the great body, which, though not to be desired, are not to prove vitally injurious if the mass remain pure. Hence, agriculturists, you are the leaven which shall keep wholesome the lump.

A second feature of your political importance is found in the *comparatively equal distribution of property among you*. The great principle of our Constitution is, that all men are essentially equal. Our theory is, that no distinction of privileges should be known or tolerated. And in precise proportion as this sentiment is recognized and applied in a community, is true Republicanism existent. All admit the theory to be a beautiful one, and the mind cannot conceive of a political proposition so perfect and desirable as is implied in its true spirit and scope. It is the perfection of human government; and it is given the citizens of this Republic to work out the great problem, whether it be susceptible of application to mankind.—The proposition is admitted by all men, everywhere,

to be true in the abstract. The crowned and mitred heads of Europe admit this, but they say it cannot work in the detail. They forget that *whatever* is wise, and just, and lovely in the abstract, must necessarily be so in the practical application. They assume it to be a fact that men cannot long govern themselves by laws of their own making, and executive officers of their own choosing. But it is for the members of your profession in this nation, to prove that intelligent men can carry on an efficient and just government; and that of all modes of national rule ours is the most desirable. Remember, I pray you, that the stake is one of amazing magnitude. On the result of American liberty depends that of the serfs, and tenants, and peasants of all Europe, and perhaps of Asia too. You have in keeping, it may be, the political rights of millions upon millions beyond the sea. As success or defeat shall attend our experiment will they be freemen or serfs.

In the *comparatively equal distribution of property among farmers*, I see a most momentous consideration connected with this point. The corner stone of the Orders of European aristocracy is the monopoly of the soil. On this it rests as on an adamantine base. Let the same land which is held by the nobility be parcelled out into small free-holders, and let the tillers of the soil become free-holders, instead of tenants, and the privileged Orders must tomorrow come down and stand beside their neighbors. It is obvious that the Great Proprietor of the universe desires that men should not only enjoy essential equality in outward good, but that the soil should be sacred to common use. Hence the distribution of land under the Mosaic economy and the Jubilee provision, which were designed to prevent the soil from passing into the hands of monopolists. It was the marked intention to establish, and keep up, an independent yeomanry. Upon this depended the strength of the Jewish nation. This was their sheet-anchor; and so long as it was regarded in its spirit, as well as in its letter, that people were the happiest, most healthy the best clothed and fed, of any on earth. They had little need of commerce, for their wants were simple and provided for from their own beautiful vineyards, and olive-groves, and folds. They lived in harmony and peace, a nation of agriculturists. To this general doctrine, namely: the Divine wish that mankind should enjoy essential equality in outward good, the New Testament seems to add its seal; if not in its letter, in its spirit. It does not, it is true, give special enactments on this point, as did the Old. But be it remembered, that this is in accordance with the general plan which distinguishes the latter from the former dispensation. The Old Code was minute and detailed, specifying with nice and technical accuracy, the precepts and their correspondent penalties. The New Code marked down in letters of living light, certain great principles; and as it aware of the increased facilities which were soon thereafter to be enjoyed by the world for diffusing knowledge, and for testing conflicting sentiments, it made these the rule

of action on all points. Hence the absence of those minute specifications of precept relative to the conduct of mankind. A mighty gain accrued to man in this exchange. He was like the ancient mariner, who, becoming possessed of the magnetic influence, no longer needs his promontories, his capes, his various land-marks, to guide him over the sea. Yet not less clearly than the Old Testament do we find it in the New, that man's essential equality with his fellow man is the desire of the Creator. To this it may be added, that all correct views of parental impartiality offer their corroboration. And if history tells us, with unequivocal language, that in the multiplication of the number of independent freeholders lies an element of this equality, we may conclude that it is the Divine wish that they be increased. Distant, far distant, be the day, when the welfare of our beloved country shall be confided to a few who shall own the soil, while those who till it should be but tenants. And when I see the agriculturist of moderate means coming forward, and entering into fee-simple possession of the acres he cultivates, I rejoice in hope for the perpetuity of Free Institutions.

In the development which this occupation gives to the bodily powers, may be found no unimportant element of its dignity.

The continuous use of the various agricultural implements, and the necessary exposure to the weather, give energy and pliancy to the muscular system, far more effectually than did the ancient Gymnasia to the Athenian youth. It is a noble object to raise up a nation of manly men, capable not only of subduing the wilderness, but of defending our firesides and homes. It is no small consideration in the comparative merits of a given pursuit, to know its general effects on the bodily powers. Perhaps the greatest evil that grows out of the Factory system of Great Britain is its obvious and acknowledged tendency to deteriorate the operatives engaged in it, corporeally considered. Sooner or later this truth will flash upon the public mind there, with intense interest. It is believed that the amount of disease in that nation at this day, bears a greater proportion to the population than it has at any former period of her history; while at the same time the science of living and the medical art, have been on the advance. This is, beyond question true, of those diseases which follow in the train of in-door pursuits and sedentary life.

This point is worthy of further notice, unimportant as it may seem. For who does not know of the wonderful intimacy that exists between the mind and the body. Let the latter be healthy and well developed, and, generally speaking, the judgment of the individual is good; his reason clear; his temper calm; his courage firm. In time of alarm, of war, of sudden extremity, they are the men most to be depended upon. Look in upon the family circle of such a person. The ruddy hue of health—a color more beautiful than art can supply—mentles the cheek of his children. His offspring are inheritors of a vigorous constitution, a legacy more to be desired than rubies, and which no wealth can buy. On the other hand, let the body be puny, of soft and yielding muscle, incapable of energetic movement, and how intimately does the mind sympathise! It lacks decision, forecast, patient endurance, and calmness in moments of alarm. The passions are easily excited, and the poor man suffers worse than a thousand deaths. I am aware that there are exceptions to this general remark. Now

and then an individual is to be seen, whose frail tabernacle seems just crumbling into a thousand fragments, while his mental energies are vigorous, and his passions calm and subdued. But these are triumphs over nature; the subjection of the animal to the spiritual man. Thus reasoning, I affirm that the topic under notice is not among the minor benefits that are the result of the agricultural occupation. To my mind, it is a strange infatuation that leads us to seek the improvement of the various orders of the lower animals, while we honor not that department of life which tends to the corporeal improvement of man. In the strong-armed yeomanry of our nation, and in their capacity for bodily endurance, we have a pledge of safety and defence.

The Moral and Intellectual tendency of this Pursuit stamps it with dignity.

From the light of reason and Revelation we may unequivocally decide that the temporary sojourn of man upon earth is simply as preparatory to other states of being. We also perceive that our stay here is limited to a few years. Today we mingle with the busy multitude; tomorrow the places that now know us, know no more. But the most interesting consideration is, that our characters are receiving the elements of their future existence, be those good or bad. Although death will bring a change upon our corporeal organization, we have no reason to suppose it will upon our moral and spiritual. By this I do not wish to refer to any controverted theological point, but simply to note a fact which seems in accordance with sound philosophy. Indeed, we often find an honest monitor within, that whispers to us that we are all,—the oldest and the youngest—in the very childhood of our being. And when in the process of time we shall pass away from this lower world to the next, in the series of progressive development, we shall find that we in truth "knew but in part." We shall wonder at our exceeding ignorance while we were here. Happy for us, if now we lay this to heart; and irrespective of creeds or sects, examine the moral relations we bear to our Creator, and to our fellow men. Remember that I am advocating no particular system of religious belief. This is not an occasion for such a course. I am only desirous that we now take a general view of our relations to a Higher being. To my mind, the noblest form of man is that in which the individual fulfils every relation of life with calm and humble propriety, and at the same time intelligently examines his higher hopes, and performs his more exalted duties.

And herein may be perceived an element of the Dignity of the Agricultural Occupation. In this school, as I conceive, man may learn the noblest of moral lessons, and may hold peculiarly near converse with his Maker. Every day is teaching him faith—that King of virtues. When he casts abroad the seed and buries it beneath the ground, and sees it die there, what is it but faith and confidence in the Great Unseen that bids him wait in hope that there shall come up thence the tender blade, the ear, the full grain in the ear? What but faith and confidence can whisper encouragement to him when, as now the cold blasts of Autumn sweep o'er the earth, and strip the trees of their beautiful robes of green, and seals up the ground, the brook, the river? Ah, he knows that the time for the singing of birds shall come; that seed-time shall not fail. And though winter may long linger in the lap of Spring, and it seem that summer would

never come, the promise is relied on, and the Agriculturist waits, not in hope, but in certainty. Yes, my friends, all among this listening group who shall live through the few months before us, will see the sun return again to make us glad by his warmth and splendor. Yonder forest shall again put on its green vestments; yonder fields shall wave with grain; the children shall ramble in your woods and pick the wild flower and the berry. Oh yes, He that holds the planets in their course hath promised, and it shall stand fast! Indeed, all the operations of husbandry tend to teach the farmer faith and confidence in the Divine Being.

It is the school of *Patience* too. This trait is a cardinal element of a well adjusted character; and that pursuit which shall the best develop it, has a marked feature of excellence. The tendency of this age, indeed, of all ages, is to try to precipitate results. By this I mean that man is in a hurry to accomplish his ends. This leads to feverish ambition; to greedy speculation; to hazardous experiments; to restlessness and anxiety; all unfriendly to the higher virtues. That patience is a noble element of the moral constitution, scarcely need be asserted. We instinctively honor the man who lays down his plan of action and patiently pursues it to the end. It is to be admired in the highest and the lowest; in the man who sits at the helm of State, pursuing amid obloquy and reproach, the plan he deems for his country's good, and in the patient mother who sits day by day, and night by night, watching the dying child. To my view, this topic deserves more than a cursory glance. To educate man to be patient, seems to be a leading design of the Creator. Hence it is that no desirable results appear to be extemporeaneous. The man must first be a child, and pass through a long course of corporeal and mental development.—The rich harvest-field, waving with golden grain, must undergo a long and laborious culture. It must be cleared, sown, reaped,—the rain, the sun, and the fertilizing dew must by turns pass upon it before the desired result can come, and the husbandman can bear it to his garner, shouting "harvest home." That tree laden with fruit has been many, many, years in reaching the period in which it gives its juicy reward to the hand that placed the tiny seed within the ground. The raft of timber which floats down yonder river, to be made into ships and houses, is the product of a century's growth. Indeed, all things are the result of slow progression. It is a law, divinely established, an immutable. And that occupation whose tendency is to bring the mind into harmony and beat with this great principle, is pre-eminently desirable. That this is necessarily the case in your pursuits is evident. I know not a single desirable end attainable in it, but there must first be a comparatively long preparation. All that you eat, or wear, or sell, or possess, is the product of this law. In all your work this trait is constantly finding development. Let our country and our times be the scene and era of great trials, straits and difficulties, and in the patient endurance of men thus trained, we find a pledge that all which foresight and perseverance can accomplish will be done. Our national character is impulsive and ardent. It is this which leads to over-speculation, and periodical commercial embarrassment; and it is a pleasing reflection that in the class of men I now address, a bulwark of patience is thrown up to restrain its turbulence. By these remarks, I find no fault with our national ardor. No. It is the patient enterprise girding

our t6ritory with canals and railroads, and leading on the genius of civilization to a home on the Rocky Mountains. I only wish to rejoice that a balance wheel to this spirit is somewhere to be found.

Industry, frugality, temperance, being necessary to the worldly success of the farmer, are found to thrive in this society. In no other department are these better rewarded, and in none is the penalty of a departure from them so certain. "The soul of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing"—"The sluggard will not plough, therefore shall he beg in harvest"—are truths as applicable to the husbandman now as they were when the royal preacher pronounced them.

In other particulars under this general head, Agriculture will bear a triumphant comparison with other secular callings. I do not include the clerical profession for that may be termed a sacred one. Look at that of the law for a moment. In its practice there is a necessary liability to high excitement of the passions. The fact that its field of labor is that of disputed points, and that a valuable consideration is at stake, and that there is uncertainty as to the issue, makes it a profession which addresses itself to all that is excitable in our nature. I do not say that its members are always thus excited in its practice, but that they are exceedingly liable to be so is clear. Still, that profession has its features of interest. A noble lawyer, one who looks beyond his own gain, and endeavors, with candor and honesty, to adjust rather than to make wider the difficulties among men, is a noble member of community. But though such men are to be found, my general proposition, that the legal profession is an exciting one, is true.

The merchant, too, occupies a station in which he suffers from some of the tendencies alluded to. His gains are measurably uncertain. He cannot generally calculate with certainty upon results. The produce in which he deals may rise or fall; the goods upon his shelves may be more in quantity than the demand; and he cannot always rely upon prompt payment from his customers. This latter contingency seriously affects him; for at times he may see bankruptcy staring him in the face, as a consequence. But allowing that no extreme result like this occur, the very uncertainty consequent upon ever varying markets tends to a feverish state of mind, to which the man of the soil may be a stranger.

So with the medical man. He is the community's bond-slave, noble and philanthropic as is his intrinsic position in society. By night, by day, in fair weather and in foul, he must ride upon his often ill-requited errand of good. And rarely indeed can he calculate with certainty upon a specific income from his services. The contingencies of his profession are not friendly to the maturing of the calm and patient sentiments, as compared with that of the husbandman.

A passing remark may be thrown in as regards the intellectual advantages of the agricultural occupation. The condition and habits of life of the farmer, lead him to reason as do all true philosophers, namely, from facts. He comes not in contact with the hair-splitters of the schools. He instinctively reasons from cause to effect, and backward from effect to cause;—the only true logic, by the way, that is abroad; a logic which is oftener found by the farmer's fireside than in the temples of Aquinas. They are not men of the *copia verborum*, it is true, their mind being busy with truth,

rather than with its philological garb. The farmer sees in his department of labor a thousand things which he cannot understand, and it thus becomes a habit with him to spend but little time in agitating subtle points. He is content with pursuing inquiries on matters of obvious importance, and on which success will attend the reasoning of manly common sense. Hence his mind is in a healthy tone: and on matters of common concernment, as at the ballot box, or on the jury, and in the various social relations, his judgment is to be relied on. I have mingled much with men of every condition in all countries, and have a hundred times declared that if my *all* were at stake I would rather call to the jury twelve independent farmers than any twelve men from the other occupations. I believe they are the most accustomed to calm, sober, and intelligent thinking.

The remarks I have made apply with much propriety to the first settlers of a country. Of this class a large majority of this audience is composed. The first settler is the pioneer of civilization. He must go in advance of all others. Without his hardy energy, and his willingness to undergo the peculiar privations attendant upon the clearing of a new country, but little land would be possessed by man; and the human family would be crowded into the narrow neighborhood of the sea-coast. Once our whole vast territory was a solitary wilderness. The wild Indian roamed the forest, and gathered a precarious living by the toils of the chase. These noble rivers, these nobler lakes, were solitary. No keel, save that of the bark canoe, marked its pathway upon them; no voice save the wild fowl's, and the war-whoop, woke the long and dead silence. But the pioneer settler pressed his way hither, and before his axe, and his nerved arm, the wilderness fell, and beauty and comfort followed in his train. And now while I speak, the same process is going on all around. He who shall come after us, and shall pass through this territory a few years hence, shall find these rough and stump-filled fields like a garden. Yes, to you who are engaged in clearing the land all owe a debt. And when I ride along at the calm and still hour of summer twilight, and see the pillar of blue smoke rising up from the half-cleared field of the pioneer, I involuntarily exclaim, how much more desirable are such monuments of praise than are the mausoleums, and pagodas, and sculptured marbles which stand in the Old World in commemoration of the warrior's prowess or the tyrant's reign. Truly these are the "men of the iron-nerve."

(To be continued.)

THE POTATO.—The climate and soil of Maine, like Nova Scotia, and other British provinces, north, seems peculiarly adapted to that mealy esculent root, the potato, so indispensable to the table and so excellent a substitute for bread. In fact, there is nothing that can supply its place, and it is itself a great nutritional element of life—as we see in the ruddy Irish people, who live on this wholesome food, and butter-milk, scarcely less nutritive and healthy. The people of Ireland, after all we hear of starvation, never need complain of that, nor would they, while they can have their cow and their potato patch, whether the luxury of the knowing little pig is superadded or not to give a *gusto* to their repast.

Maine potatoes, from the immense quantities exported this year from the soil of their lake and

river borders, and sent South, seem to threaten to take the lead even of the Irish, Nova Scotia, and Lancashire. If the qualities are improved to the degree the soil and climate admit, Maine has a mine of gold in reserve, surpassing her timber lands. She is now getting a return for the flour she was indebted to the South for last year. It is a doubt in our minds whether a luscious mealy potato is not full as wholesome as bread, though not having as much nutriment—we mean bread such as is generally baked for us, often doughy and indigestible, as well as sour and adulterated. Certainly, the West Indians are idolatrous worshippers of Ireland's vegetable jewel;—and with all the yams, sweet potatoes, bread fruit, &c. of the farinaceous tribe that daily garnish their sumptuous tables, each in itself excellent in its way, they cannot live without the potato of the North, which is generally ten times more valuable than the orange, the pine, &c. that we prize so much. It is considered as the peach is deemed by us, and is to food in general what that is to the dessert. Long live the Potato!—*N. Y. Star.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 5, 1839.

Pears.—A large and beautiful fruit, oblong and somewhat truncated in form, of a yellow color and breaking—tolerable only for dessert, but must prove fine for baking, by George Brown, Esq. of Beverly.

Apples.—Chandler apple, by Mr Grosvenor, a first rate red winter fruit.

A large red fruit of fine flavor and very beautiful; much resembling the Baldwin; by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

Saturday, Jan. 12, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Mr William E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, presented a seedling *Camellia japonica* variety, for which the specific of *convoluta* was suggested. A flower of much merit, and the foliage large and very beautiful.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

In feeding horses with grain, the proper quantity of the respective kinds is regulated by weight, for in this proportion are the different kinds considered nutritious. As for example, we give to a horse per day, half a bushel of oats, the weight of which is 17 lbs., and if we wish to change to other grain, as barley, rye, or Indian corn, the same weight will suffice: and as these grains are much heavier than oats, a proportionate less quantity by measure, will suffice. Another rule, deemed important, is this that whenever heavier grain is substituted for oats, a quantity of fine cut straw should be added, as a substitute for the husk of the oats. This induces a more perfect digestion of the grain.

A CHUCKLE.—We learn from the Pickwick papers, that when a man bleeds inwardly, it is a dangerous thing for himself—but when he *laughs* inwardly, it bodes no good to other people.

(For the New England Farmer.)

CAPIAUMONT AND FREDERIC DE WURTEMBERG.

I have perused with much attention, the remarks of Mr Lowell, in your valuable journal of the 7th Nov. last; but my answer has been thus far deferred, owing to my recent journey and long absence at the south.

Hitherto it seems to have been a point, admitted on all sides, and as I believe doubted by none in this country, that the fruit which was sent by Mr Knight, as the Capiaumont, was one and the same fruit, as that of the same name which is figured and described as the Capiaumont, in the Pomological Magazine; and that both were one and identical. Lately, however, having considered the subject more attentively, I have arrived at the conclusion that those two fruits are distinct and separate, and thus far I now fully agree with Mr Lowell, that the fruit which is there figured and described in that publication is in reality the *true Beurre Capiaumont*. Here then, I must now freely and candidly admit that Mr Lowell must be right. But that this fruit is *not* identical, as has been heretofore believed by some, with that Capiaumont which was sent by Mr Knight to Mr Lowell in 1823, is what I shall now attempt to prove. Also, that the Capiaumont of Mr Knight, which was thus sent hither by him with the wrong name, is in reality none other than the *true "Frederic de Wurtemberg" of Van Mons*, and that this, and no other, is its only true and proper name.

1st. The Capiaumont of the Pomological Magazine is figured and described as a "*middle sized fruit*"—its height 3-4 inches by about 2-1/2 inches in breadth. The Chevalier Parmentier, in his list of fruits, to which Mr Lowell has referred, has also described it as a fruit of "*middle size*"—so also has Mr Thomson, in his Descriptive Catalogue of the fruits grown in the garden of the London Hort. Society. Both those writers, have classed this fruit with the *Citron des Carmes, Beurre Crap-paux, St Ghlislain, Sucre Vert, Suisse*, &c. all which are designated by them as fruits of "*middle size*." While each, and all of those authorities concur in describing the Jargonelle (of the English) and Easter Beurre, the Marie Louise, Passe Colmar, and Napoleon, as of "*large size*." In the Pomological Magazine, this last named fruit is figured as containing full twice the volume of the true Capiaumont. Now we all know that the Capiaumont of Mr Knight is also a *large fruit*; in similar soils and situations, its height and its breadth being fully as great, if not greater, than any of those, kinds above named, which all those authors have called "*large fruits*."

2d. The color of the fruit as described in the Pomological Magazine is "a fine clear cinnamon, fading into yellow in the shade, and acquiring a rich bright red next the sun." But Mr Thomson, whose pre-eminent accuracy and intelligence are so fully acknowledged by the editors of that publication, has since described the same fruit, in the descriptive catalogue of fruits of the garden of the London Society, and perhaps with greater accuracy, as "*brownish red*." But this description evidently belongs not to the Capiaumont of Mr Knight, which is very peculiar as well as beautiful, and of a *brilliant or splendid red* next the sun; no fruit is more so that I have ever seen; the color yellow in the shade.

3d. The wood of the pear sent by Mr Knight, is

of *yellow color* and strong—its color much resembling that of the Williams Bonchretien, or Bartlett. The leaves expanded, *not recurv d*: their color corresponding with the basis of the fruit—and of the wood, is also yellow, which color they retain with but little change, till they fall in autumn. But, according to the colored engraving in the Pomological Magazine, the wood of the true Capiaumont is *dark crimson brown*, and is thus described in that work—"Wood clear reddish brown, sprinkled with white spots." But this description does not apply to the wood of the tree sent by Mr Knight. The leaves also appear to differ as much from those of the Capiaumont of Mr Knight as does the wood, and are there described as follows—"Leaves ob-long, narrow, much folded and recurved."

In the year 1823, or spring of 1824, I received specimen trees of the Capiaumont from Messrs. Prince & Sons, which they had obtained from the most correct sources known to them in Europe—the wood *brownish red, or dark brownish crimson*, and conforming to the colored engraving and description in the Pomological Magazine. In the next year I sent to them again, and received trees of appearance similar, from this same source, as did Mr Manning in the previous years. These circumstances awakened our suspicions until we became fully convinced that great error existed somewhere, either in regard to these specimen trees received of Messrs. Prince, or in the tree which was sent by Mr Knight. To satisfy ourselves more fully on this point, about the year 1831 or 1835, we sent direct to Mr Thomson, of the garden of the London Horticultural Society for scions of the *true Capiaumont*; at the same time we also sent to Dr Van Mons, for scions of this same fruit. These we received from both sources, and all conforming in the color of the wood to those before received of Messrs. Prince & Sons, and also to the description and colored engraving in the volume above named:—the wood of but medium strength and *dark brownish red*;—or of a color full as dark & no much resembling the wood of the St Ghlislain, the Easter Beurre and the Belle de Flanders.

In Feb, 1837 we received specimen trees of near two hundred names of pears from Messrs Baumann of Bolwiller and from another source near Paris, and the most correct sources then known to us in France, and amongst these was found, by name, the *Beurre Capiaumont*. These trees being inoculated on the quince stock, have since borne fruit, both here and at Mr Ives'; the fruit of "*middle size*," and turbinate, or, conforming in appearance to the description of the fruit in the English publication;—the wood also of the same *dark red complexion* as of all the specimens before received, of Messrs. Prince and Thomson and of Dr Van Mons. In all the trees of this kind, as I have particularly noticed, the leaves late in autumn assume a color corresponding with that of the wood, becoming of a dark red dye.

Thus have I attempted to prove, not by assumption alone, but by evidence, that the Capiaumont which was sent as such, by Mr Knight to Mr Lowell in 1823, is *not the true Capiaumont*. Here then are the facts, the concurrent foreign testimonies,—of the Pomological Magazine, of the intelligent Mr Thomson of the garden of the London Society—of some of the most intelligent men of France—also of Dr Van Mons and of Flanders. Were it necessary here, I might again add also the testimony on this point of M. De Wael.

It now only remains to show what the Capiaumont thus sent by Mr Knight *actually is*, or to show

by evidence which we believe most true and conclusive, that the "*Frederic de Wurtemberg*" is its only and proper name.

In my former communication, I have stated, that when about four years since, I was at Salcin, Mr Manning had called my attention to a tree received by him in that year from Messrs. Buel & Wilson as the "*Roi de Wurtemberg*;"—and believed to have been received by them amongst other kinds which they had obtained from the garden of the London Horticultural Society. This tree, on inspection, we both pronounced to be the same, in all its likeness and similitude, as the Capiaumont which was sent by Mr Knight; it has since borne fruit, which has been exhibited, and proves to be identically the same as that received of him. Since that time we have sent direct to Dr Van Mons of Louvain in Flanders, for scions of the "*Frederic de Wurtemberg*," and he also has sent us the scions of the "*Wurtemberg*," and these same scions engrained by Mr Manning, have also produced fruit which has been exhibited by him, and which proves to be identically the same with the "*Roi de Wurtemberg*" previously received from Mr Buel, and also the same as the fruit sent by Mr Knight as the Capiaumont in 1823.

No reason seems to remain for the basis of the supposition, that any mistake could have occurred on the part of Dr Van Mons, at the time he sent us the "*Wurtemberg*," *originated as it was by himself*, since it proves to be identical with the fruit of the same name which was sent by Judge Buel, and by him obtained from another source. This concurring testimony seems the more perfect and complete, coming at once as these specimens did from two opposite sources and distant points.

Mr Lowell appears to doubt, whether the *Frederic de Wurtemberg* existed, or had a being, at the date of 1820—and seemingly for no other reason than because it is not to be found in the list of M. Parmentier of 1824. He observes on this point—"I prove that Mr Knight must have had this pear in 1820, probably in 1818. Can Mr Kenrick show that the *Frederic de Wurtemberg* then existed? I need not spend words to show that Mr Knight could not have sent me a pear which had no being!! This is not a frivolous or captious objection; for M. Parmentier was requested in 1824 to make a list of all the pears he then knew. He did, and the London Society voted him their gold medal of the value of ten guineas for it. In that list the *Roi de Wurtemberg* and the *Frederic de Wurtemberg* are not found."

To the above I reply, that the *Wurtemberg* is not the only fine fruit which then had a being, though unknown to M. Parmentier at the time he formed his list in 1824, and therefore omitted by him from this cause; the Angouleme, our own far famed Seckel, and many others, could be named, which are also of this number, and omitted in that list from this same cause.

At what period of time the *Wurtemberg* was originated, I am at present unable to say, but that it had existence previous to 1820, cannot as I think, with reason be doubted; as it certainly is sufficiently evident that it did exist previous to the date of M. Parmentier's list in 1824. This I infer from a notice of this fruit in the abridged descriptive catalogue of fruits contained in the collection of Dr Van Mons, which was printed at Louvain in 1823. In that catalogue, at page 26, mention is made of the "*Frederic de Wurtemberg*;" as a kind originated by Van Mons himself, and so named by

him at the particular request of the King. This notice occurs in the *premier* or 1st series, which includes many of the old kinds as well as new. But all of those kinds which were then but of a very recent date, are enumerated only in the 2d and 3d series of that work.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Jan. 1, 1839.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN MAKING BEET SUGAR.

The editors of the *New York Observer* have been favored with the following letter from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, commissioner of patents, to a friend in New York, with permission to publish it.

Washington, Oct. 10th, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—Since your leaving the city, I have had the perusal of a late paper published in Paris, containing a communication from M. Michael Chevalier, on the subject of Beet Sugar. It would indeed seem that we must soon approach perfection, so quickly is one improvement crowding upon another! The difficult and tedious process of ordinary evaporation, with all the concomitants of blood, animal carbon, &c. &c. are to be dispensed with, and instead of three, four, and five per cent., nine per cent. is to be surely obtained in less time and with half the expense; in addition to this, the common sugar is refined without any new solution, or even changing the moulds.

Desiccation, or drying of beets, has been recommended. This is certainly the correct principle, as such noxious matter is carried off by evaporation and the bulk of the beet is reduced five-sixths, enabling the farmer, who lives at a distance from the factory, to transport his produce with trifling expense. Experiments made before the French Academy, show that there are in 100 pounds of beet, 85 pounds of water, 10 5-10ths pounds of sugar, 5-10ths of mucilage, and 4 pounds of fibrous matter. This was extracted by M. Beyrand in eight minutes, by the aid of heat and pressure. In the Dutchy of Baden the slower process is adopted, and one better suited to large establishments. M. Schuetzenbach, at Baden, cuts the beets into pieces one-third of an inch apart, by a vertical knife. These are again subdivided by other sharp knives. As soon as they come in contact with the warm air they curl up, and lose all their adhesive property, (so common to some vegetables) and allow a free circulation of heat in the kiln. Kilns are heated to 34 or 40 Reaumur. The apparatus of Mr S. is simple. The cutting machine costs not more than \$100. One half a horse power is sufficient to propel this, and working every day for three months, it cuts 1,000,000 kilograms, equal to 1,093 tons.

A stove, or kiln, 10 feet long by 9 feet high, during 24 hours dries 3000 pounds of beets, and consumes 420 lbs. of charcoal. Three such stoves or kilns would dry all that would be cut with the above machine. Mr S. reduces the dry beet to a coarse powder, and stows this away in casks or bins, sprinkling it with lime. In this manner it will keep perfectly good a long time. When it is wanted for manufacture, a small quantity of water is added to it, which produces sweet water, which is easily evaporated by Roth's apparatus, without any other preparation. The first crystallization produces what is called "a good fourth," which after a second crystallization makes a common sugar.

The advantages of this method are such, that beets in 1837 (less rich than former years,) yielded 8 per cent. of sugar, instead of 5 per cent., which was the highest by the old process.

A great desideratum is now obtained of making refined sugar by the aid of pressure in three days, without a change of the moulds! In the old mode it required three weeks.

The researches of a young chemist of Toulouse, promise great advantages. He has invented a new saccharometer, by which he can discover to a fiftieth part, the richness of the saccharine matter in beets, and all other substances containing crystallizable sugar. As I remarked before, 100 pounds of beets contain 10 pounds of sugar, allowing one per cent. for waste, nine per cent. remains. To dry the beet and extract the sugar, does not cost over ten francs: add to this, the cost of the beet twelve francs—twentytwo francs; making ninety pounds of sugar cost \$1 50-100 or five cents per pound; and, for refining and other contingencies 50 per cent., and excellent refined French sugar costs only about 7 cents a pound.

To perfect the present inventions the French Government have offered premiums to discover the best method of drying the beet—extracting the sugar—converting raw sugar into refined, without changing the moulds, also for the best saccharometer.

What greater encouragement is needed, if these discoveries can be brought to this country. How desirable is it, that there should be an agricultural bureau added to some department of the Government to watch over these interests. No country has neglected the laboring classes who till the ground so much as our own—but I will not enlarge on this point, for Congress seem disposed to take up the matter, and will I trust do something corresponding to the magnitude of the subject.

When we consider that our rich lands yield 20 tons of beets per acre, equal to 40,000 lbs., and that nine per cent. would give 3,600 lbs. of sugar, leaving a valuable residuum for agricultural purposes, we must congratulate those whose means have so long denied them the full enjoyment of one of the greatest luxuries of life, and congratulate our country too, on such additional means of making us independent.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learned that Mr Charles L. Fleischmann, a naturalized citizen of the U. S. and for the last two years a resident of this city, has in preparation a paper on this subject, showing the present state of the manufacture of beet sugar on the continent, which will soon be laid before the public. Mr Fleischmann is a native of Bavaria. He was educated in the Royal and Polytechnical schools at Schleissheim, near Munich, and in consequence of his attainments was on his graduating, appointed Inspector of the Public Domain, and director of the estates of Count Seinscham, which comprise twentyfour villages. Should any company be formed in this country, for the cultivation of the Beet, and the manufacture of sugar, I know of no one so admirably fitted by his education and experience, for the service of such an association; and I say this, less from a personal regard and respect which I entertain for Mr Fleischmann, than from the earnest wish I feel for the early and successful introduction, on an extensive scale, of this new source of national wealth into our country. With great regard,

(Signed) H. L. ELLSWORTH.

WATERING CATTLE IN THE WINTER.

Perhaps it would excite the surprise of many of our readers, should we assert that cattle generally suffer more from thirst in winter, than during the heat of summer. Yet there is strong reason to believe that this is to a great extent the case. Cattle whose winter food consists entirely of hay, straw, and other dry materials, need a plentiful and frequent supply of pure fresh water. This many do not obtain, as nearly all running streams are covered with ice, so cattle are obliged to wander a considerable distance from the yard to the watering place, through deep snows or over a slippery path, exposed to the annoyance of dogs, or to be gored by other cattle, and rather than endure this, they often suffer much from a want of water. It has been ascertained that a bullock, who has water at command, will drink it eight times a day. It should always therefore be easy of access to cattle at all times; and not on a distant part of the farm, or in the open road, so that in order that cattle may help themselves to it, you are obliged to leave your gate open, or burn-yard bars down, and thus your yard is thronged with vagrant colts and other ill-bred animals, who take possession of whatever fodder they can lay their mouths upon, and pay no regard to the rights of *meum* and *tuum*. Dr Anderson says that he knew a man who became very rich by being great in little matters, that is attending carefully to things which other men consider of too little consequence to claim their notice; and this man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his milch cows, should have a constant supply of the purest water.—*Farmer's Calendar.*

MILLET.—The more experience we have with this production, the better we are pleased with it, and the fact of the deficiency of the pastures the present season urges us to suggest the propriety of farmers introducing its culture into their respective systems of husbandry. How fortunate it would be for those who are now compelled to feed out their winter stock of hay, had they been so fortunate as to flush up a few acres of their harvest fields, after the grain was cut off, and put it down in millet, to cut and feed their stock. Two acres of it in good ground, would yield grass enough to soil twenty head of cattle six weeks, and carry them in good condition into the middle of autumn. Should such precaution be taken in future, and the necessity for the use of it as green food not occur, it could be suffered to ripen its seed for market, which, after being threshed out, would leave a large quantity of excellent provender to add to the winter stock.

But whether drought should occur or not, if cut and given to the milch cows, from its succulence and nutritious qualities, it would greatly add to the yield and quality of the milk and butter, and thereby increase the revenue of the dairy.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

A new mode of furnishing masts to steam vessels, by which they may be set up or taken down, when required, in less than two hours, has lately been invented in France, a description of which was read to the Academy des Sciences. The improvement consists in making the masts of numbers of sheet spars, capable of being so well joined as to equal the solidity of ordinary masts.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1839.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, has taken, for the winter, an office at No. 52 North Market street, over the office of the New England Farmer and Agricultural Seed store, where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends on the business of his appointment.

He may be ordinarily found at his office from 9 to 12 M.; and his agricultural friends will find his office open at all times of day, and the agricultural publications and papers of the country at hand for their perusal.

HENRY COLMAN.

Jan. 1, 1839.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND SEED STORE.

We regret to find, that, with some of our friends, misapprehensions have prevailed as to the course which the Farmer has pursued in notices of or omissions to notice agricultural improvements, and that unfavorable inferences have been made as to its impartiality and disinterestedness in the great cause to which it has now been for sixteen years steadily devoted. We are happy to go into this subject; and ask only a candid and just verdict, after all the evidence of the case is in.

It has been said, that the New England Farmer has refused to notice improvements made in ploughs by some of their contemporaries, and to publish communications respecting them, lest the commendation of some other plough might injure the sale of Howard's plough, of which the proprietors of the New England Farmer are the manufacturers, and the owners of the patent right. This is an error. It is not true that the New England Farmer has ever declined or refused to publish communications of an intelligent character, and respectable in manner, in reference to any plough, to any agricultural implement, or to any agricultural improvement whatever. It has not done it. It does not wish or design to do it. On the contrary it invites such communications; and promises a fair field to any temperate discussion of any subject connected with agriculture, seeking to correct error; to remove prejudice; and in any and every way to advance science and improvement. So far from wishing to stifle light on these subjects by covering it with a bushel, we would anxiously lift it as high as our little candlestick will enable us to raise it, that it may give light to all that are in the house. This was the course pursued by the cautious and lamented founder of this journal, who belonged emphatically to the family of the Searchers and Inquirers after truth; and who had not only no connexion by blood or affinity with the Knowall family, but as far as his exemplary benevolence and courtesy would permit him to do it, he even disdained their acquaintance. If we therefore should be recreant or faithless in any measure to the cause of free discussion and free inquiry in relation to all agricultural matters in the New England Farmer, we should be afraid that we should see his ghost at the foot of the bed frowning upon us after we had blown out the light; and we should get no sleep that night.

The ground of the misapprehension we suppose has been this. We have in some cases declined inserting in our journal the business advertisements of other agricultural publishers and seed and machine dealers. As the New England Farmer is not an advertising paper, excepting incidentally, we have never felt bound to admit

advertisements of any kind in any case; and in the next place, we have felt at liberty to give our own the preference, and have not always had room enough for them; but have many times been under the necessity of suspending or excluding our own for the sake of giving our subscribers more editorial matter and more general reading.

We will say in justice to ourselves, that we have no prejudice nor ill-humor towards any of our contemporaries engaged in the same line of business with ourselves. We shall not begrudge them any honest success; nor envy them any success obtained by dishonest means, if perchance they should in an evil hour be tempted to resort to any such means, an occurrence the possibility of which we do not mean to affirm or even to insinuate. We wish them well. Competition is the life of trade; and in an honorable rivalry, who shall do the most and the best for the cause of agriculture, we are always ready to engage. We mean to sell the best seeds and the best implements that can be had; and on the most liberal terms. If any will do better than we do in this matter, we shall drive the spurs home and lay on the whip, and see if we cannot keep still ahead. We will not crowd our neighbors from the course nor bolt ourselves. The horse we ride as seedsmen and machinists is the American Eclipse. He has been long known on the turf; and therefore we do not think it necessary to say any more of his speed or bottom. They will speak for themselves. We are no jockies and we disdain all tricks. We ask for the purse only when it is fairly won.

The New England Farmer as the pioneer of agricultural intelligence in New England and the United States will hold its columns open to every intelligent and practical agriculturist, who will favor us with the result of his inquiries or experience. It will not of course be supposed that we endorse all the sentiments, opinions, or theories, which we publish. This cannot be expected of us though we do not always take pains either to deny or refute them. Our opinions shall not be withheld, where the occasion demands their expression, and where they have been made up upon fair inquiry and full evidence. The reports of all committees of Agricultural Societies in relation to anything connected with the subject shall always be cheerfully given to the public as soon as received, without alteration or abatement. We shall be anxious not to propagate errors of opinion in any form or under any circumstances, where they would do harm. Rather than do this we should prefer at any time that our "whole form should be thrown into *pi*." Our great object being the advancement of a sound and profitable agriculture, we shall bend all our forces to this point; and cherishing nothing but gratitude to our benefactors, whose kindness we highly appreciate, and good will to our competitors, whose honest success we hope will stimulate us to new exertions in the common cause, we shall take care whatever happens to our form that nothing shall throw our good humor into *pi*.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW ENGLAND
FARMER, AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND SEED STORE.—No. 52 NORTH
MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.—No measure of importance has yet been matured in either house of Congress. The disposition of the Smithsonian bequest, amounting to half a million of dollars, for the purposes of education, has been under consideration. We can only express the hope that a plan of the most liberal character will be matured and adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The government of the State for the current year has been completely organized; and

the message of the Governor received. It is a document full of interest to the citizens of the Commonwealth. The condition of the finances of the State are particularly commended to the attention of the Legislature. There are few things more perilous to prudence and virtue in States as well as individuals than too much money or too much credit. Improvidence grows up in such cases like weeds from a compost heap. We have got somewhat into debt. The most disagreeable item, and one of the largest, is our county expenses, which we suppose are occasioned by prosecutions for crimes or infractions of the law. The natural inference from this fact is a painful one. From an inquiry proposed in the Senate we shall know more of this matter presently. When we know more, we shall say more. We say now only in passing, that the great object of wise and humane Legislators should be to prevent rather than to punish crime. In this benevolent work we console ourselves with the belief that the world is advancing. May a merciful Providence speed its progress.

THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

We have been honored with a notice from the Boston Cultivator, which perhaps deserves a passing remark. Whether the promise in the prospectus was that the Cultivator should contain a quarter more matter or the sheet be a quarter larger than the New England Farmer, does not constitute a remarkable difference. If it were to be a quarter larger it was a fair inference that it would contain a quarter more, as the Cultivator would hardly offer it as an inducement to subscribe that it was to contain a quarter more blank margin than the Farmer. This is a beautiful example of special pleading, which we think could have been learnt nowhere else but at the bar of some Justice's court.

The insinuation that we were disposed to steal his title by saying in our address, that the N. E. Farmer was eminently a family paper, is admirably well timed when the facts are considered. There is a point in the case which we think will puzzle his forensic sagacity to dispose of. The address to the public in the N. E. Farmer in which it is said that the New England Farmer has been eminently a family paper, was published on the 26th of December. The prospectus of the Cultivator first appeared in the Boston Courier of the 25th of December. The first number of the Cultivator was issued the 2d of January. Now how could we know that the Cultivator was to be called a family paper before it was announced to the public. We should like to be informed by what art the sex is to be ascertained before the child is born. If the Boston Cultivator will teach this philosophy it will certainly contain a good deal more matter than the N. E. Farmer, and we shall cheerfully recommend it to Col. Stone of the New York Commercial and all the disciples of Dr Poyen and Miss Gleason.

We are entirely disposed to keep the peace; and do assure the respected editor of the Cultivator in perfect good humor that we shall not come near him again even with a friction match; and that at least while the weather remains cool we hope his milk will not sour. We shall be happy to exchange papers with him and will cheerfully pay him any boot which either the superior size or character of the Cultivator will in his own judgment authorize him to demand. Instructed by his example we will behave as well as we know how. When Judge Spooner, formerly of Plymouth, a man pre-eminent for his suavity and courtesy, in passing through his barnyard one morning, was knocked down by a ram, his politeness did not even then forsake him; but brushing the dirt from his clothes and taking his hat in his hand he made a low bow to the assailant and in the gentlest tones besought him—Don't butt again, Mr Rammy! Don't butt again,

Mr Rammy! How can we do better than to follow this good deacon's christian pattern. We bow, therefore, respectfully to the editor of the Cultivator and beg him to relax the muscles of his neck and raise his head. And don't butt again Mr Cultivator! Don't butt again!

THE "UNCHRISTENED CORRESPONDENT."
OF THE N. E. FARMER.

ERRATUM.—In our last number we spoke of the beautiful New Year's Address of the Carrier of the Salem Gazette as "p'athetic." The printer, who we presume is a blazing patriot, could make nothing else of it but patriotic. What a goose! We hope the gentle author did not see this blunder. The mistakes of these fellows are outrageous. "Our sufferings is intolerable." There is a frightful boy in the office, while the printers from time immemorial have called by a very bad name. From their mistakes we should not be surprised to find, if we could pull their stockings off, that our compositor and proof reader belonged to the same family. They certainly play the deuce with our manuscripts.

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM.

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road; lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm, containing 70 acres, more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered, by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 300 to 500 apple trees on the place, independently of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well watered, the buildings in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired, and yet in the immediate vicinity of the public Schools and the Theological Seminary;—or for the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being all good, and markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vale Factory, one mile from the Rail Road depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure. The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW B. STIMPSON.
Andover, January 15, 1839. 4w

MONOGRAPHY OF THE CAMELLIA.

Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a Monography of the Genus Camellia, or an Essay on its Culture, Description and Classification, illustrated by two Synoptical Tables: the first containing the names of two hundred and seventy varieties, with the color and form of the flowers, the species or variety which have produced them, the place of their origin, and the period of their introduction into Europe; and the second presents two ascending gamuts, in which are painted the shades of color peculiar to the known Camellias, with their specific denominations. By the Abbe Berlesse, member of several French and foreign learned societies. Translated from the French by Henry A. S. Dearborn.
Jan. 15, 1839.

WANTED.

A skilful, honest, industrious farmer and kitchen gardener to take a farm in the county of Bristol, near to the Providence market, to take and manage on shares, a pretty extensive establishment for raising and selling hay, corn, vegetables, fruit, milk, pigs and poultry. No one will be received without the best recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office.
C. WEEKS.
Jan. 15, 1839.

WANTED.

In the Seed Garden, connected with the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a first rate farmer; one who has some knowledge of the management of hot beds would be preferred. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos 51 & 52 North Market St.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.
Nov. 21, 1838.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, January 11, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 210 Beef Cattle, 75 Steers and 600 Sheep.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 50 Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 25 a \$6 50.
Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$3 75 and \$5 00.

Swine.—None at Market, and not in demand.

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, week ending January 13.

JANUARY, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	7 25	42	36	
Tuesday,	6 36	40	30	
Wednesday,	9 14	44	20	
Thursday,	10 34	40	38	
Friday,	11 30	45	42	
Saturday,	12 33	49	51	
Sunday,	13 26	30	30	

Tulips Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season, he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas

second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.
100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 7s 6d to 21s
Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from 5s to 21s per 100
Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100
Auriculas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - £3 13s 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1. cow.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the westerly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber, one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttry, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct, which comes into the barn yard, and timber land. The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.
Nov. 29 1838.

CARTER'S GUIDE BOARD BRANDS.

A very useful article for country towns; they consist of an alphabet of letters, with a series of figures, hands, &c. of suitable size, (forty pieces in number) well packed in a box. A set of brands would probably serve a town for a century, and supply the necessary guide boards. The letters are burnt into the board, with a neat braud and may be read at a great distance, and will endure until the board perishes. Every town should be supplied with a set of these brands, and if used in their poor houses, the guide boards would cost merely nothing.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRICE	UNIT
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 00	7 25
" Pot " " "		6 00	6 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 26
BEEF, m'pss,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	28	34
BESSEWAX, (American)	barrel	8	10
CHEESE, new milk,	"	37	46
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	46
" southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62	3 80
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 75	1 87
Haddock,	"	12 75	13 00
MACARELL, No. 1,	barrel	9 00	9 12
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	8 50	5 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 50	8 50
Alexandria,	"	6 50	6 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in blks.	"	1 00	1 02
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	97	93
" southern flat, yellow,	"	95	96
" white,	"	1 00	1 05
Rye, northern,	"	54	53
Barley,	"	15 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	14 60	15 00
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.		17	18
Festens, screwed,	"	16	16
HOPS, 1st quality,	quintal	29	30
2d quality,	"	25	27
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	26	23
southern, 1st sort,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	25
do. country do.	"	23	24
Baltimore city tannage,	"	23	24
do. dry hides,	"	21	23
New York red, light,	"	85	90
Boston, dr. slaughter,	"	1 08	1 10
Boston dry hides,	"	50	55
LINE, best sort,	"	2 87	3 00
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	25 00	26 00
Winter,	"	24 00	24 50
Whale, refined,	"	22 00	24 00
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 63	2 75
Peak, extra clear,	barrel	2 62	3 00
clear,	"	1 75	1 87
Mess,	"	5	7
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	5	6
Red Top, southern,	"	12	13
northern,	"	3 00	3 50
Hemp,	"	57	62
Flax,	"	52	55
Red Clover, northern,	quintal	47	50
Southern Clover,	"	42	45
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	37	40
No. 2,	"	37	40
TALLOW, tried,	"	52	55
TBAZZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	47	50
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	quintal	42	45
American, full blood, washed,	"	37	40
do. 3-4ths do.	"	52	55
do. 1-2 do.	"	47	50
do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	45
Polled superfine,	"	52	55
Northern, No. 1,	"	47	50
No. 2,	"	30	35
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

		PRICE	UNIT
HAMS, northern,	quintal	13	16
southern and western,	"	9	10
PORK, hogs,	"	12	16
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	20	26
BUTTER, tub,	"	23	26
lump,	"	23	26
EGGS,	dozen	30	36
POTATOES, new,	barrel	1 50	2 00
APPLES,	"	1 75	2 00
CIDER,	"	2 00	2 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has seen in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUB.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

MY FATHER'S HALF-BUSHEL.

My Father's HALF-BUSHEL comes off to my mind,
And wakens deep feelings of various kind;
'Twas an honest half-busnel—a noble half-busnel,
It held a half-busnel of thirtytwo quarts!

When I think of that busnel—my Father's half-busnel,
That dear old half-busnel—so honest and true!
Then look at the bushels, our city half-bushels,
Little dandy-half-bushels, it makes one feel blue!

Oh! my Father's half-busnel—that country half-busnel,
Its like, or my Father's—oh when shall I see?
'Twas a blessed half-busnel, and he a bless'd man,
For he fill'd his half-busnel, and something threw free!

Alas! I've long search'd for their likeness in vain!
Scarc a man, or half-busnel, but what gives me pain,
So unlike to my Father's, their measures, and measure,
My life is nigh robb'd of all peace and all pleasure!

Yet all the half-bushels, if mean, are not small;
I'm vex'd with the great ones the most, after all.
Oh, mark out that Ash-man's next time he shall call,
'Tis a monstrous half-busnel—holds quarts sixtyfour;
Do send the base rascal away from your door!

'Tis a fact I am stating, no slanders I utter,
But who can forbear, when cheated, to mutter?
In New York, a barrel (I pray you, don't laugh)
WO'ST HOLD SO MUCH ASHES, AS 'TATERS, BY HALF!

Zounds! what are the lawyers, and what are the laws,
But bug-bears and phantoms, mere feathers or straws?
Unless half-bushels are all made as one,
Like Father's half-busnel, I say we're undone!
New York, Dec. 11, 1838. J. B. II.

DOINGS PERFORMED BY A GOOD FARMER.—The approach of winter always induces the thoughtful, careful, and industrious farmer to look about him to see that he is prepared to meet so boisterous and inclement a season of the year in the best possible manner. His windows, his doors, and the roofs of his buildings, are all examined, and, if necessary made tight and secure. His barn and stables are looked to and put in good order. His sheep, hogs, and poultry have all comfortable, dry lodgings prepared for them in due season, for he knows that no animal can thrive and do well, that is not well housed, and well fed, and every way made clean and comfortable. His potatoes, his sugar beets, his turnips, and all his winter fruits and vegetables are well secured against frost, and placed in such positions that ready access can be had to them when necessary, without subjecting them to danger of injury by exposure to the weather. His fuel is so arranged and prepared for current use, that his family can procure it without any unnecessary exposure to the rude blasts of winter. His fields and meadows are kept closed during the winter and early part of spring, so that animals may not be permitted to ramble over them and injure his grounds. His barn yard is so arranged that his cattle never leave it during the period of winter feeding, by which means he saves all their manure for the nourishment of his crops. His implements of husbandry and tools are all

carefully housed and arranged in good order, so that they can be had when wanted for use. His garden, in which not a weed has been permitted to perfect and scatter its seed during the autumn, is thrown up into ridges about eighteen inches high, separated only by trenches extending from end to end of the beds; this he knows exposes to the meliorating influence of the frost, destroys the grubs and worms which seek refuge during the winter deep in the ground, and induces the ground moles to look for dryer and warmer lodgings elsewhere. By this plan of ridging his garden in the fall, as soon as the frost is out in the spring, his beds are dry and warm, and admit of being levelled and worked at once, long before flat, wet ground, can with propriety, be moved by the spade; this enables his family to have a supply of garden vegetables several weeks earlier than those who have less intelligence or industry; the deeper till and more thorough pulverization of the soil, also increases the growth of his plants, and enables them the better to protect themselves against the contingencies of either very dry or very wet seasons.

During the evenings, that are now growing long, his wife and daughters are industriously engaged in light but necessary household duties, while the boys are reading instructive, useful books, and among them the Farmer's Cabinet occupies a conspicuous place, both on account of its variety and its practical utility; this furnishes texts for rational and improving conversation which cultivates and improves their minds and warms their affections, and produces on them even a greater effect, than ridging and trenching the garden does on the vegetables.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

DECEMBER DISEASES.—The principal disorders of the past month were of an inflammatory nature most frequently occurring about the throat and air-passages, sometimes extending to the lining of the branches of the wind-pipe, occasioning cough, hoarseness, thirst, lassitude, want of appetite, &c., denominated *cold* or *catarth*, according as they are more or less severe.

Every nation is furnished with so many remedies for complaints of this kind, handed down by mothers to daughters, from the old times of simple living and long life, that it would not be becoming in us to intrude our advice where it is not wanted.

A cold, however, it should be borne in mind, though in itself a slight disease, is often the forerunner of that highly dangerous and generally fatal complaint, consumption. The inflammation is communicated from the lining membrane of the lungs to their substance; causing ulceration; and hectic fever succeeds.

Sometimes it occasions asthma, or dropsy in the chest. It should not, therefore, be neglected; but only the most simple precautions, except when the disease is of peculiar severity, are requisite.

Diseases in this month are peculiarly prevalent among children, who are apt to overload their stomachs with cakes, pies and plum-puddings—three most dire offenders in these days, producing not diarrhoeas and pneumonic fevers in little children, but dyspepsia, gout, apoplexy, and all the diseases of repletion in great ones. All complaints which result from too rich, too stimulating, or too abundant a diet, are more numerous at this season than at any other.

Visceral obstructions are frequent at the ap-

proach of winter, and should be counteracted by a cooling regimen. Ripe fruits, and acidulated liquids may be used with freedom, but a dry diet should be carefully avoided. Colds at this season usually end in lung fevers, and typhus commences its inroads; the clothing therefore should be warm, and every kind of exposure most strictly guarded against: for in spite of all its festivities, December is a dangerous month; its coldness though generally agreeable, is frequently damp and penetrating and its dinners, routs and hilarities—those are enemies of blue devils and potent shorteners of the human vigour—often lead to worse diseases than they can cure, and to more melancholy thoughts than they can dissipate.—*Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 310 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Fruit grandiflora—*Pansy*, or *Heartsease*. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each. For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.



The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeyuckles; Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BAKER, Commission-Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. POWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first-rate Tillage Land and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 26, 1838.

JOHN HUNT.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1838.

[NO. 30.]

AGRICULTURAL.

We consider the subjoined document of so much importance that we think we cannot do a better service to the community than (agreeably to our promise) to lay it at large before them. The main points were given under our editorial head in the last number, but they will be found worthy of a second and a third perusal. The introduction of the beet cultivation and beet sugar manufacture in this country will constitute a much more important era in its agriculture than the introduction of the turnip husbandry into England.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of Charles Lewis Fleischmann, a naturalized citizen of the United States, RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

The existence of crystallizable sugar in the beet root was discovered by the German chemist Margraf, in the year 1747. He communicated the results of his experiments to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; pointed out the importance which his discovery would have on agriculture and industry, and endeavored to bring it into practice; but at that time, the price of sugar being moderate, chemistry not enough advanced to modify the complicated operations, and the spirit of enterprise not sufficiently awakened to make it an object of speculation, the discovery remained without being put into practical use until the year 1796, (forty-nine years afterwards,) when Achard, another Prussian chemist, repeated the experiments of Margraf, modified them, and erected the first manufactory at Kunnern, in Germany.

The results of Achard's manipulation created great sensation all over Europe, particularly in France, where the chemists re-examined the process of Achard, simplified it, and made it more practicable and profitable in its results.

These simplified manipulations were adopted by enthusiastic speculators, full of sanguine expectations, peculiar to the French character; but the results were not satisfactory, as the immensely large and costly manufactories were partly established in places where the soil was not sufficiently productive, where fuel was scarce and high, the market distant, and the operations directed by men who had not the least idea of agriculture—a science necessarily connected with the manufacture of the beet sugar—no practical knowledge of an entirely new process, and a most imperfect apparatus. The consequence of these obstacles was a complete failure, which induced the opinion over the whole world, that the extraction of sugar from the beet, though correct in theory, was impracticable on a large scale.

This, however, was not the opinion of enlightened men; they saw the causes of failure in their true light, and endeavored to overcome and to correct them. The political events of 1812 accelerated

the development of this new branch of industry; the French Government, in want of a substitute for the colonial sugar, encouraged the manufacture of the beet sugar, by establishing four large manufactories and five chemical schools, entirely for the purpose of experiments, and teaching the best method of extraction.

In 1814, these manufactories were in full operation and flourishing, when the peace of Europe allowed the importation of the colonial sugar into France, causing a destructive shock to the manufacturers of indigenous sugar, which none but immense fortunes could endure, and created, again, the belief that the manufacture of the beet sugar could never come in competition with the colonial.

This might have been the final catastrophe of the manufacture of the beet sugar, had it not been for the efforts made to revive it again by some wealthy and enlightened manufacturers.

These efforts, however, did not arise entirely from the patriotic desire to promote the welfare of France, (as now pretended,) but partly to prevent the loss of immense capitals invested in buildings, apparatus, farms, &c. Moreover, the manufacturers knew there was yet five or six per cent. more to gain by an improved operation.

This it was that gave a new start to this favorite branch of industry; and chemistry, particularly adapted to improve the art and manufacture, assisted in simplifying the process, and discovered the mode of *reviving* animal charcoal so as to admit of its being repeatedly used, while the improved apparatus helped to economize labor and fuel; and all this, combined with a wonderful perseverance, reduced the expenses of the fabrication, and enabled the old establishments to continue in operation, even when the price of colonial sugar was very low. This created confidence and a rapid increase of establishments.

The cultivation of the beet has had the most beneficial influence on agriculture; as, in the last year, more than eighty thousand acres of land were planted in beet, producing about one million of tons of this root; and, as generally rotations of four crops are adopted, it brought at least three million two hundred thousand acres of land under the highest cultivation.

The following table shows the rapid increase of the manufactories, and the quantity produced, in France.

	100,000 cwt.	beet sugar produced
In 1825, 103 manufactories,	100,000	
1831, 200 "	220,000	" "
1836, 543 "	950,000	" "
1837, 600 "	1,000,000	" "

Or 50,000 tons of beet sugar.

The manufacture of indigenous sugar did not affect the demand for colonial sugar, as the consumption continually increased until the year 1835, as appears by a table from the Journal of Commerce of 1836, viz:

	Consumption of colonial sugar	Consumption of beet sugar.
In 1825,	61,255,232 francs.	4,000,000 francs.
1831,	67,542,792	10,000,000
1832,	62,669,638	15,000,000
1835,	69,000,000	30,000,000

But in the year 1836, France imported only 75,120 tons of colonial sugar—a diminution of 15,630 tons in one year; a *quantum* too large not to alarm the proprietors of the sugar plantations in the French colonies, and particularly in Martinique, who looked, some years ago, with an ironical smile at the beet sugar manufacturer. They, who have ridiculed and caricatured every improvement in this branch of industry, felt themselves forced to send, in 1835, Baron de Cools, with the following proposition to the French Government, viz: demand—

1. Diminution of the duties upon French colonial sugar of 50 per cent., and a proportional reduction of duties upon the foreign colonial sugar.

2. The permission to export the colonial sugar direct to a foreign market.

3. A careful examination and investigation how the French colonial and beet sugar manufactories can be equally taxed.

The latest news from France states that the Government came, finally, to the conclusion of an equal taxation upon the indigenous and colonial sugar, as may be seen from the following extract from a New York paper (Morning Courier and New York Enquirer of December 18, 1838,) dated

(By the Ville de Lyons.)

Paris, Oct. 30, 1838.

“A branch of industry, (the offspring of necessity under the empire,) the production of sugar from beet-root, has engaged much attention in France, and has been carried on with success, and to a vast extent. The natural consequence has been, that sugar, the produce of the French colonies, which is burthened with a very large duty on importation into France, *was beaten out of the market*. Appeals were made by the suffering colonists to the Government, repeatedly, representing the distress into which they had fallen from this circumstance; the irredeemable ruin that would necessarily fall upon them if the present tariff were maintained, and soliciting relief. After a variety of expedients to evade a decision on the point, the Government has just come to the resolution of proposing to the Chambers, (which are to meet on the 24th December,) to reduce the import duty on colonial sugar by 8 1-4 francs per cwt., which, with a precisely similar excise duty levied on the beet-root, or home-grown sugar, will, they say, suffice to reopen the market to the colonies.”

Such is the state and result of the indigenous sugar manufacture in France.

What is the progress of this branch of industry in the other parts of Europe?

England, (the mother of colonies,) which was very much prejudiced against the manufacture of indigenous sugar, seems to see, in the adoption of it, the only means of improving the physical and moral condition of man in her colonies; and she has already overcome some of her prejudices, and has begun to establish manufactories. The following article, taken from the London Mechanics' Magazine of 1836, (No. 169,) will show its progress:

"A refinery of sugar from the beet-root is being erected at Thames bank, Chelsea, which, it is expected, will be in operation in about six weeks. In the vicinity of the metropolis, during the past summer, a great many acres of land have been put into cultivation with the root at Wandsworth and other places. The machinery will be principally on the plans of the vacuum-pans, and a pure refined sugar will be produced from the juice by the first process of evaporation, after it has simply undergone the process of discolorization. Another part of the premises is appropriated to the manufacture of coarse brown paper from the refuse, for which it is extensively used in France. In case the Government do not interfere, and, by rendering the product excisable, retard or prohibit its manufacture, several individuals have it in contemplation to establish refineries in different parts of the kingdom for purifying sugar, which may be produced in agricultural districts for domestic or foreign use. A refinery has lately been established at Belfast, in the vicinity of which town upwards of two hundred acres of land have been put into cultivation with the beet-root for the manufacture of sugar.

Russia, which adopts every useful improvement in manufacture, has, in the southern departments, large manufactories of beet sugar, by which she expects to furnish some of the Asiatic markets with this article. So have Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, and Switzerland large beet sugar manufactories, in the most flourishing condition.

The Germans, though the discoverers of the crystallizable sugar in the beet-root, until 1836 made very little progress in its manufacture. This is to be ascribed as well to the continual war with France, which checked every improvement, as to the uncertainty of the business itself. The Germans, well aware and well informed of every improvement made abroad, never found it sufficiently lucrative to embark in it: but it seems that this nation, which has given the world so many great and important discoveries, was destined to bring its own discovery of the extraction of the sugar from the beet to perfection. This was accomplished by Mr Schuizenbach, of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Schuizenbach re-examined carefully Margraf's experiments, and found that the first experiment of this great chemist, made eighty-nine years ago, is the best method, when modified, to produce, with less labor and expense, eight pounds of white refined sugar out of one hundred pounds of the raw beet-root. This improvement it is which will, in a short space of time, exclude all the colonial sugar from the European market, as well as our own. This improvement, also, will change the condition of millions of men in the colonies.

The opinion and judgment of a nation, jealous of every discovery or improvement made in other countries, and especially in this branch of industry, in which it has sacrificed millions of francs for its perfection, will serve as a proof of the importance of the new improvement. These new discoveries are detailed in an article which appeared in the *Journal des Debats Politiques et Littéraires*, in Paris, dated the 10th July, 1838, by Michel Chevalier, viz:

"It would seem that the spirit which was manifested in the days of the Revolution, has been transferred from the political arena, and is exerting itself in that of industry. At this time the manufacture of sugar from beets is on the point of undergoing a metamorphosis which, as it appears, will

change all the condition of its existence, extend its influence, not only to the consumption, but also to the production of that article.

"Until now, a series of operations has been applied to the extracting of sugar from the beet, which, though simple enough in appearance, are in reality complicated and delicate; which demand not only a great number of intelligent and skilful workmen, but also require considerable material to be operated upon; and which, again, consume costly articles, such as milk, blood, animal charcoal, &c.

"In the former process the sugar beet was scraped; the pulp pressed by means of an hydraulic press. The juice so obtained underwent defecation, or the separation of the albuminous and mucilaginous elements, and then the clarification and evaporation. Once concentrated, the sirup underwent crystallization, which furnished the raw sugar; and this then had to be refined before it could be admitted on our tables.

"Since its origin, the process of extracting the sugar has always been the main point, but it has been modified and improved in the details; so much so, that our manufacturers, who were ruining themselves when the sugar was at six francs the pound, are becoming rich at the low price of twenty sous per pound. At this time the scraping, pressing, defecation, clarifying, and evaporating were attended with difficulties, which it required a great length of time to subdue. The loss in manufacturing was enormous, as only from three to five parts of sugar were obtained from a hundred pounds of beets, instead of ten pounds, which are contained in the root.

"With the assistance of chemical analysis, it was ascertained that this evil proceeded from the presence of a certain quantity of acid, of divers coloring, mucilaginous, and gelatinous matters suspended in the juice. The presence of these mischievous substances injures the sugar, prevents it from crystallizing, sometimes destroys it, and causes it to yield only poor molasses. To prevent these injurious effects, different agents have been used, which were found more or less efficacious. Apparatus was constructed, which accelerated the manufacture, and diminished the time during which the sugar is in contact with these injurious substances; but the inquiry was never made whether it were possible to separate the sugar from those foreign bodies, or at least to neutralize or paralyze their destructive power, before the juice is extracted.

"The new process, first alluded to, was discovered in the grand duchy of Baden, by Mr Schuizenbach, of Carlsruhe. The experiments introduced a method of manufacturing the sugar which was adopted by several manufacturers on the right bank of the Rhine, and which is already in vigorous operation.

"Like all ideas which are destined to accomplish revolutions in manufactures, as well as in politics, that which serves as basis to the new process is simple. The operation of drying the beets immediately after they are taken from the field, is now the first step in the process. By this operation, the mucilaginous matter, which is an integral part of the beet, loses the property of dissolving in water; this drying stops also the fermentation which takes place during the preservation of the beets in cellars or in the heap, and likewise prevents the formation of acids, which were created at the expense

of the sugar, and which embarrassed the manufacture of beet sugar.

"When the beets are once dried, the sugar is easily obtained by mixing them with a small quantity of water, which produces a solution of sugar and a very small proportion of other bodies, and which, by the process of evaporation, gives at once a good product, which can be easily refined.

"In a word, the elementary operation of the desiccation acts with the power of exorcism; drives from the juice all injurious substance which were the former causes of evil in this manufacture.

"This fact being once understood, and duly verified by experiments on a large scale, it was then important to bring it to perfection by an easy practical manipulation. This is what the *Societe d'Encouragement* is about to undertake, and the with every chance of complete success. This is already much more than mere expectation, because the problems which it has proposed are already more than half solved, and the entire solution of them is scarcely a matter of doubt; so that the manufacture of the sugar from beets is about to be built on a new basis.

"The *Societe d'Encouragement* have offered the following prizes for the promotion of this manufacture:

"1. One of 4,000 francs for the best process for the desiccation of the beets.

"2. One of 4,000 francs for the best treatment of the dried beet for the extraction of the raw sugar.

"3. One of 4,000 francs for the conversion of the raw into refined sugar, without taking it out of the mould.

"4. One of 3,000 francs for an analysis of the beet root, &c.

"5. One of 3,000 francs for the invention of a saccharometer, which should be so constructed as to be easily applied, and to have the property of showing immediately the quantity of crystallizable sugar contained in the fluid under trial. A contrivance of this kind, which would be a sure guide for the farmer, and for the workman in manufactories, indicating to the former the proper time to collect his crop of beets, and to the latter how to manage his operations, would be of immense value.

"When these five prizes are gained, the theoretical and practical renovation of the manufacture of beet sugar will be radically accomplished in all its forms.

"To the question, *Will this be effected?* it may be safely answered that existing facts scarcely allow of the expression of a doubt that such will be the case.

"The problem of the complete and rapid desiccation by an economical process has presented very formidable difficulties. *This drying may be denominated the corner-stone of the new system;* but this problem is far from being insoluble; on the contrary, it ought to be regarded as solved.

"In one of the last sessions of the *Societe d'Encouragement*, Mr Beyrand, of Marseilles, presented beets cut in slices, which were dried in eight minutes by the combined action of pressure and heat, effected by two cylinders, heated to 100 degrees by steam. This result will appear more prodigious when we consider that 100 parts of beets contain 84 parts of water.

"The beets, prepared after Mr Beyrand's method, preserve all their sweetness. Mr Schuizenbach,

of Baden, dries the beets by a slow process, probably less perfect than Mr Heyrand's method; but the result is already excellent, and favors the application on a large scale. In the manufacture of Mr Schutzenbach, the beets are cut in small thin slices, and, as soon as they come in contact with the air, they bend and roll up, and lose the property of sticking together, which gives the hot air of a kiln (to which they are brought immediately after they are cut) a free circulation in all directions around them. The temperature of these kilns is from 30 to 40 degrees Reaumur, (from 90.5 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit.)

Mr Schutzenbach's apparatus of desiccation is very economical. The machine for cutting the beets costs only from 400 to 500 francs, and half a horse power is sufficient to put it in operation. Such a machine, when at work every day for three months, will cut one million killogrammes of beets, (about 1,000 tons,) which would be a sufficient supply for a large manufactory. A kiln, about 10 feet by 9, and 9 feet high, dries, in 24 hours, 3,000 pounds of beets, and consumes only 420 pounds of charcoal. Three such kilns would be sufficient to dry all the beets cut by one machine during twelve hours.

"In the manufactory of Mr Schutzenbach the dry beets are reduced to a coarse powder, sprinkled over with lime, and stored away in casks. When the sugar is to be extracted, this coarse powder is mixed with water, which produces a liquor marking twenty-nine degrees on the saccharometer; and when evaporated with Roth's apparatus, this liquor yields, without any other preparation at the first crystallization, a raw sugar, known in commerce by the name of *bonne quatrieme*, which, after a second crystallization, becomes *bonne commune*. The advantage of this new method is such, that the beets raised at Esslingen, in Germany, in 1837, (less rich in sugar than the preceding year,) yielded more than eight per cent. of crystallizable sugar, instead of five, which was the highest product by the old process; and, in the proportion as the gain on sugar increases, the expenses decrease; so much so, that eight pounds, now obtained, costs less than formerly four or five from 100 pounds of beets.

"Two important points are then attained: first, how to dry the beet; and second, how to extract the sugar from it.

"To refine the raw sugar, without taking it out from the moulds in which the sirup was placed to crystallize, and which always causes the loss of a considerable quantity of sugar, appears to be a question equally advanced. Recent experiments, on a large scale, show that raw sugar washed in moulds, with pressure, gives, in the short space of three days, a perfect refined article, which formerly required from two to three weeks to effect.

"In regard to the analysis of the beet in its divers states of maturity, nothing has yet been attempted; but this is a task which chemists can at any time accomplish, and the prize held out for it will induce many a chemist to undertake it; and it will not be long before we know to what extent the constituent parts of the sugar-beet develop themselves simultaneously, and which is the most favorable moment for collecting them for the manufacture of sugar.

"In regard to an exact saccharometer, of a simple and practical construction, with the aid of which all manufacturers can ascertain, to a fiftieth part, the richness of the saccharine matter in beets, and

of all other substances, containing crystallizable sugar, the learned researches of a young chemist, M. Peligot, promise great success. Lime and baryte have the property to combine with crystallizable sugar, and form together an insoluble composition, in which, nevertheless, the sugar does not alter, and is easily separated from it. In bringing this fact to a simple mechanical operation, no doubt is left that the quantity of sugar contained in beet sirup can be ascertained with the greatest nicety.

"The problems proposed by the *Societe d'Encouragement* are at this time almost solved. It does not any longer propose to discover a new method, but only to perfect the processes which are already verified, by an application on a large scale. Among the advantages which are derived from the renovation of the manufacture of the beet sugar, is the extension of the culture of the beet-root; because it will be easy for every farmer to send his dry product to any market, far or near, as the weight of the raw beet is reduced, by the process of desiccation, to less than one sixth part. The beet can now be raised anywhere, however distant from the manufactory; and, reciprocally, it is possible to establish manufactories in all parts of France, to concentrate them in such places where fuel is plenty and at a low price; whereas, at present, the manufacture is only possible close to a field fertile enough to produce beets. Another important fact: 1,000 pounds of beets contain 100 pounds of sugar. The price of beets is about 12 francs; the expense of drying and extracting the sugar would not exceed 10 francs, (this is sufficiently proved by experiments;) making the total amount 22 francs. Suppose that one-tenth of the sugar is lost, the manufacturer would have 90 pounds of sugar for 22 francs, or 100 pounds for less than 25 francs. Allowing for small expenses, &c., 50 per cent. the sugar (the refined sugar of this country) could be delivered to the consumer for 38 centimes, (or 7 1-2 cents,) per pound.

"This will create a revolution in the consumption of sugar, as well as in the division of the branches of industry, over the whole globe; then, instead of importing sugar from the southern regions, it will be left for us to furnish them.

MICHEL CHEVALIER."

Another proof of the practicability and great advantage of this improvement, is the enthusiasm with which it was adopted and put into operation by the Germans themselves, who are generally very careful and prudent in all their speculations. They have already established extensive manufactories on the Rhine.

The importance of Mr Schutzenbach's discovery is best proved by chemical analysis and examination of the physiology of plants. This analysis of the beet-root shows that 100 parts of the root contain—

86.3 parts of water,
3.2 parts fibrous matter,
10.0 parts of crystallizable sugar,
0.5 parts of mucilage.

By the new process, the water in the beet is evaporated, and there remain only 13.7 parts of dry substances, which consist of the sugar, mucilage, and fibrous matter.

The sugar dissolves in cold or warm water almost instantaneously.

The mucilage is indissoluble in water; when in

a dry state and mixed with water, it only swells to a slimy matter.

The fibrous matter is indissoluble, and has neither in the old nor new process any injurious influence.

From this analysis we learn that the mucilage is the only substance which causes all the difficulties of the extraction of sugar. The principal process consists, then, in the separation of the mucilage from the sugar. But is this mixture a work of nature, or the result of the manipulations? or does the cellular tissue, of which the beet-root is formed contain the sugar in its pure state, separated from the mucilage?

These are questions as to the physiology of the beet, which were first suggested by Raspail, a French chemist, (in his work on the physiology of plants, Paris, 1837,) and he solved these important problems by the following microscopic experiments:

"When a thin slice of the red beet-root is brought under the focus of a microscope, it will be observed that the texture of the beet is formed of hexagonal cells, transparent, and of a purple color; these cells are crossed by white ones, four or five times longer than the purple cells; this tissue of white cells is crossed again by bundles of opaque cylinders, of a gray color, through which the spirals (*elements generateurs*) are observed.

When a drop of acid (*acide sulphurique albumineux*, which has the property of coloring saccharine substances purple) is put on this thin slice, the colors change; the part which was purple turns yellowish, the long cells remain white, but the opaque cylinders become purple."

From this it follows that the cells, naturally purple, enclose the coloring matter and the mucilage, and the opaque cylinders the sugar in its pure state. Thus the mucilage in the beet-root is separated by nature from the sugar, and mixed during the manipulation, which caused all the difficulties of the extraction in the old process, when the mucilage was combined with the sugar in grating, pressing, and even in defecation.

To separate this five-tenths parts of mucilage which the beet contains, occasioned not only the loss of considerable sugar, but also labor, fuel, and costly material, as, for instance, animal charcoal, blood, &c.

The new process acts entirely in conformity with the results of scientific investigation, and the whole process is reduced to a simple operation, which gives a sure gain of 8 per cent. of white refined sugar from 100 pounds of the raw beet-root.

The beets are now cut in thin slices, dried before any fermentation can take place, ground to fine powder, so that all the cells are broken apart, and mixed with water, which dissolves the sugar before the mucilage begins to swell. The pure uncolored liquor obtained is evaporated, and the sirup brought into moulds to crystallize.

These statements should be considered as a sufficient proof of the infallibility and practicability of the new improvement; and the introduction and general adoption of it in this country would be of the highest importance to the welfare of its population.

Some enterprising citizens of the United States sent agents to France to investigate the manipulations of this branch of industry; but the results have yet effected very little, and the sugar produced from the beet in this country is of no great account, which arises probably from the want of skilful and

intelligent operators in the former complicated manipulations. But, at present, in Europe, the manipulations are reduced to a process much simpler than brewing of common table beer, which can be comprehended and performed by every person. The period is not far distant when farmers will produce their own sugar, or at least raise and dry the beet ready for the manufacturer.

The general argument against the introduction of this branch of industry, that labor is too high in the United States, is incorrect, when we consider the other great advantages which the United States have over every other country on the globe in almost every business, and especially in this branch of industry:

1st. The United States possess a climate which suits the beets better than any climate of Europe, because the summers are excessively warm, which increases the saccharine property of the beet-root.

2d. Plenty of cheap and rich land, subject to but small tax.

3d. Inexhaustible stores of fuel, from which the great natural watercourses, railroads, and canals branch, over the whole Union.

4th. Well-constructed labor-saving machines of all descriptions.

5th. An intelligent population, which, when once acquainted with this branch of industry, will soon bring it to great perfection—a population understanding the use and management of machinery, and famous for improvements and inventions.—Whereas, in Europe, the land is overtaxed, high in price, and therefore the interest upon it considerable; subject to tithes and other feudal burdens; while the fuel is scarce and valuable, and its transportation high and slow. The population are entirely unacquainted with labor-saving machines, and possess very little mechanical ingenuity, while their enterprise is prohibited by the excise laws of their petty governments.

It is obvious that America overbalances, with its advantages, the low prices of labor in Europe; and that she is able not only to provide herself with all the sugar wanted for home consumption, but also to supply other countries.

The sugar now produced in Louisiana averages only about 4 1-2 pounds per head for the population of the United States, or about 70,000,000 pounds annually, which is but a small part of our consumption, as enormous sums are yearly paid to foreign countries for sugar, as the following table shows, viz:

1832, imported into the United States,	\$2,933,688
1833, do. do.	4,752,343
1834, do. do.	5,537,829
1835, do. do.	6,206,184
1836, do. do.	12,514,551

This sum will annually increase in proportion as the population augments and their comforts and means improve.

By the adoption of this new branch of industry, the sums at present paid for imported sugar would be in a short time a clear gain to the country; its agriculture would be improved, and thousands of acres of exhausted and deteriorated land would be again taken up and improved. To procure the necessary manure for this purpose, the farmer would be obliged to increase his live-stock, which would find, during the winter season, plenty of food in the residuum of the manufactory. It would increase the consumption of sugar among the less

wealthy class, and would make their condition of life more comfortable, and of consequence, greatly extend the population of the country.

The manufacture of sugar is not confined to the beet and cane only. In Hungary there are at present manufactories which make sugar from pumpkins. The following article, translated from the Hanoverian Communicator, 1837, gives the particulars, as follows:

"A manufacturer in Hungary, for three years past, has used pumpkins for the manufacture of sugar. We have seen raw and refined sugar, also sirup from this manufactory, and found the refined sugar equal to the colonial in every respect. The raw sugar is crystalline, coarse-grained, light-colored, and of more agreeable (melon-like) flavor than the common raw beet sugar; the sirup is of a blackish-green color, and has also a melon-like flavor, but is suitable for consumption. The juice, obtained by pressure, yields, on an average, six per cent. of sugar; but the water-melon of the south of Hungary is still more productive than the pumpkin of the north. The sugar obtained from the pumpkin is always considerable, whether the fruit has been raised on rich or poor land. The manipulation is said to be more simple than the manufactory of beet sugar, and requires less attention, as the pulp and the juice may stand for three weeks without getting sour or losing any quantity of sugar. The juice, during the process of evaporation, does not rise in the boilers, and is not so liable to be burnt. The residuum is very good food for cattle. One acre produces 650 cwt. of pumpkins; twenty pumpkins yield sufficient seed for one acre of ground. From the remaining seed a very good table oil of about sixteen per cent. can be obtained.

MARQUARDT."

Indian corn, at the period of tasselling, yields just half as much sugar as the sugar-cane; and it is astonishing that this well-known fact did not induce persons to plant corn especially for that purpose.

To make use of green corn and pumpkins profitably, and to improve the crop of beet in quality and quantity, the following plan is therefore, suggested, which would keep a manufactory in operation all the year round:

We know that the beet requires a deep soil, sufficiently provided with decomposed manure, as when planted in green manure they yield much less sugar, and the operation is rendered more difficult; to prepare the field properly for the beet, it should be well manured, (no matter in what state the manure may be applied), ploughed, and planted in corn and pumpkins, and worked regularly as long as the pumpkins leave room for the horse-hoe. When the corn begins to form the tassel, it should be cut off, and the sugar extracted from it. The pumpkin has then all the influence of the sun to come to full maturity, and should be used, when ripe, for sugar. The following year the field would be in first-rate order for the beet, and the following rotation of crops, viz:

Indian corn and pumpkins, with manure, } for sugar,
Beets,
Barley,
Clover,
Wheat.

An acre of good cultivated land yields, on an average, twenty tons of the beet-root. Beets were sold this fall, near Boston, for \$5 per ton.

One ton of beets yields, when treated after the new method, 180 lbs. of white refined sugar. The cost of manufacturing a ton of beets into sugar would be, at a very high estimate, \$6. One hundred and eighty pounds of refined beet sugar would cost \$11, or 6 1-10 cents per pound, for which we now pay, at the lowest rate, 16 cents.

Mr Norbert Rillieux, of New Orleans, has recently invented an apparatus for reducing saccharine liquids, which has been patented in the United States, and is already tested.

This apparatus surpasses Howard's and Roth's, or any other invention of this description, not only in simplicity and cheapness, but also in the arrangement in the boiling of sugar, according with the laws of science and economy.

The liquor is reduced by two vertical cylinders, heated by steam, over which the sirup is distributed in small quantities. One of the cylinders operates under a vacuum, and entirely evaporates the condensed liquor by a low degree of heat, to hinder the formation of molasses—an improvement of the highest importance, which, till now, has never been accomplished. The sirup can be increased to any degree of the saccharometer desired, which is performed by the most ingenious and simple contrivance of a differential thermometer. This apparatus will greatly facilitate the manufacture of sugar, in regard to the economy of labor, fuel, and time, and the perfection of the product. This apparatus will rank among the most ingenious and important inventions.

The production of indigenous sugar in France was one of the main pillars of Napoleon's continental system; and the successful extraction of sugar from the beet was relied on as the surest guaranty of its stability.

That branch of productive industry, therefore, which the first statesman and captain of the age regarded alike as the means of conquest and the source of wealth and independence, cannot be considered a matter of indifference to the Government of this great and growing republic, whose duty and privilege it is to watch over the interest and welfare of its citizens—a Government aspiring to no conquest, yet whose enviable distinction it is to be regarded as the last hope of freedom—the last asylum of liberty.

The information imparted in the preceding pages, collected as it is from the most authentic sources it is hoped will be regarded as of the highest importance to any and every government charged with the duty of promoting the great interests of a nation.

Having traced the history and progress of the manufacture of the beet sugar, from its first discovery in Europe to the present time, through all its varied experiments and decreasing expenses, until no longer requiring the bounty of Government, but yielding a revenue, the only remaining inquiry is, how shall the American people avail themselves of the important advantages of this new source of national wealth and industry?

To acquire a correct and minute knowledge of this new branch of industry, (now practically unknown in this country,) it is necessary to visit Hungary, Germany, France, and England, in order to examine all the recent and important discoveries and improvements relating to the manufacture of beet sugar. To accomplish this object, it would require the following qualifications:

1. A thorough knowledge of the old method of

tracting sugar from the beet, and every apparatus thereto used.

2. A thorough knowledge of agriculture, in order to ascertain the precise cost of the production of the raw material, the influence which it has on the different systems of agriculture, and the economy in regard to the feeding of cattle, &c.

3. A knowledge of chemistry and physics.

4. A knowledge of the languages of the different countries to be visited, and a thorough acquaintance with technical and vulgar terms in mechanics and agriculture, as well as the *patois* of the countries.

5. A knowledge of mechanics and the art of drawing, in order to be able to delineate any apparatus at first sight, and at a glance, as manufacturers are not always willing to have their apparatus examined minutely.

CHARLES LEWIS FLEISCHMANN,

Graduate of the

Royal Agricultural Institute of Batavia.

Patent Office, Washington, Dec. 27, 1838.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, Jan. 19, 1839.

A meeting was held at the Hall, Mr Prince, Vice President, in the chair. The Committee on Premiums made the following report, which was accepted:

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In pursuance of a resolve of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for awarding certain premiums on the best specimens of fruits, which may have been exhibited during the year 1838, the committee to whom that subject has been referred, beg leave to report, that the premiums be awarded as follows:

Pears.—To Mr Samuel Downer, for the best Summer pears, including the Julienne, Bloodgood and Dearborn's Seedlings, a premium of \$5 00

To Mr Robert Manning, for the best Autumn pears, including the Franceval d' Ete, Hazel, Belle Lucrative, Golden Bourre of Bilboa, St Ghislain, Marie Louise, Jalousey, Washington, Louise Bonne de Jersey, &c. a premium of 5 00

To Mr Aaron D. Williams, for the best Summer Seedling pear, a premium of 5 00

Apples.—To Mr E. M. Richards, for the best Summer apples, including William's Early, Benoni, Early Sweet Bow, Early Harvest and Early Red Juneating, a premium of 5 00

To Mr Joshua Gardner of Dorchester, for the best Autumn apples, the Gravenstein and others, a premium of 5 00

To Mr B. V. French, for the best Winter apples, including the Yellow Bellflower, Murphy and Danvers Winter Sweet, a premium of 5 00

Cherries.—To Mr Samuel Downer, for the best cherries, Downer's Red Seedling cherry, a premium of 5 00

Peaches.—To Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best peaches of open culture. Specimens Early Royal George and George IV., a premium of 5 00

To Mr M. P. Sawyer of the city, for the best peaches raised under glass, a premium of 5 00

Plums.—To Mr S. R. Johnson, for the best plums, including the Bolmer's Washington and Green Gage, a premium of 5 00

To Mr Samuel Pond for the next best, being fine specimens of Bolmer's Washington, Prince's Imperial Gage and Duane's Purple, a *gratuity* of 5 00

Nectarines.—To Mr Thomas Mason, for the best nectarines, a premium of 4 00

Quinces.—To Mr E. M. Richards, for the best quinces, Orange and Pear Shaped, a premium of 5 00

Grapes.—To Dr J. C. Howard, for the best foreign grapes grown under glass, including the Black Hamburg and White Chasselas, a premium of 10 00

To Mr William Oliver, for the best foreign grapes, out of door culture, the White Chasselas, a premium of 5 00

To Mr Thomas Lee, for the best native grapes, (Elsinburg,) a premium of 5 00

Gooseberries.—To Mr Samuel Walker, for the best dessert gooseberries, included in these were Hopley's Globe, Gascoigne, Warrington Red, Wellington, Golden Gourd, Whitesmith and Princess Royal, a premium of 5 00

Raspberries.—To Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best Red and White Antwerp raspberries, a premium of 5 00

Strawberries.—To Mr Vose, President of the Society, for the best strawberries, Downton and Keen's Seedling, a premium of 5 00

To Mr Rufus Howe, for the best Early Virginia and Bath Scarlet strawberries, a *gratuity* of 5 00

To Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best Methven Castle strawberries, and some other fine kinds, including a new variety raised by him from the seeds of the Methven Castle, a *gratuity* of 5 00

To Messrs Hovey & Co., for a new Seedling strawberry, raised by them from the seed, a *gratuity* of 5 00

Currants.—To Mr A. D. Weld of Roxbury, for the best White and Red currants, a premium of 2 00

Musk Melon.—To Mr Vose, President of the Society, for the best Green Fleshed Melons; these were the Persian, Minorca, Rock, and Cantaloupe, a premium of 3 00

To Messrs S. & G. Hyde, for the best Watermelons, a premium of 3 00

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

And on motion of Mr Downer, it was voted that the reports on Vegetables and Flowers be also inserted.

The Committee on Flowers beg leave to report, that they have awarded the following premiums, viz.:

Roses.—For the best display, to Col. Wilder \$5 00
Do 24 hardy varieties, do 3 00
Do 12 do A. Aspinwall 2 00
Do 12 China, S. R. Johnson 3 00

Hyalcinths.—Best display, Hovey & Co. 5 00

Carnations.—Best display, Messrs Winships 5 00
Do six varieties, Thos. Mason 3 00
Do Seedling, W. Meller 3 00

Pinks.—Best display, S. Walker 5 00
Do Seedling, Wm. Meller 3 00

Tulips.—Best display 12 varieties, S. Walker 8 00

Violas.—Best display, S. Walker 5 00

Do Seedling do 3 00

Geraniums.—Best display, Col. Wilder 5 00

do Seedling, W. Meller 3 00

Herbaceous Plants.—Gratuity to

Dr J. C. Howard 5 00

Hovey & Co. .5 00

S. Walker 5 00

A gratuity to Mr D. Haggerston for fine specimens of Alpina Mutan 5 00

Do to Mr W. E. Carter, for Seedling Phlox alba 5 00

86 00

Per order,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The Vegetable Committee award the following premiums, viz.:

For the best specimens of

Cucumbers.—To J. L. L. F. Warren \$4 00

Beets.—S. Sweetser 2 00

Rhubarb.—S. Pond 3 00

Celery.—Dr J. C. Howard 2 00

Beans.—(Lima) R. Ward 3 00

Squashes.—S. Pond 3 00

Cauliflowers.—J. L. L. F. Warren 3 00

Brocoli.—Do. 3 00

Peas.—Rufus Howe 4 00

SAMUEL POND, *Chairman.*

Dec. 1838.

On motion of Mr Richards, seconded by Mr Downer, the Fruit Committee's report was amended by adding "to Mr A. D. Williams \$5 premium for his seedling pear"—and that it make part of the report.

The following communication was received from the President with other documents:

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society have recently received from the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, the distinguished proprietor of the Horticultural Garden of Fromont, the enclosed notice, in relation to the *Morus Multicaulis*, and the means by which the shoots of that valuable plant may be forwarded to distant places for distribution, and by which its cultivation may be extended and increased.

I have thought that at the present period, when the culture of silk and the growth of the mulberry tree, are exciting so deep an interest in various parts of the country, it might be interesting to many of the readers of your valuable journal to know at how cheap a rate these shoots may be imported from France, and if it be practicable to receive them here in a state of good preservation, as in the opinion of those familiar with the subject it is believed they may be, it might prove to be the means of a very rapid increase of this variety of the mulberry tree in the United States.

With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

ELIJAH VOSE.

Dorchester, Jan. 21, 1839.

JARDIN DE FROMONT.

MURIER MULTICAULE.

(*Multicaulis Mulberry Tree.*)

The plants of the new Mulberry Tree, the Murier Multicaule, having been exhausted in all

other parts of France, and multiplied applications being made for them from foreign countries, the Director of the Jardin de Fromont has decided to bring into sale the numerous Saplings annually produced from the stock of this valuable tree, and which have obtained for it the specific and descriptive name it bears. These shoots detached from the parent root in the autumn, are prepared in the form of slips of different heights, according to their growth, and are sent in their full lengths, with all their buds, closely compressed in cases, filled up with moss, rather dry than moist, and will thus be preserved during a long journey or voyage without decaying or suffering from either heat or cold. The shoots, on their arrival at their destination, being recut and divided individually, immediately before being planted, into slips containing two or three buds each, according to their growth, will, on the requisite precautions in planting being taken, preserve all the freshness and vigor they possessed when detached from the stem, and will take root as readily as if they had only been just severed.

The price of these shoots from the Murier Multicaule, thus prepared and packed for transport, is 315 fr. a thousand (package included,) and these will produce at least three thousand slips, without reckoning the buds.

The establishment is prepared to furnish any quantity of these shoots, either immediately or in the autumn of 1839, on receiving orders, with bills on a banker or any other house in Paris.

These shoots of the Murier Multicaule are far preferable for long journeys or voyages to slips which have been cut; because, having fewer issues for the sap, they are not liable to have this great principle of life and vegetation, so indispensable for their taking root, exhausted by way.

The rearers of Silkworms in France and the United States of America are informed that they may be supplied with a very great number of this new species of Mulberry Tree at the Jardin de Fromont.

The director of this establishment is from this time able to enter into a contract for furnishing any quantity of these trees that may be required for planting in 1839.

All orders and other communications should be addressed *franco* "au Directeur du Jardin de Fromont, a Ris (Seine-et-Oise). FRANCE.

The meeting then was dissolved.

E. WESTON, Jr., *Rec. Sec.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 19, 1839.

Lady apple, very beautiful specimen by, Mr Manning.

Baldwin and Nonsuch apples—handsome specimens, by Mr Walker.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

Cheerfulness and activity do not often accompany vicious habits. The ale-house is the resort of the person who knows not what else to do with himself. The promoting innocent and meaning amusements, is part of a schoolmaster's most serious business.—*Central Society of Education.*

The Countess of Haddington, in 1705, sold her jewels that she might be enabled to plant her estates with valuable and ornamental trees; we think she possessed both good sense and good taste in her choice of ornaments.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1839.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

We hereby announce to the public that the New England Farmer and Horticultural Register, hitherto existing as two distinct publications, are now united in one;—we trust the union will prove satisfactory to the subscribers of the latter work, and send this day, the New England Farmer and Horticultural Register in its stead to those who have not taken the N. E. Farmer. Those who are not disposed to take it will please return the paper by the next mail. Those who retain the paper will be considered as subscribers.

The New England Farmer and Horticultural Register will be published weekly in quarto form, making a handsome volume of 416 pages, with an index, at two dollars and fifty cents, in advance, or three dollars at the close of the year.

Boston, Jan. 30th, 1839.

J. BRECK & CO.

Kennebunk, Jan. 8, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. FARMER,—

Dear Sir—Though personally a stranger, I take the liberty to make some inquiries of you on a subject of some interest to me as a cultivator of the soil. I am unacquainted with any practical farmer round about Boston, or would not trouble you with my inquiries.

I wish to inclose my farm with the *Hawthorn Hedge*, and am anxious to obtain some information as to the mode of planting and cultivating the plant. I have frequently seen some very fine looking hedges of this plant round about Boston, though I am not aware that it has ever been introduced into this State. I wish to know if seed can be obtained in Boston, and if it should not be convenient for you to give me the information I need on this subject, I should be greatly obliged if you will put this into the hands of some gentleman that will write me on the subject. A knowledge where the seed could be obtained, if nothing more, would be esteemed a great favor; the price usually paid for it, &c. I wish to plant about two hundred rods of this hedge early in the spring—if spring is the time it should be planted. Any information on the subject would be very gratefully received. I am ignorant how the ground should be prepared; in fact ignorant of almost everything respecting its cultivation.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,

Your obt^s serv^t,

JAMES OSBORN.

N. B. Perhaps it may be the usual practice of those who make these hedges to transplant from nurseries of Hawthorn planted for the purpose. If this should be the case, could plants of a suitable size be obtained round about Boston, and what the usual price per thousand? How many years from planting before the thorn is large enough to answer the purpose of fence? Yours,

J. O.

We have neither space nor time to give as full an answer to this letter as we desire. Nothing can be more beautiful than a live fence or hedge; but like everything else valuable, the cultivation and management require knowledge, skill, and experience. A straggling, untrimmed hedge, full of gaps, and overrun with weeds, is ex-

ceedingly offensive; but the eye rests with delight upon one that is in perfect order.

There are three kinds of hawthorn which are used for the purpose of fences.

1st. The common European Hawthorn or White thorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*) 2d. The Cockspur Hawthorn (*Crataegus crusgalli*) 3. The Maple-leaved Hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*.) The first is of foreign origin; the two latter are indigenous. The leaf of the first is far more beautiful than of the two last; but it puts out late in the season; and it sheds its leaves much earlier. The two latter form beautiful and substantial fences. The Cockspur thorn is much used in Delaware, and the stage road used to pass through miles of this fence. The Maple-leaved Hawthorn has been cultivated to a considerable extent by Josiah Quincy, Esq. at his farm in Quincy. These fences have all suffered much from the mice in winter, whose ravages are favored by our deep, drifting, and long continued snows, to which they are not subject in England; and the European Hawthorn from a worse pest than this, and that is the apple tree borer, a worm which has proved signally destructive to the live fences among us. We are not apprised whether this worm has attacked the two other kinds of thorns, but we know no reason why he should not have done it. These plants should be set in double rows in what is called the quincunx order, that is, about eight inches apart in the row, and the plants in one row opposite the spaces in the other; a single row is hardly deemed sufficient for protection against our cattle, who are accustomed to roam at large in utter disregard of fences and enclosures.

As to the inquiry about raising the plants from seed, the seed or haws can be obtained at a proper season without difficulty; but they will not germinate until the second year, and they require skillful management the first year. We therefore advise our correspondent to obtain the plants of about two years old; and this may be done at many of the nurseries in the country. The maple-leaved hawthorn may be obtained at Georgetown, D. C., and probably at Philadelphia, New York, and Albany; it may be also, at the excellent establishment of the Messrs Winships at Brighton; but we have not ascertained the fact. The white or English hawthorn, as there is no duty upon the article, though it can be had here, may probably be imported from England, or Scotland at half the expense for which it can be obtained here, freight included. We imported some ourselves some years since, and presume things have not altered in this matter.

Of the proper mode of cultivating a hedge or live fence, we have not now space to go into it; but if desired, will give hereafter all necessary directions. A good deal of preparation and care are requisite that the hedge may do well.

There are other plants, which are used with advantage. The common red cedar makes a substantial and permanent fence, and requires about seven years before it becomes impregnable. The buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) is of quick growth, easy cultivation, and makes a most beautiful fence. When well set and well grown it would be proof against cattle; but it is not so formidable to them as a white thorn hedge. Nothing can be more ornamental. The plants may be obtained of Piek^g Dodge, Esq. or E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, who has one of the handsomest specimens of this fence to be found in the State;—probably at other places. The seed is easily procured at the proper season in different parts of the country as the plant is not uncommon. The triple thorned locust (*Gleditzia triacanthos*) makes a substantial and impregnable fence, when well plashed and interlocked. It is strong, but the foliage is not thick or large enough to make it handsome.

H. C.

THE MULBERRY FANTASIES AND THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF SAGO.

We hazarded a prediction a few weeks since that the wooden nutmeg gentry would soon be along with silk-worm eggs made out of yellow bees-wax and dropped on the best hot pressed letter paper, for sale to the amateurs. We had not a strong confidence then that our prophecy was so near its fulfillment as it now seems to be. The Northampton Courier of the last week announces that Bass wood cuttings have been sold there for cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis*; and we have to add, that a friend of ours received last week a small phial of what was said to be mulberry seed as a sample of twenty-five pounds which the person who sent it, had on hand for sale, wishing to know the price and prospects. This sample of mulberry seed is nothing more nor less than sago; and, we beg leave to add, a very fair sample of much of the *humbegger* (we wish we could find a better word) that is going on in this very same mulberry seed and egg and tree business. "There are none so blind as those who will not see;" and in this mulberry speculation, as in many other of the speculations of the day, we see but too strongly exemplified the spirit of the old homely saying, "The de'il may take the hindmost."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, January 23, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 370 Beef Cattle and 850 Sheep.
Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—First quality, \$7 75 a \$8 00. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 50.

Sheep.—1 ots were sold at \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 25, \$3 50, \$4 00, \$4 25, and \$5 25.

We noticed one prime Ox from Worcester County, sold for \$9 pr. hd.

The great Ox *Olympus* was sold today by Mr Wellington to Mr Hall, of Woburn, for \$650.

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 January 27.

JANUARY, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	21	20	23	21	N. W.
Tuesday,	22	2	18	20	S. W.
Wednesday,	23	20	21	4	N.
Thursday,	24	13*	6	9	W.
Friday,	25	15	6	31	S.
Saturday,	26	33	46	45	S. E.
Sunday,	27	31	33	26	S. W.

*Below zero.

A FARMER WANTED.

The subscriber is desirous of making a permanent arrangement with a young man who has a small family and is thoroughly acquainted with practical farming, to take charge of a first rate farm in the Connecticut Valley, only a few miles from Hartford. Said farm is also within one and a half miles of one of the most thriving manufacturing villages in the State, and a ready and good market may there be found for the produce of the farm.

To a young man of industrious habits and good principles and who is competent to take the direction of a large farm, such an opportunity rarely offers itself; as the owner will not sell it, and an arrangement for a term of years might be relied upon.

Any young man who is possessed of the above qualifications may meet with encouragement by calling upon the subscriber at No. 12 Long Wharf, or by addressing a line through the Post Office. ISAAC C. ANDREWS.

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.
On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Jan. 9, 1839.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Paeonies, Daffodils and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants. 10,000 Cockspar at Newcastle Thorns. 10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Malheries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston. January 30, 1839.

SHAKERS' SEEDS AND HERBS.

WIGHT & GIBSON, No. 44 Hanover Street, under the American House, (opposite Elm Street,) are appointed by the United States at Harvard, Mass, as their agents for the sale of all kinds of *Garden Seeds*, raised and put up with directions for culture, by Jonathan Chandler.

Prices, the same as when sold by the society or their travelling agent.

Herbs, Roots, Extracts, &c. for sale as above. January 30, 1839. 4m18

MONOGRAPHY OF THE CAMELLIA.

Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a Monography of the Genus *Camellia*, or an Essay on its Culture, Description and Classification, illustrated by two Synoptical Tables: the first containing the names of two hundred and seventy varieties, with the color and form of the flowers, the species and the period of their introduction into Europe; and the second presents two ascending gamuts, in which are painted the shades of color peculiar to the known *Camellias*, with their specific denominations. By the Abbe Berlesse, member of several French and foreign learned societies. Translated from the French by Henry A. S. Dearborn. Jan. 15, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Constantly on hand in small quantities, at the lowest market price. Orders directed to Messrs Winship, Brighton, Mass. or left at N. E. Farmer Office, will receive immediate attention. The plants will be safely packed and forwarded to any part of the country. Dec. 19.

TO BE LET.

The subscriber offers to lease for the term of three, five or seven years, his dwelling house and gardens in South Salem, either with, or without any portion of the adjoining farm lands. The gardens, &c. contain about six acres, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees; two green houses, filled with the choicest green house plants, and grapes in full bearing; a forcing wall, with seed and tool rooms, a convenient gardener's lodge, and a large tea house; sufficient may be sold annually from the garden to pay the whole rent. The dwelling house is large and convenient, commanding a fine view of the sea, and is within three fourths of a mile from the centre of the city of Salem. The above offers a desirable situation either for a gentleman's residence, or for a public garden or boarding-house.

Also, to let for three, five or seven years, the farm house and barns, which are large and commodious, with the whole or part of the farm, consisting of over two hundred acres of land of the best quality, with a large orchard of grafted fruit—it is abundantly supplied with sea manure, and located near four market towns. The whole estate has a full supply of pure water. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. Jan. 23, 1839. E. HERSHEY DERBY.

SILK WORMS' EGGS.

Preserved with great care, producing sulphur colored cocoons; the worm from this kind of egg would their cocoons the last season in twenty eight days. Specimens of the cocoons may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, if desired. Apply to JOHN SULLIVAN.

WANTED.

A skilful, honest, industrious farmer and kitchen gardener to take a farm in the county of Bristol, near to the Providence market, to take and manage on shares, a pretty extensive establishment for raising and selling hay, corn, vegetables, fruit, milk, pigs and poultry. No one will be received without the best recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office. C. WEEKS. Jan. 15, 1839.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 00	7 25
" Pot, " " "		6 00	6 12
BEANS, white, Foreign, bushel		1 35	1 75
" " Domestic, " "		2 00	2 35
BEER, mess, barrel		17 00	17 50
" No. 1, " "		14 50	15 00
" prime, " "		12 00	12 50
BEES, (American), pound		23	34
CHEESE, new milk, " "		8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese, " "		37	46
" southern, geese, " "		40	42
FLAX, (American), " "		37	46
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank, " "		3 67	4 00
" Haddock, " "			2 00
MACZEREI, No. 1, barrel	13 00	13 25	
" No. 2, " "	9 00	9 25	
FLOUR, Genesee, cash, " "		5 75	
" Baltimore, Howard street, " "	8 50	8 75	
" Alexandria, " "		5 50	
" Rye, " "		4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in bls., bushel		1 00	1 02
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow, " "		96	99
" southern flat, yellow, " "		94	95
" white, " "		94	95
" Rye, northern, " "		90	95
" Barley, " "		90	95
" Oats, northern, (prime), " "			
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.	15 00	20 00	
" Eastern screwed, " "	16 00	17 00	
HOPS, 1st quality, pound		16	18
" 2d quality, " "		15	16
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, " "			
" southern, 1st sort, " "		29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, " "		25	27
" do. e. entry do, " "		26	28
" Baltimore city tannage, " "		24	25
" do. dry hides, " "		23	25
" New York red, light, " "		23	24
" Boston, do. slaughter, " "		21	23
" Boston dry hides, " "		18	20
LIME, best sort, cask		85	90
OIL, Sperin, Spring and Summer, gallon		1 05	1 10
" Winter, " "		50	55
" Whale, refined, " "		2 67	3 00
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	25 00	26 00	
PORK, extra clear, barrel	24 00	24 50	
" clear, " "	23 00	24 00	
" Mess, " "	2 63	2 75	
SEEDS: Herd's Grass, bushel		90	100
" Red Top, southern, " "		2 62	3 00
" northern, " "		1 75	1 87
" HEMP, " "			
" FLAX, " "			
" Red Clover, northern, pound			
" Southern Clover, " "			
SOAP, American, No. 1, " "		6	7
" No. 2, " "		5	6
TALLOW, tried, " "		12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort, pr M.	3 00	3 50	
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, pound		57	62
" American, full blood, washed, " "		52	55
" do. 3-4ths do, " "		47	50
" do. 1-2 do, " "		42	45
" do. 1-4 and common, " "		37	40
" Pulled superfine, " "		52	55
Northern pulled, No. 1, " "		47	50
" No. 2, " "		39	42
" No. 3, " "		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

	RETAIL PRICES.		
HAMS, northern, pound		15	16
" southern and western, " "		12	13
PORK, hulk hogs, " "		9	10
POULTRY, per lb., " "		12	16
BUTTER, tub, " "		20	25
" lump, " "		25	28
EGGS, dozen		37	40
POT ATOES, new, barrel		1 50	2 00
APPLES, " "		1 75	2 00
CIDER, " "		2 00	2 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than 27 years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser.)

THE WIFE AT HOME.

It has been one of my most serious apprehensions, that in the multitude of our societies and public combinations, men and women might chance to forget that they have anything to do individually. We have societies to take care of our health, and societies to take care of our kitchens. Alms giving, so far as done at all, is done chiefly by wholesale. Perhaps we may see the day when we shall dine together, like the Spartans, and when all family cookery and education shall be done upon the large scale.

These thoughts were brought to my mind with great force than common, a few days since, upon my making a visit to the house of Mrs Nelson, the wife of a reputable farmer, a few miles from our village. If I were to attempt a portrait of this excellent lady, I should fill a volume; I can only give a sketchy outline. Mrs Nelson is, in the American as well as the English sense, a fine woman. Temperance, early rising, industry, and above all serene cheerfulness of soul, have left on her cheek at forty, those roses which fashion and excitement often blast before fifteen. But what I took my pen to notice, was that truly feminine and christian trait of my good friend—she is a *keeper at home*. Though I have been a church-going man many years, I do not remember to have heard any one of our clergy enlarge upon this scripture phrase; and yet the older I grow the more meaning there seems to be in it. The best women in the world are those who stay at home, such is the opinion of the best judges, to wit, their husbands. The worst women are those who have no home, or who love all other places better; such is the verdict of those who meet them abroad. A wife in the house is as indispensable as a steersman at the wheel. Who can count up the cases where poor fellows have been ruined by their wives!

This is a hard saying, but if it were softened, it would be less true. Surely it is no disrespect to the better sex to point at these rare exceptions, which like the dim tarnish on the face of the moon, make the other tracks look all the brighter. After you shall have exaggerated to the utmost the number and the faults of the gadding, gossiping, and idle women, we still have a million of American house-wives, brightening a million homes and hearts. Mrs Nelson is one of them. Her husband is not the meekest man in the country, nor by nature the most hospitable, but she makes up for all, like the credit side of an account. In the exercise of the passive virtues, she finds her greatest happiness. She holds it to be one of the very first duties of life to render her home delightful, first to her husband, next to her children, and then to all who may enter her hospitable doors. Early in life, she observed that several of her husband's intimate acquaintances were becoming irregular in their habits, she and Nelson talked it over at length. He being a rough man, declared it to be his intention to break off all intimacy with Lang and Shepherd, on the spot. "O no! husband," said she, "that would be cruel, remember the proverb, 'A soft word breaketh the bone.' Let me alone to bring them to their bearings; at any rate, give me a month for an experiment." "You! Mary," he exclaimed in astonishment, "you amaze me; surely you will not follow them to the bar-room, as Jemi-

ma Murphy does her goodman." "No," said his wife laughing, "but we women have some secrets left still. Wait but a month."

The month rolled round. Nelson had hard work to refrain from falling upon the two men violently, but he waited to see the issue, and even kept out of their way that the incantation might be uninterrupted. At the close of less than the three weeks Lang and Shepherd were two of the most quiet, orderly, and domestic men in the neighborhood. "Why Mary," said Nelson, "what in the world have you done to them?"—"I? husband! I have not exchanged words with them for weeks!" "Then you have had some witchcraft at work?" "Not I," she replied; "the story is soon related, I had observed for a long time that their honies were growing dismal, and I often told Mrs Lang what I feared concerning her husband. Indeed I had heard you tell of his repeating over his glass that abominable saying, 'the devil's at home.' After my conversation with you, I set to work—not on the husbands, but their wives. Simple creatures! they scarcely knew what I meant. They wished indeed that the men would spend more time at home, and even wept about their late hours and rum drinking. But they were not prepared for my telling them that they must redouble the attractions of their own fireside and table—make the cheer better—the fire brighter—the children cleaner—the welcome heartier; call in a pleasant neighbor to tea—have a little singing in the evening, and even invite to a comfortable supper two or three of the husband's tavern cronies. The thing took admirably. The wives triumphed, and I hope you are satisfied."

Though it is likely Nelson did not just then suspect it, this was the very course which had proved successful in saving himself from ruinous habits. And most earnestly is it to be wished that all our towns and villages were filled with such wives as honor and love the family institution! Every one has made the observation that there are many more women who are religious, than men; but the final cause of this has not so often been remarked. Divine providence by this discriminating favor to the one sex, pours influence into the social fountain. As are the mothers of a nation, so will be the sons and, in a measure, the husbands. But to exercise full influence; the wife must be a keeper at home. She will find enough to employ her longest days, in the endless circle of household cares. While she will welcome the evening visitor, and often enlarge her frugal hoard for the bevy of friends, or even join in the social party or the cheerful sleigh ride, these things will be the exceptions not the rule. So living, she will give happiness to an ever increasing circle. "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her."

C. Q.

RECIPE FOR INDIAN CAKE.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following recipe for making that excellent Yankee viand, an Indian cake:

Take three cups of Indian meal, three cups of flour, three quarters of a cup of molasses, two teaspoons full of saleratus stirred in the molasses until it foams—add a little salt and mix it with cold water the thickness of pound cake. Then bake it.

Drunkenness turns a man out of himself and substitutes a beast.

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM,

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road; lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm containing 70 acres, more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 300 to 500 apple trees on the place, independent of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well walled and watered, the buildings, in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired, and yet in the immediate vicinity of the public schools and the Theological Seminary; or if the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being all good, and markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vale Factory, one mile from the Rai Road depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure.

The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW B. STIMPSON.

Andover, January 15, 1839.

4w

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttry, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house well, under cover, forty five feet, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor, a good quantity which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves.

Nov. 29, 1838.

ASA H. ADAMS.

MULBERRY TREES.

WM. PAINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese *Morus Multicaulis*, *Morus Expansus*, *Alpine*, *Broussa*, *Canton* and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction.

Dec. 20, 1838.

2m

Flushing, near New York.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 26, 1838.

JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

WANTED.

In the Seed Garden, connected with the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a first rate farmer; one who has some knowledge of the management of hot beds would be preferred. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos 51 & 52 North Market St.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET...-BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

[NO. 31.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.)

In the part which the soil acts in the process of vegetation. Memoir read at the Academy of Sciences, by J. PELLETIER.

Translated from the Journal de Pharmacie, for the Journal of the Franklin Institute, by J. GRISCOM.

The ground is the support and nurse of plants; at its bosom, by means of roots, they seek for and find a portion of their nourishment. But to this end, so simple and obvious, are attached questions of a complicated nature, and of the highest interest to physiology and agriculture. With one, among others, I have been particularly arrested, and it has been the object of my meditations. Before I state upon it, permit me to bring into view some facts which appear to be necessary to the discussion of it.

The earth is not an elementary substance. Its exterior bed, the residence of plants, is formed of various metallic oxides, silica, alumina, lime, to which are often joined magnesia and the oxide of iron. It contains, moreover, the detritus of organic matters which had before possessed life and existence. Thus constituted, and under the influence of air, water and imponderable fluids, the earth is eminently fit for the development of germs deposited in its bosom, and to the growth of the vegetables which flourish upon it.

The necessity of the presence of organic matter, to constitute a soil, endowed in the highest degree with vegetative force, cannot be considered doubtful. In vain did Tull, in 1773, attempt to maintain that distinct earthy particles formed the sole nourishment of the plant. This theory was returned by the positive experiments of Duhamel who had at first embraced it. Nevertheless, if it is certain that the presence of organic matter is a condition of fertility, we may still ask whether it is so essential a condition—such a *sine qua non*—that a plant cannot vegetate in a soil totally deprived of organic matter, particularly if other circumstances, such as the presence of water and carbonic acid, be united with it.

Numerous experiments have been made to resolve this question. Many of them are contradictory. The greater portion, from the high interest which they involve, ought to be discussed and repeated with care. But another question not less important, and which I think ought to be first ascertained, is this: *What influence have soils themselves in the act of vegetation?* To this question I present confine myself.

A vegetable soil, in its normal state, must be considered a mixture of various earths, that is, of metallic oxides.

Every soil devoted to agriculture, is in general, says Chaptal, formed of a mixture of silica, lime and alumina, and in support of this assertion he cites various analyses.*

Davy confirms this statement in his Agricultural Chemistry, and, in fact, not a single instance of a fertile soil has occurred, which consisted of only one earth, or even of two, such as lime and siliceous siliceous and alumina, alumina and lime.

In another passage in his *Chimie Agricole*, Chaptal expresses himself thus:

“A mixture of lime, siliceous and alumina forms the basis of a good soil; but that it may possess all the desirable qualities of good land, these ingredients must exist in certain proportions, which analysis of the best soil can only establish.

If we consult the analysis of the most fertile soils, we find that fertility diminishes in proportion to the predominance of either of these principal earths, and that it becomes almost null when the mixture has the properties of only one of them.”

Complexity of composition is therefore, in general, a condition of fertility in a vegetable soil. The loose earth which we find in valleys arising from the decomposition of primitive rocks, makes generally an excellent soil. Now we know that granite, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica, and frequently amphibole, must yield by its composition, a soil containing silica, lime, alumina and a little magnesia and sometimes potash. Soils originating, on the contrary, from the decomposition of more simple rocks, siliceous limestone, for example, are lighter, and suitable only for a limited number of plants; they require, says Chaptal, to be enriched, and are valuable only in moist climates. Land originating in the decomposition of trap, basalt and other rocks of complicated elements, possesses, on the contrary, great natural fertility.

“Rivers,” he further adds, “receive in their courses other streams whose mud is mingled with its own, and it often happens that the united sediment of two rivers possesses greater fertility than that of either separately.”

This then appears to be an established fact, that

Coarse Siliceous	30	56
Silica,	26	14
Alumina,		30
Carbonate of Lime,		100

A fertile soil in Middlesex gave Davy—Siliceous Sand 3.5; the remaining 2.5 consisted of

Carbonate of Lime,	28
Silica,	32
Alumina,	29
Analysis of a fertile soil in Touraine:	
Sand,	49
Silica,	16
Alumina,	10
Carbonate of Lime,	25
	100

A very fertile compost, formed by Tillet consisted of clay 3-8, pulverised limestone 2-5, sand 2-8, corresponding to

Coarse Siliceous	25
Silica,	21
Alumina,	16.50
Carbonate of Lime,	37.50
	100

a soil (independently of organic matter) is the more fertile as its composition is more heterogeneous.

If we seek for an explanation of this fact, we find in authors only vague opinions and doubts; the greater number merely state the facts without attempting an explanation.

Agricultural chemists, who indulge more in theory, appear to regard the cause of fertility as dependent on the physical character of the soil rather than on its chemical constitution. Thus Davy having observed that different soils attract moisture with different degrees of energy, and having discovered, as he believed, that the most hygroscopic soils were the most fertile, he ascribes their superior fertility chiefly to this property. But Davy has not proved that the hygroscopic force of a soil bears any given relation to its composition.

If this attraction of moisture were the principal cause of fertility (abating the influence of manures) we perceive no necessity for the combination of the three earths in the constitution of a soil of the first quality. Indeed a certain quantity of alumina in a soil otherwise entirely siliceous, or entirely calcareous, a certain proportion between the adhesive and the loose or sandy portions, would be sufficient to confer this hygroscopic quality, and of course the fertility of the soil. But we have nothing to confirm this supposition.

The hygroscopic quality of a ternary soil may then be considered as an *element* of fertility, but only a secondary element, subordinate to its chemical composition.

The property of becoming more or less heated by the rays of the sun, which appeared to Davy to hold a relation to the fertility of different soils, appears to me to be also a secondary cause. In the cases referred to by him there was a mixture of black mould, and he did not sufficiently consider its fertilizing action as a manure upon the soil.

To me, it appears evident, that the mixture of the various earths which compose a soil, acts upon vegetation and determines its fertility by an *electro-chemical force*, whose action has been clearly recognized in other circumstances, but not yet brought into view in the case now under consideration. In the first place, let us observe, that it is a fact, though the truth may have escaped observers, or rather, it has not yet been brought under a formula, that the silica, alumina and lime which enter into a good vegetable soil, must not be combined with each other, but simply mixed, the lime being in the state of a carbonate. A triple silicate of lime or alumina, in which the siliceous, lime and alumina should be in the proportions which constitute the best arable land, could not, even if thoroughly divided, furnish a soil essentially adapted to vegetation. If, in a fertile soil, composed of a mixture of lime, alumina and silica, a combination between these three oxides should begin to take place, the ground would become cold and sterile. Now, it is certain, that in a mixture of these three ingredients, a force

* A fertile soil in Sweden was found by Bergman to consist of:

does exist which tends combine them. The silica and alumina are, in relation to the lime, electro-negative bodies, and in their presence the lime must acquire a contrary electricity. According as external or mechanical movements of the soil, or other foreign causes, shall bring these molecules within greater or less distances from each other, and group them in various ways, electrical piles will be established, discharges will take place, producing various tensions, and the earth will thus, if we may use the term, become animated. The electric fluid which pervades it will excite the stamata of the radical fibrils, determine the play of the organs, and the absorption of the fluids requisite to the nourishment of the plant. The radical fibrils, and the capillary roots impregnated with moisture, will become so many electrical conductors, engaged in transmitting electricity, certainly as necessary to life as light and caloric.

The merit of a theory is, that it accounts for observed facts, enables us to foresee what will take place under particular circumstances likely to happen, and indicates the considerations which it may be desirable to bring about with a view to useful results.

Let us inquire whether the theory now presented, fulfils these conditions:

Suppose a chalky soil. To improve it, we add argillaceous marl; i. e. to the lime which predominates we add silica and alumina. *To the positive element which we found alone, we add the negative elements which we found deficient.*

Will it here be said, that "chalk is so compact that the roots cannot penetrate it, or so split up that water passes through it like a riddle, and that the marling is simply designed to change this physical condition?"

But, if the object was merely to divide the chalk, in order to change its physical condition, a calcareous sand would accomplish this object, and yet it never came into the head of an agriculturist to improve his chalk by limestone, while Jordan de Saint-Memin produced a magnificent vegetation by a mixture of chalk with heath sand.

In a piece of ground belonging to Chaptal, the soil was clayey and rather barren; below was a layer of black earth. Chaptal went to work empirically, dug up the ground and mixed the two beds together. *Contrary to his expectations, the sterility was increased.* It was not till the fifth year that the ground acquired a common degree of fertility, that is, when all the iron had passed to the state of peroxide, and the land, black as it was, had become of a deep, bright yellow. Chaptal asks, if, in this case, the black oxide is injurious to vegetation, either by itself, or in reference to the oxygen.

In our theory, the fact explains itself, and might have been foreseen; the black oxides of iron (fer oxide d'Haüy) is a combination of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron, a substance *indifferent* in relation to silica and alumina. Exposed to the air, the combination is destroyed, the iron passes to the state of peroxide, susceptible of union with silica and alumina. Yet, under such circumstances, it was not worth while to mingle the two beds, since five years were lost in attaining a common degree of fertility.

The theory which we have adopted, is applicable, likewise, in the happiest manner, to the opera-

tion called marling. Marl is not a simple mixture of silica and alumina with more or less of carbonate of lime. Its base is argillaceous and calcareous silicates; some mineralogists consider it even as an oryctognosical species.* It is on this account that plants cannot vegetate in marl which has been long exposed to the air, even when the silica, alumina and lime are in the proportions which form good arable land. By exposure to the air, carbonic acid *destroys the combination* which existed between the earths, and it is then, and then only, that marl will enrich the soil. In this case, if the negative element prevails, as in the case of argillaceous marls, it becomes excellent for calcareous soils; and marls called calcareous are in their turn advantageous for argillo-sandy land.

It has been remarked, that the alkaline and earthy salts, which, in a certain quantity, injure vegetation, produce a good effect when employed in small doses. Chemists and farmers have sought to explain this action of saline compounds. Some have thought that certain salts were good for plants, as some are for animals—that salts, and even earths, formed part of the food of vegetables; others, on the contrary, that they act principally as stimulants to vegetation. Without denying that earthy substances may enter into the constitution of a vegetable, to unite and give strength to the parts that are to support the organs, like phosphate of lime in the bones of quadrupeds, I may remark, that with a few exceptions, the presence of any salt is not absolutely necessary to vegetation. Thus, for example, borage and lettuce, whose extracts contain much nitre when they grow in highly manured soils, do not contain any sensible portion of it when cultivated without dung. I therefore rather incline to the opinion of physiologists, who think with M. Decandolle, that salts act as excitants or stimulants. But, what is the meaning of excitation? At the present day, science no longer admits of those vague explanations which consist of nothing but words. I understand by excitation, the eminent property of conducting electricity which salts communicate to water. It is in this manner, as it appears to me, that nitrate of potash acts, in the prodigious energy which it gives to vegetation. It is probable in this way that sulphate of lime acts; that is to say, by rendering the water a better conductor, though, in this case, the effects appear to me to be complicated, and to be worthy of direct experiment.

Thus far, for greater simplicity, we have considered lime as free, in speaking of the mixture of silica, alumina, and lime, which constitute a soil; now the lime is in the state of carbonate, but it does not, in that state cease to be an electro-positive element in relation to silica and alumina. This circumstance allows us to explain an important vegeto-physiological fact. The carbon in vegetables is produced mostly, if not entirely, by the decomposition of the carbonic acid which they absorb not only from the air, but from the ground: such is the opinion of the celebrated Decandolle. This carbonic acid, furnished by the ground, appears to enter into the vegetable at the moment of its liberation, probably dissolved in the water which the soil contains. It is absorbed by the spongioles of the radicles; it ascends with the sap, urged forward as by a *vis a tergo*. But how is this carbonic acid produced? In certain manured soils,

and in superficial portions of the earth, penetrated by the air, we may conceive it to be formed by the re-action of oxygen upon the carbon of organic detritus; but at those great depths which are attained by the roots of oaks and cedars of a hundred years old, how can the carbonic acid be developed? How can the oxygen and organic matter penetrate to such depths? In our theory there is no difficulty. Carbonic acid comes from the lime, on which the silica and alumina act slowly but continuously to form silicates.*

Thus, then, at certain depths, and under influences but little understood, silica would decompose carbonate of lime, while at the surface of the earth, and under the influence of exterior agents, the silicates would be decomposed by carbonic acid produced by the re-action of the oxygen of the air on organic detritus—an admirable and providential rotation, which re-establishes the equilibrium, and incessantly tends to the rejuvenescence of nature.

The last corollary of my theory—the decomposition of silicates by exterior agents, and particularly by carbonic acid, cannot be called in question. It has been established by M. Becquerel, under circumstances in which the force of cohesion might seem to present a serious obstacle. I allude to the decomposition of the feldspar of granite, and the formation of kaolin. The analogy is here so strong that I must render the homage of my first conception to the distinguish academicien I have just cited.

The fact of the decomposition of carbonate of lime by silica in the interior of the earth is equally supported by experiment and observation. And, first, if, in proceeding to the analysis of a vegetable soil, when the coarser siliceous sand has been separated by agitation and deposition, and the carbonate of lime has been removed by weak acids, we examine the finer terrene substance which has resisted the weak acids, we find that it is not alumina, as Chaptal indicates, nor silica, as is stated in various works, but that it consists principally of veritable silicates of lime, of alumina, and of oxide of iron.

Still, it may be objected that these silicates are anterior to all vegetation; that to prove their recent formation and daily production, requires direct experiments. These direct experiments are among the objects which I wish to undertake. They require much time. But to prove truth, are we to depend solely upon new experiments peculiar to him who advocates it, and are we forbidden to rely on the labors of our predecessors? Certainly not. I may therefore again refer to the interesting researches of M. Becquerel, and bring into view those mineral species which he has formed in his laboratory, and which present all the characters of their natural congeners. Neither can I omit to mention the important fact of the artificial formation of feldspar by Cagnard de Latour.

* Animal manures may contribute to the decomposition of silicates, not only by the carbonic acid which they form by absorbing oxygen from the air, but in producing such substances as the *FAT ACIDS*, which have a tendency to unite with the lime and to eliminate the silica which is combined with it. M. Raspail, whose talents we are glad to acknowledge, without sharing in all his scientific opinions, appears to us to have explained the siliceous petrifications that are found in chalk, in a very happy manner by the action of animals entombed in siliceous calcareous beds.—*Physiol. Vegetale*, t. 2. p. 339.

* G. Diet. d' Agriculture, article *Craie*.

* Brochant's Mineralogy.

There is still another objection which may be made to the theory now presented. If, in this mixed state, the earth acts by the virtue of electro-chemical forces, why are three earths requisite to the construction of a good soil? Ought not silica and lime, or lime and alumina to be sufficient to produce, in each element of the mixture, an opposite electricity? It is easy to answer this objection also, by a reliance upon facts well known to mineralogists: it is certain that the binary silicates are more rare in nature than the ternary silicates, and that their mass in particular is less powerful: silica has therefore a greater tendency to combine with lime and alumina together than with either of these earths separately. Hence, we may perceive, that the union of the three becomes necessary to constitute a soil endowed with the highest degree of vegetative power.

If the ideas which I now submit to the academy, appear to deserve any attention, I propose, on the return of the favorable season, to renew the inquiry, and to devote myself to the labor of positive experiment—experiments, which, whatever may be their results in reference to my theory, will at least have the advantage of eliciting facts which may be friendly to agriculture, that science which is so prominently stamped with the character of utility.

We have at once, upon perusal, determined to enrich the pages of the N. E. Farmer with the subjoined Dictionary of Terms used in agriculture—fully persuaded that it will prove highly interesting and useful. It is made out with great precision and perspicuity, the very first excellence in all writings designed to be useful. It does honor to the ably conducted agricultural journal in which appears, the Genesee Farmer, a paper, we must say, without disparagement to any other, conducted with eminent scientific and practical talent, and which we do not hesitate to recommend to every farmer in the United States as worth to him ten times its cost.

H. C.

Abarding. This a term applied by some agricultural writers to the crumbling down of earth from the effects of frost. This process is seen most on fall ploughed lands, and is an efficient agent in ameliorating and rendering fit for cultivation heavy or clay soils.

Abrasion. The wearing away, by running water, of earths, rocks, &c. the banks, or the bottom of streams, and the result of which is the deposit of alluvium.

Absorption. The process by which plants and animals are nourished is called absorption. In most plants this office is performed by the roots, and it is through the vessels called spongioles, with which the roots are terminated, that absorption takes place. In aquatic plants, the water which affords the nourishment is absorbed with facility from every part of their surface. By causing the roots to imbibe colored liquid the general course of the sap may be traced with considerable accuracy.

Acids. Bodies that have usually a sour taste, and corrosive qualities. Some acids appear only in a fluid state, gaseous as carbonic acid, or liquid as sulphuric acid; others are crystallized, as the boracic, benzoic, &c. Of the acids, the only one that has much influence on vegetation is the carbonic.

Acclimating. Plants are endowed with a power of gradually accommodating themselves to the

temperature or climate in which they are placed, unless the change is at once so great as to suspend their vital functions altogether. This process is called acclimating. Plants will bear removal better from a warm climate to one of lower temperature, than from a cold to a warm one. As instances in plants, we may mention the potato, the bean, the melon, and among fruits the peach and apricot. The cucumber affords an instance of the effect of acclimation. It is grown in the open air at Cairo and at Petersburg; at Carracas and at Quebec.

Aeration. An important change effected on the sap of plants, by the action of light. It consists in the decomposition of carbonic acid gas, which is either brought to the leaves of plants by the sap, or absorbed directly from the atmosphere. The substance of all plants is mostly carbon, and as carbon in its common state, however minutely divided, is never taken up by the sap of plants, this most essential ingredient is obtained in the form of the carbonic gas, from which the oxygen is separated by the leaves under the action of light, leaving the carbon ready for assimilation, or conversion into vegetable fibre. That this process is performed by the green substance of the leaves or stem, is evident from the fact that if a leaf is bruised or its vitality destroyed, its substance is no longer capable of decomposing carbonic gas in the light, or absorbing oxygen in the dark. The necessity of this aeration of sap for the purpose of ripening fruit, or maturing vegetation, may be seen in some fruit trees, the plum for instance, in which an excessive quantity of fruit causes a premature fall of the leaves, after which, owing to this loss of the organs of aeration, the fruit never ripens, but remains immature and worthless. The necessity of the leaves for aeration, or perfecting the juices of plants, shows the absurdity of plucking or injuring the leaves of any plant before it is ripe, topping corn, &c., under the idea of hastening maturity, or increasing the product. Attempts to improve on nature must be failures.

After-grass. The grass grown on meadows after they are mown. The usual practice among farmers is to feed this off by cattle or sheep, and in some cases so closely as to nearly destroy the roots of the grass. Unless the turf is close, and the meadow rich, it is better to not feed at all, or very lightly. For cropping after-grass, sheep are better than cattle, since, though their bite may be closer, they do not injure the roots with their feet like the former. If mown a second time for rowen, it is called

After-math. On rich meadows, or where manure can be had in abundance, for top dressing, a second mowing may be justifiable, and the grass so cut, if well cured, is much relished and eaten with avidity by ewes, calves, and other animals that are apt to become poor under ordinary management. The practice of the second mowing, however, like after feeding, is not to be recommended on the whole; experience proving that the injury grass roots always receive from mowing, is increased by the second cutting. Necessity alone can render after feeding or mowing justifiable or proper.

Agriculture. In the most extended use of this term, it is made to embrace all the operations made use of to obtain food for man, whether from the field, the orchard, or the garden. In its proper and limited sense, it means the cultivation of the soil, which is the great source of wealth. The first

want of man was food; the place to obtain it was the earth; hence the origin of agriculture; and in proportion to his wants, and the ease or the difficulty with which they can be supplied, is his progress in agriculture. Where the wants of man are supplied by the spontaneous productions of the earth, as in parts of Africa, or in the South Sea Islands; or where the inhabitants expect no food from the earth, as among the Esquimaux, or Somolies, their agriculture is unknown. It is only where exertion is necessary to procure food from the earth, that wants abound; that wealth is increased; and that agriculture becomes a science, and assumes its proper place as the basis and precursor of civilization, society and order: All history proves that such is the fact. The creation of wealth belongs to agriculture. Food must be had, and the value of every other article depends directly or remotely on the amount of food it will procure. The skill of the mechanic may improve; the enterprise of the merchant may exchange; but the origin belongs to the earth, and the cost and the profit is alike determined by the result of agriculture.

Science has within a few years done much in aid of agriculture; not that many positive discoveries have in the first place been made by the sciences, of which the agriculturist has availed himself; but the cause of certain results before known to the farmer, have been revealed by chemical or other researches, and thus the means of more certainty and in many more cases of producing the same results has been obtained. On this is based the improved system of agriculture. Where the earths are not in due proportion, it is impossible to make or keep the soil in a productive state. The nature of the earths is now inquired into, and their balance maintained by a rotation of crops, or the application of such matters as shall prevent exhaustion, or restore fertility to such as have been improperly treated. The capability of the earth in affording food, when properly tilled, is but imperfectly understood. Now and then instances occur in which either by skill or accident these powers are developed to the surprise of all; but what is done in one case may be done in others; and when agriculture is what it should be, when the tilage of the soil, and the application of proper manures shall be better understood, the results that now astonish will become common, and while the labor shall be diminished the product will be vastly increased.

(To be continued.)

ITEMS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To preserve fresh meat, killed early in winter, through cold weather, bury it in snow—the best way is to place alternate layers of meat and snow in a tub or barrel, and keep it in a cool place. The meat should be a little frozen first. Several days warm weather will not affect it; and if kept in an ice house, it may be not only preserved through winter, but during the following spring.

Hams cannot be kept with ease or certainty unless the flat bone, near the centre of the inner side which joins on the other bones of the ham by a ball and socket, be first carefully removed. Where this has been neglected, although every other care has been taken, failures and loss has followed.

Oats are more beneficial to horses if ground; and hay, if chopped fine.

FLORICULTURE.

THE PROPERTIES OF FLOWERS.

The advancement of floriculture has always been an object of the first importance with us. We have taken more pains with it than with any other branch of horticulture or gardening, because it would be followed with advantage by a larger class, and by persons in all grades of society. The Horticultural Journal has paid great attention to the properties of flowers, with a view of teaching the amateur what is necessary to render him a successful exhibitor, and confirming the more experienced, but perhaps wavering, professional gardener in some fixed principles. It is desirable that all persons should be united upon the value of fancy flowers, and, of course, upon the standard of perfection by which such value shall be estimated. The Metropolitan Society has done more towards fixing this standard than all the Horticultural and Floral Societies put together. The rules laid down by that society have been followed, or professed to be followed, by almost every establishment, describing the name of Floral or Horticultural, in the kingdom, and it has been of great service to the science. The properties of flowers were, at one time, valued by no set rules of propriety, by no consistent attribute of beauty. The whims and fancies of particular individuals pronounced particular points estimable, without considering whether such points increased the splendor of a flower; whereas the points insisted upon by the Metropolitan Society, without a single exception, increased the beauty of a flower even to ordinary eyes. Thus it was that roundness and flatness in the bloom of a pansy were said to be the standard of perfection; place side by side a pansy of the old shape, and one nearly approaching the circle, unbroken through the petals, overlapping each other and tolerably flat, the most unpractised eye will see the richness of one compared with the other, and though there are none quite round or quite flat, there are many which approach both, and they are the more valuable in proportion to their near approach. Again, the properties of the dahlia are equally well defined, the nearer the shape approaches two-thirds of a ball the better. Everybody can understand this definition of the property of a dahlia. It is true, that to become this form, the petals must be broad, round ended, short, and imbricate well, free from notch, plenty of them, and the centre not over bloomed; but these are details. If the flower be two-thirds of a ball, the detail is sure to be good, for if the petals be narrow or pointed, or long, the flower cannot be well formed. A tulip has been equally as well defined as to property, and very fortunately, for the flowers which were bearing high prizes were perverting the taste of the growers; and it will take some years to correct it. Nevertheless, the rule laid down by the Metropolitan Society cannot be mistaken. The desired form, when expanded, is from one-third to one-half of a hollow ball, forming, as a matter of course, a perfectly round shallow cup; for, as the beauty of a tulip is in the inside, no other form will so well display it. The tulip must, however, possess one quality without which it will be now set down as valueless. The white or the yellow must be of one uniform shade or tint, without stain, to the very centre. In this case, as in the other, the most ordinary observer, who may know nothing about tulips, shall, nevertheless, in a moment decide that

the clear round flower is more beautiful than one that is stained or not round. Upon this principle should the value of all such productions be estimated. We do not mean that every body should be able to appreciate all the points of a good flower; but that the leading ones, especially the form, should be that most likely to please the world. The auricula is a flower equally requiring a proper estimation of properties, and equally indebted to the Metropolitan Society for published rules by which to regulate them. The chief point here again is *form*. To be quite round and quite flat, like a counter, would be perfection; but here the colors form a much more important feature than in other flowers, for the auricula will come all green like a calix, or all white and mealy, without any distinct color. It has been, therefore, necessary to state that there should be several divisions of color; the small tube in the centre should be bright yellow—the circle round this perfectly white—the next circle should be a distinct color, lilac, violet, purple, blue, brown, or dark approaching to black, and very unbroken—and the outer circle of all green, grey, or white; and in proportion as all these form distinct circles, and the individual pips are flat, &c. does the value of the flower increase. There is another property estimated in London and its vicinity more than in the country. The Metropolitan Society consider it a leading property that the auricula should form a bold truss of seven pips or flowers at the least: in the country they do not require more than five. Thus many flowers will do for the country that would not do in the metropolis.

In roses, novelty seems to have been the leading point, and many growers have discovered novelty where nobody else could; but there are properties as essential to a good rose, as to any other flower, novelty forming one of them. A rose should be strongly perfumed—the petals should be thick, round, and plentiful; the color bright, and the flower double; the more of these properties possessed by a rose, the better it is. Hundreds, however, are in cultivation so nearly resembling each other, so nearly approaching to single, so weak in their perfume, and so straggling in their growth, as to make every amateur who has purchased largely repent truly that he has been governed by fine names, instead of fine qualities. Geraniums have come in for their share of attention as to properties. The majority of them have petals so narrow, that, as there are but five, they divide and form an irregular star; they ought, like the heart's-ease, to be wide enough to lap over each other, and form a whole and nearly circular flower, rather campanulated than otherwise. These ought to come in trusses, comprising at least six or eight blooms each, and forming good close heads. Bright colors, novel pencilling, and deep dark spots on the upper petals, are in great esteem; but the best at present, for form and style of growth, is Dennis's Perfection, though the color is deficient. Others asserted to be *as well formed and better colored*, are said to have been raised and coming out, if not out already, and indeed we have observed several bright and good flowers very closely approach it, but we confess we have not seen any fully up to the point; and though, as we have said before, the coloring is deficient, we have not seen any one so complete in form of flowers, beauty of truss, and general style of growth. The principal object we have in view here is to show that, in the estimate of properties by the Metropolitan Society

of Florists, regard is had to those points which please everybody; that in fact, taken in a general way, an ordinary flower placed by the side of a flower approaching the standard of perfection laid down, shall appear inferior to ordinary observers—that the properties estimated as valuable to the connoisseur shall enlist among its admirers all persons of taste, whether florists or not; and who we resume this subject to go into details, we shall be able also to show, that there is a good reason to be made apparent to common observers, for every point esteemed by the society as essential to a good flower. In tulip growers we have observed more whimsical notions than among any other class of florists. But such is the advantage, of setting even the experienced cultivator upon a right course with regard to the properties of flowers, that there are sorts which bore a great price now hardly cared for, and others which bore no price at a gradually becoming favorite. The uncertainty of the bloom will always render the possession of a bed of flowers a source of anxious pleasure, because there are varieties usually stained at the bottom, and therefore worthless, but which sometimes come very clean and fine, and they are the grand beyond description. Nine times out of ten a *Siam* will beat a *Louis*, but the tenth time the *Louis* may come without its usual stain at the bottom, and then it is a sight worth travelling miles for. But *Louis* has never won at the Metropolitan Society's shows, and we doubt if it ever will, because, if one does happen to come clear, which not twice in a century, we might as well persuade a grower to cut off his own head as to cut his blood to exhibit. *Pompe funebre*, a valuable or rather high-priced flower, is certainly a worse flower the Polyphemus, in every stage, from blight to perfection, and as a single flower in competition it will not create a moment's doubt. The Metropolitan Society's rules would enable a man; who never saw flowers, to judge which was the best, and there is no small difficulty, when old cultivators are selected for judges, to keep them from giving the prizes to dear flowers instead of those of good property. These, however, are difficulties easily got over, as we conclude for the present by congratulating the general cultivator of flowers upon the great advantages derived from coming to a general understanding upon what are esteemed the real properties of flowers.—*London Horticultural Journal*.

LILIES.

In a number of last year's *Annales des Jardins Amateurs*, a description is given of two varieties of the lily genus, which may prove interesting to some of our horticultural friends. One of them the *lilium lancifolium punctatum*, a variety of the *L. Broussartii*. It is described as about six feet high, with leaves about six to eight inches long the flowers exceedingly firm and large; each of the six petals six or seven inches long; the color of a snow white with spots of a beautiful rose color for a short space dashed over it; the surplus part of the lower end of each petal is of a most lovely snow white, and terminates in a point in the thorns, which are alternate and large; in the other there the summits are a little longer and are turned in a spiral; the appearance of each flower, to the number of six or seven (and many more when the plant is very strong) presents a vast and super corolla of white, in the centre of which is placed enclosed in a circle of swan's down, a large and magnificent green star, whose rays divide a sort

nilky white tinged with rose; the stamens are long and well divided, and the anthers are transverse, long, and well defined; their orange tint, mixed with purple, adds much to the magnificence of the flower. The other sort is the *L. lancifolium album vel Candidum*, another variety of the *lilium Broussartii*, is not so high, and is altogether of a snow white; both varieties have a strong odor of vanilla: both were brought from Japan in 1824, by the celebrated Dutch horticulturist, M. Van Siebold. They were cultivated at Gand, from whence they were distributed to the chief establishments in Flanders. They flourished last year, for the first time, at Paris, at two establishments. One, that of M. Rey, of Kogel, and the other belonging to MM. Celso. The two plants are declared in the French work to be still rare, and most likely to become a decided ornament to pleasure grounds and ornamental gardens, as being equal to any thing that can be seen in June or July. These lilies are multiplied by off-sets and from seed, provided they give any in their new climate, as they do in Japan. This genus is become so rich in numbers and varieties during the last ten years, that it ought to be easy to enrich it still more by means of artificial impregnations. The two varieties alluded to above are particularly well adapted for this experiment, as their anthers seem made for it. The account recommends the precaution of not putting out plants of these kinds, unless an individual of each has been kept safely in the conservatory. The price at which they must be purchased for some years warrants this care, as not only may the plants be taken off by severe weather, but they may be attacked by insects and destroyed. The writer of the notice declares that he is not aware if the propagation of these lilies by off-sets is abundant or not. It might be possible to propagate them also, by slips of leaves with an end to them, and by choosing the time most favorable to the experiment. Two or three failures should not discourage the horticulturist; yet in this instance a great difficulty presents itself, inasmuch as these lilies do not, like all the woody tribes, present eyes in the axil of the leaf, and whenever this is found to be the case, the most expert grafters are at fault.

The French writer mentions that he had seen at the end of May, in the open air, the *lilium longiflorum* of less height than the *lilium Candidum*, yet with flowers equally dazzling for their whiteness, and of double dimensions, and of a most sweet odor. This plant is for sale at Rey's (of Kogel) establishment.

There is a third variety of the *lilium Broussartii*, described with purple flowers, but which had not appeared when the account was written. It was doubtful whether it was the *lilium lancifolium rubrum* or the *lilium lancifolium speciosum*. It was also in the above gardens, and described as of great beauty.—*Lon. Hort. Jour.*

PRESERVATION OF DAHLIAS.

The winter of 1837-8 was so severe, that many persons lost their dahlias. The frost penetrated into cellars, orangeries, and even caves. The usual mode of preserving them was totally ineffectual, for a great number of roots were found frozen hard. However, we have learnt a mode which is practised in France, and is found to succeed perfectly. A dry spot is chosen out in the garden or grounds, and a pit is dug there five or six feet in width and four feet deep. The length depends on the quan-

tity of roots which are to be placed there. When the pit is three feet deep, it is narrowed, three or four inches at each side, in order to obtain a ledge or resting place, for a purpose to be mentioned hereafter. The bulbs are then well wiped after the stalk is cut off in the usual way, leaving three or four inches, to which a number is attached in wood or lead. The bulbs are arranged side by side, the head upwards* in the pit. They are then covered with old boards, resting on the ledge spoken of above. If boards are not at hand, any old pieces of wood can be made to serve and prevent the earth passing through. The earth is then thrown back into the pit and well pressed down. If exceedingly severe frost is expected, leaves, litter, or grass can be thrown over all. By this proceeding the dahlias are sure to be safe. It sometimes happens, that the stalks to which the thickets are attached, continue to live. We have seen some this year in bud as large as candles, which succeeded perfectly.—*London Horticultural Journal.*

CARE OF FARMING TOOLS.

A topic not yet sufficiently enforced on the attention of farmers, is the wasteful negligence evinced in the exposure of agricultural implements to the injuries of the seasons. The sled curling and cracking by the side of the wall in summer, and the cart half buried in snow and seasoning in the winter storms, are symptoms of waste and extravagance which ripen into a consumption, to be hastened to premature termination by the visits of the sheriffs. The whole secret of wealth consists in economy, and the prudent care of those small rills which without great vigilance, are slipping through the chinks of the woven purse; and it may be considered quite as safe to predict that none of these slovenly gentlemen will be prosperous, as to write in the style of the calendar soothsayers, through pages of the month of January, "expect snow about these days." The price of the time lost when it is most valuable, in putting the exposed articles in proper repair, not speaking of the cost of the materials and the interruption of business, would defray the expenses of erecting ten such cheap sheds as would cover them from the storms, protect them from decay, and keep them ready for immediate use.—*National Egis.*

(For the New England Farmer.)

The Baron de Humboldt in his "Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," mentions that it would be of great importance to Europe to procure the kind of potato which is cultivated on the plain of Santa Fe, and at Quito. He says that he has seen them of a spherical form of more than three decimetres (from twelve to thirteen inches) in diameter, and of a much better taste than any on the European continent. Comparing them with English potatoes, he observes, that the Bogota potatoes contain less water, and are very farinaceous and of an extremely agreeable taste.

The plain of Santa Fe is computed at 8190 feet of elevation. A late writer gives 8615 feet for the city of Bogota; and Malte-Brun says that

* This we venture to affirm is exactly wrong, for by reversing it every inclination to moisture drains out of the hollow stalk and prevents a common occurrence—the rolling of the crowns, which prevents their breaking.—*Editor.*

Quito is 1480 toises (or 9331 feet) above the ocean. The climate consequently is very cool. Humboldt mentions the potato among the plants which are cultivated on the highest and coldest part of the Andes, and Mexican Cordilleras.

Do you, Mr Editor, or any of your correspondents, know anything about the Bogota potatoes? Or do you know any one who can be applied to to introduce them?
SOLANUM.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, Jan. 26, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. of Salem, exhibited the following pears: Chaumontel Coxo No. 46, Beurre Diez, Coffin's Vergoulose, Wilkinson and Lewis; the committee make the following remarks: the Wilkinson pear, so excellent in its season, had been kept so far beyond its usual period of maturity, as to have become tasteless.

Coffin's Vergoulose was obtained by the late Mr Samuel Hyde of Newton, from the garden of Mrs Coffin, who had received it from the nursery of Messrs William Prince & Sons of Flushing, under the name of "Vergoulose." When the tree came into fruit, it was found not to correspond with the description of that variety; and Mr Hyde on introducing it into his nursery, gave it the name by which it is now cultivated. It is a good fruit in its season, which is October and November, although not decidedly first rate.

The Lewis pear has not, we think, received that consideration from amateurs which it merits; we have heard it spoken of in no very flattering terms. This has arisen no doubt, from its having been seen in a bad season, or when not at its proper period of maturity. The tree is of vigorous growth and very productive, and so far as our experience goes it is a first rate table fruit from November till March, and is worthy of a place in any collection however select.

Benj. V. French, Esq. exhibited the beautiful Pomme d'Api, Wellington and Monstrous Pippin apples.

For the Committee,
ROBERT MANNING.

RAILROADS AND FARMERS.

The Wilmington, N. C. Herald states that Mr Lewis Cogdell, who lives at Wayne, seven miles from the track of the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, delivered in the Wilmington market, at 2 o'clock, on the 11th December last, 64 Hogs, all of which were killed and dressed after sunset on the day previous; also several bales of cotton which were packed on the morning of the 11th. The distance travelled by wagon and by railroad was 94 miles.

Such despatch is worthy of public notice and proclaim the advantages of the railroad system more loudly than a thousand theories and fine spun arguments.

The best way to keep winter apples, is to barrel them. This perfectly excludes rats and mice, and preserves them in a great measure from the air.

The whiteness of ivory handle knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper or emery.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

A CARD.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has imported for gratuitous distribution among the farmers in the Legislature, some wheat from Portugal, called "Trigo Trimestre," and said to be an early and valuable variety. The earliest and best was ordered.

He has likewise imported for the same purpose, a quantity of German Teasle seed. The German Teasles are much superior to those raised among us; and bring usually one hundred per cent. more in the market.

He hopes to receive before the adjournment of the Legislature some of the best wheats grown in Sicily and Italy, for which he sent some time since. He has likewise obtained for distribution two bushels of ears of what he deems by much the finest variety of Indian corn, that he has ever seen. It ripened perfectly the two cold years; and yielded the last year at the rate of seventy-five bushels to the acre. He will show a sample of this corn at the next agricultural meeting on Thursday evening.

He has likewise the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of several other varieties of Indian corn valuable for their abundant yield and early maturity; and samples of Ohio corn, which ripened well the last year in our latitude.

He is indebted to some agricultural friends on Connecticut river, always enterprising in this good cause, for samples of the growth of corn, oats, and wheat, from the luxuriant intervals of that favored land, which would do honor to the prairies of Illinois or the bottom lands of the Ohio.

He acknowledges with much pleasure the receipt of beautiful specimens of the cultivated grasses in his vicinity, from Levi Bartlett, Esq. of Warner, N. H. which show what intelligent husbandry can do even in a State which our chivalrous friends of the south consider as under the curse of producing nothing but granite and ice, of iron frosts, and snow clad summits. Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, if they will but be true to themselves, will find no occasion to envy the cotton and rice fields of the south with the curse of slave labor brooding over them; nor the luxuriance of the Western alluvions with the accompaniments of bilious fevers and intermittents.

He has received likewise from Dracut, an ingenious and improved cultivator, to be moved by hand, for garden use; an excellent drill barrow from Sheffield; and a corn planter and seed sower from the enterprising and intelligent husbandman, C. Bennett of Albany.

He has likewise obtained from Hampshire county, a steam boiler for cooking food for swine and cattle, of an excellent construction, with an ingenious arrangement for preventing any accidents from the excess of steam. This apparatus is in operation on the farm of T. Plunkett, Esq. Pittsfield, whose farm is one of the best and one of the best managed in Massachusetts. The whole is of reasonable expense; and is there found to work well—performing its business in good time and at a small expense of fuel.

This will be found at the office of the Agricultural Commissioner, at No. 52 North Market street, over the New England Farmer Office, where he will be happy to receive the visits of his friends the farmers, during the sitting of the Legislature, and of others interested in agricultural improvements.

HENRY COLMAN,

Feb. 6, 1839.

Com. of Ag'l. Survey.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The second agricultural meeting was holden at the State House on Wednesday evening of the last week and was well attended. The Hon. Isaac C. Bates of the Council in the chair.

Several gentlemen were kind enough to give their opinions and the results of their experience in the cultivation of wheat; and their views in respect to legislative encouragement in the form of bounty. Dr Charles Jackson, the learned geologist of Maine, and who has been employed by Massachusetts to examine the condition and character of the lands in Maine, which belong to this State, gave a great deal of highly interesting and valuable information respecting that territory; and showed its extraordinary capacities for the production of wheat. He descanted likewise fully on the use and importance of lime in the soil; and spoke of the influence of electricity in the process of vegetation. Rev. Mr Perry of Bradford, one of the most intelligent and philosophical observers of nature, stated several facts in regard to the cultivation of wheat in his vicinity; and followed out some of the suggestions of Dr Jackson in regard to the connexion of electricity with vegetation, a subject as yet almost wholly in the dark. Rev. Allen Putnam of Danvers, an intelligent and close observer as well as a practical farmer, entered upon the discussion mainly in opposition to a legislative bounty upon wheat, from the inequality of its operation. The Hon. Mr Thaxter, and Mr Hosmer of the Council, and Col. Adams of Newbury, formerly of the Senate, and other gentlemen, rendered the meeting highly interesting by their remarks.

We should have been happy to have given an extended report of the remarks of the several gentlemen, but are desirous of using the information elicited in another form.

It was unanimously resolved to hold another meeting on Thursday of this week at the same place and hour, when a general attendance of farmers and others interested in agriculture is hoped for and solicited. The subjects proposed for conversation are Indian Corn and other grain crops.

H. C.

MR EDITOR,—

Without much experience in matters belonging to a farm, I have provided myself with cards, curry combs and brushes for my cattle, supposing them necessary, feeling that cattle should be kept clean—thus far my object has been accomplished and my cattle appear nearly as clean, as in June—now sir, I should not trouble you had I not lately discovered that I may have been at an unnecessary expense in providing, and subjected to a loss of time in using the articles above mentioned.

I have heard me practical farmers, men of sound minds, judicious, merciful, and other good qualities, and those from whom I should obtain knowledge; and sir, I find that some of them use but very little, and others not at all—the card, comb, &c. Learning these facts, and feeling that a merciful man should be merciful to his beasts, I am led to enquire on this subject,—I have doubts—Is it not cruel to be often scratching and rubbing? Is not the thick coat often seen on cattle in the winter necessary to shield them from the cold? Do, Mr Editor, let us have light on this subject.

In reply to the above communication, we think our friend's conscience on the score of humanity may be quite relieved, unless his curry-combs are too sharp; and sometimes they are so sharp and laid on so severely as to bring blood. This is cruel. The animal is provided, by a kind and beneficent guardian, with a thicker coat in winter than in summer; but with all his currying, unless

he uses tweezers or pincers, he cannot start this coat until the spring comes and nature itself indicates the proper season for taking off their flannels. The insensible perspiration and excretions passing off by the pores of the skin amounts almost to as much as is disposed of by other evacuations. It is important therefore that these outlets should be kept open; but this can be done only in proportion as the skin is kept clean. If we examine the habits of animals, even the most filthy, we never see them lying down in their own filth and ordure. It is cruel therefore, by tying them up, to compel them to do it any further than is unavoidable. There can be no doubt that all animals are healthier and happier for being kept in a cleanly condition; and that a good combing and currying and cleaning, unless it is done in a severe and inhuman manner, is a real luxury to them.

As to the circumstance of our correspondent's having many neighbors, whose habits in this matter are anything but careful and cleanly, we can find him a great many perfect specimens of this kind all over the State. The pretence of suffering their cattle to remain in this condition is only an apology for their own indolence and neglect. We can find without difficulty many considerable stocks of the human species, both calves and old and worn out cattle, where the same delicious system of leaving the hair uncombed and the skin unwashed has been pursued from day to day and year to year. Many of them seem never to have been washed since the time of their birth, and little prospect of ever being washed again until they are laid out. No comb ever passes through their heads except one formed by their fingers, and then only occasionally in pursuit of some fugitives from justice; and very likely they would get cold, if the fresh surface of the skin could by some thorough process be brought suddenly to an exposure to the external air. But we cannot say we have any strong preferences for this mode of training children; and we have not a doubt, if the bills of health and mortality could be examined with reference to this point, it would appear that a great proportion of diseases prevail in such locations; and an extraordinary mortality results from the foul skins, the foul air, and the foul habits in which such people live.

H. C.

LIVE FENCES.

Since our last, in reply to the inquiries of Mr Osborn, in relation to Hedges or Live Fences, we have had the pleasure of a visit and a written communication from Dr Shurtleff, whose farm is in Chelsea, and whose success has been eminent in the cultivation of live fences. He has made a large extent of this kind of fence. He prefers the American maple thorn, (*Crataegus cordata*) to any other. He says he has never had a plant bored or hurt by worms—Some plants which he set out last Spring grew from 2 to 3 per cent; and his loss under unfavorable circumstances was not one per cent. The plants may be obtained of Josiah Pierce, Linnean Hill, near Washington city, for five dollars per 1000; and a deviation from this price is made where 10,000 are taken. Dr Shurtleff states that his hedge did not cost him 50 cts per rod. We presume in this estimate he made no account of the expense of protecting fences. His hedge required eight years to make an impregnable fence. He says it can be done in half the time. A full account of his operations may be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. pages 209, 228, 267, 273. Mr Kenrick of Newton, advertises the Cockspar Thorn and the Buck-Thorn as for sale. We are not informed whether he has also the American Maple Thorn. His advertisement before escaped our notice. We presume he has also the American Maple Thorn among his multiplied varieties.

H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1859.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 275 Beef Cattle and 1100 Sheep.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained, and we quote to correspond; First quality, 7 75 a \$8 00. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 50.
Sheep.—Sales quick; lots were taken at \$3 00, \$3 50, \$3 88, \$4 17, \$4 50, \$5 00, \$6 00 and \$7 00.
Swine.—None at market and not in demand.

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, week ending February 3.

JANUARY, 1859.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	23	12	22	16 N. W.
Tuesday,	29	13	23	24 N. W.
Wednesday,	30	12	30	21 S. E.
Thursday,	31	12	21	20 N. W.
Friday,	1	10	26	18 S. W.
Saturday,	2	12	24	18 N. W.
Sunday,	3	13	26	26 S. W.

A BOAR FOR SALE.

The Subscribers are authorized to sell a boar, half Berkshire; he is large of his age, being twenty months old. Price \$75. Apply to
Feb. 6. ep **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the botanical Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber.
Feb. 6. 6p **ROBERT MANNING.**

A FARMER WANTED.

The subscriber is desirous of making a permanent arrangement with a young man who has a small family and is otherwise acquainted with practical farming, to take charge of a first rate farm in the Connecticut Valley, only a few miles from Hartford. Said farm is also within one and a half miles of one of the most thriving manufacturing villages in the State, and a ready and good market may there be found for the produce of the farm.

To a young man of industrious habits and good principles ad who is competent to take the direction of a large farm, such an opportunity rarely offers itself; as the owner will sell it, and an arrangement for a term of years might be had upon.

Any young man who is possessed of the above qualifications may meet with encouragement by calling upon the subscriber at No. 12 Long Wharf, or by addressing a line through the Post Office.
Jan. 23, 1859. **ISAAC C. ANDREWS.**

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Jan. 9, 1859

TO BE LET.

The subscriber offers to lease for the term of three, five or seven years, his dwelling house and gardens in South Salem, either with, or without any portion of the adjoining farm lands. The gardens, &c. contain about six acres, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees; two green houses, filled with the choicest green house plants, and grapes in full bearing; a forcing sal, with seed and tool rooms, a convenient gardener's lodge, and a large ice house; sufficient may be sold annually for use in garden to pay the whole rent. The dwelling house is large and convenient, commanding a fine view of the sea, and is within three fourths of a mile from the centre of the city of Salem. The above offers a desirable situation either for a gentleman's residence, or for a public garden or boarding house.

Also, to let for three, five or seven years, the farm house and barns, which are large and commodious, with the whole part of the farm, consisting of over two hundred acres of land of the best quality, with a large orchard of grafted fruit—it is abundantly supplied with sea manure, and located near four market towns. The whole estate has a full supply of pure water. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Jan. 23, 1859. **E. HERSHEY.**

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the order collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.
First Class.
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, £15
A bed of 45 rows, £21
A bed of 60 rows, 25 guineas
Second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, £10
A bed of 45 rows do £14
A bed of 60 rows do £17 10s
Tulips not arranged.
100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from 7s 6d to 21s
Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from 5s to 25s per 100
Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures, from 10s 6d to 21s per 100
Auriculas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, £3 12s 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.
Orders received by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
Nov. 1. eow.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.
Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.
Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from £2 to \$5 per 100.
Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.
For particulars apply to **S. WALKER**, or to **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

SHAKERS' SEEDS AND HERBS.

WIGHT & GIBSON, No. 44 Hanover Street, under the American House, (the late Elm Street) are appointed by the United Society at Harvard, Mass., as their agents for the sale of all kinds of Garden Seeds, raised and put up with directions for culture, by Jonathan Chandler.
Prices, the same as when sold by the society or their travelling agent.
Herbs, Roots, Extracts, &c. for sale as above.
January 30, 1859. 4mis

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRY TREES, &c.

Nursery of **William Kenrick**.
The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1859 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honey suckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Lichæaceous Flowering Plants.
10,000 Cocks-pur or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.
Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.
Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
January 30, 1859.

SILK WORMS' EGGS.

Preserved with much care, producing sulphur colored cocoons; the worm from this kind of egg would their cocoons the last season in twenty eight days. Specimens of the cocoons may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, if desired.
Apply to **JOHN SULLIVAN.**

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		per 100	lb
ASHER, Pearl,	per 100 lbs.	7 22	7 76
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6 00	6 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 25
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	17 00	17 50
BEEF, moss, Domestic,	barrel	14 50	15 00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	12 00	12 50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	25	31
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	3	10
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	37	46
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	9	12
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2 67	4 00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2 25	2 30
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	13 00	13 12
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	9 13	9 25
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	8 67	8 75
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	5 50	6 12
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	5	50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	4 00	4 25
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1 00	1 02
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	93	96
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1 17	1 20
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	90	95
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	56	58
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	18 00	20 00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	15 00	16 50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	15	16
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	13	14
" " " " " "	" " " " " "		
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	29	30
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	26	27
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	25	28
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" " " " " "	" " " " " "	50	55
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2 87	3 0
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" " " " " "	" " " " " "	24 00	24 50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	23 00	24 00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2 63	2 75
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	80	100
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2 62	3 00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1 75	1 82
" " " " " "	" " " " " "		
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6	7
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	5	6
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	12	13
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	3 00	3 50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	57	62
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	52	55
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	47	50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	42	45
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	37	40
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	53	50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	47	50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		per 100	lb
HAMS, northern,	" " " " " "	15	16
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	12	13
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	9	10
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BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how long it may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders in any amount, which will be promptly attended to.
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. **NAIUM WARD.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some wise-acre, we shall not say who, for that might be quite too personal for us, insisted that Massachusetts never could be worked up into poetry, without spoiling the web. The subjoined from a friend to whose kindness we have been several times obliged and should be right glad to go much deeper into this kind of debt, has sent us the subjoined, with which we are happy to store our poetic bow; and which show that, in spite of all previous assertions and contradictions, the work is done; and Massachusetts is completely dovetailed into very good rhyme and sentiment.

For the New England Farmer.

Massachusetts!—can it be,
Hath no poet named thy name,
Holy land of liberty,
Highest on the roll of fame?

Had I a pen with power to turn,
"The thoughts that breathe, to words that burn,"
Thou, Massachusetts, should not be
Neglected by sweet poetry.

Oh! I would raise a thrilling strain
O'er mountain, valley, hill and plain,
Till every eye should turn to see
Whence the loud sounding minstrelsy.

Then would I point to fame's bright scroll
And bid them read the glorious roll
Of Massachusetts' heroes,—men
Who fought and freely died, to gain
A spot where man might still be free,
A resting place for Liberty!

And I would bid Religion tell,
With earnest voice and beaming eye,
How Massachusetts' martyrs fell,
Content in such a cause to die;
That we, their children, ne'er should be
The victims of stern bigotry;
That each might worship without strife,
In his own way, the God of life.

High themes are these, and worthy too
Of all the noblest bard can do,
Worthy the power,—which now is not—
The magic power of Scotland's Scott.

Were I a favored son of song,
And did such power to me belong,
I would not rest—nor night, nor day—
Till the dark stain were washed away;
Till Massachusetts' themes should dwell
On every tongue in this wide land;
Till Massachusetts' praise should swell
From Brunswick's line to Texas' strand.

Talk of her "cold and barren soil,
Which ill rewards the ploughman's toil"—
I would not give her coldest hill
For all the warmth of southern plains;
The right her "barren soil" to till
For all the southern's slave-made gains.
Her "cold and barren soil" yields health,
Content and freedom—if not wealth.

No! Massachusetts, let me bide
Within thy borders still;
I love thy verdant mountain side,
Its crystal stream, and sparkling rill,

Its bracing air, its beautiful woods;—
And oh! I love the swelling floods
Which ocean bears, with joyous rear,
In tribute to thy rock bound shore.

I love to tread the Pilgrim land,
To muse where first that holy band,
On Plymouth-rock, or Plymouth-sand,
In freedom worshipped God.

I love to walk on Bunker's height,
Where right the battle fought with might,
And broke oppression's rod.

I love to think that on thy breast,
Dear Massachusetts, I shall rest,
That where my father's grave is made,
There shall his son in peace be laid.

THE LADY OF THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.—Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont, who was a plain farmer alike remarkable for strong native powers of mind, and the republican simplicity with which he conducted everything in his public duties and in his domestic establishment, was once visited by a party of travelling fashionables from one of our cities. When the hour of dinner arrived, Mrs Chittenden, to the astonishment of her lady guests, went out and blew a tin horn for the workmen, who soon arrived; when, to the still greater surprise, and even horror, of these fair city, the whole company—governor, his lady, guests, workmen and all—were invited to sit down together to the substantial meal which had been provided for the occasion. After dinner was over the ladies were left by themselves, and one of the guests thought she would gently take Mrs Chittenden to task for this monstrous violation of the rules of city gentility to which she had been, as she thought, so unbecomingly made a victim.

"You do not generally sit down to the same table with your workmen, I suppose, Mrs Chittenden?" she commenced.

"Why," replied the governor's lady, whose quick wit instantly appreciated the drift of the other, "I am almost ashamed to say we generally do, but I intend soon to amend in this particular. I was telling the governor this very morning, that it was an absolute shame that the workmen, who did all the hard labor, should fare no better than we, who sit so much of the time in the house, earning little or nothing; and I am determined hereafter to set two tables—the first and best for the workmen, and the last and poorest for the governor and myself."—*Green Mountain Emporium.*

RUM COLOR.—In one of the New England parishes, since the commencement of the reform in temperance, at a meeting held for the transaction of business, a proposition was introduced and carried for painting the meeting house. Of course it was necessary to decide what color it should be painted. One proposed one color, and another, another, and reasons were offered for each. At last says one; Mr Moderator, I move that it be painted rum color, and I will give my reasons.—"There is Captain _____, who sits near you, has had his face painted Rum color these fifteen years, and it grows brighter and brighter every year."

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM.

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road; lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm, containing 70 acres more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered, by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 500 to 600 apple trees on the place, independent of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well walled and watered, the buildings in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired, and yet in the immediate vicinity of the public Schools and the Theological Seminary;—or for the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being all good, and markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vale Factory, one mile from the Railroad depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure.

The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW B. STIMPSON.

Andover, January 15, 1839.

4W

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber, a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttry, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet long, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES.

Wm. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Mulberry, Maliculis, Morus Europæica, Alpine, Broussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Mulliculis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this source and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction.

Dec. 20, 1838.

2m

Flushing, near New York.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 26, 1838.

JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

WANTED.

In the Seed Garden, connected with the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a first rate farmer; one who has some knowledge of the management of hot beds would be preferred. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

[NO. 32.]

AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS,

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Topsfield,
September 27, 1838, at their Annual Cattle Show.
By LEONARD WITHINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

The cardinal doctrine of revelation, by which it is said to be necessary to salvation, is not so peculiar to christianity as either divines or infidels have been disposed to make it. It is a general law of our moral existence, that whatever we pursue should be the development of some inward principle, some plan, some conception, which leads to prosperity or disappointment, according as it is founded in truth or in error. In a rational being, there must always be some thinking before their acting. The most superficial and impetuous always form some plan; and as the eye directs the mind, the mind must always lead our material faculties. Hence man becomes the creature of faith. He acts by faith because he has the powers of reason. He foresees, or thinks he foresees the direction of the road before he pursues it. True faith is faith in the truth; and, as there is truth in all the other results of life as well as religion—blessings to foreseen before they are gained, and appreciated before they are sought—hence it comes to pass that faith is the source of practice in all the pursuits of life; in war; in peace; in arts; in sciences; in taking a journey, or crossing the ocean; in coloring a picture, or shaping a statue; in tilling a field, or in raising a flower;—wherever the inward idea must go before the outward manifestation, there man is and must be, the creature of faith; and it is by his faith that he procures his spiritual as well as his eternal salvation. Faith, in all other things as well as religion, may be considered as consisting of two parts: first, a foresight of the truth, and, secondly, the confidence we have in that truth as the fountain of our well-being. We sometimes use faith as expressing a naked assent to truth; and sometimes throw the stress and meaning on the ardor, the confidence, the energy of action, which the truth, when seen to be important, is found to inspire. These ingredients, you are aware, go to make the notion of theological faith. But it is exactly with respect to faith in other things. No man is acted with energy, the parent of success, in the pursuit, who did not first suppose that he saw the truth inspiring his activity, and did not believe its vast importance to his own welfare, or that mankind. We must see the golden apple on the highest bough of the tree; we must believe in its worth and attainability before we shall climb to reach it. Take the case of Columbus as an illustration. He had formed in his mind the great idea of a Western continent; he had a vivid conception of the splendor of the discovery, could it once be made; and he added a third ingredient, that he himself was the chosen instrument to make it.

With this complex idea burning in his mind and heart, he chased his object through the tardy courts of princes; through the broken promises of an illiberal patronage; through every discouragement that envy and opposition could throw in his way. In vain did the tempest arise; in vain did his little, miserable ships totter on these a; in vain did the unknown ocean spread out its everlasting breadth of waves and skies; in vain did men conspire against him; and even his faithful needle, as if it had caught their treachery, wandered from the pole;—the light within was still shining; the bright conception was still strong in his mind. Neither his assent to the truth, nor his confidence in it, were for a moment lost; and we may say of him, as of many a poor sinner in a more important case, that *his faith made him whole*. O happy is that man, who, in a world of error, has seized some invisible truth, some immortal principle, on which his mind can rest and roll, like the world on its axis; and find in it a guiding light to safety and happiness amidst the prejudices and dissensions of mankind.

We are republicans; and republicanism is acting out some great idea which is the inward object of our FAITH.

We read in the bible that the Israelites were commanded, if they made an altar to God they should not make it of *heaven stone*—if they lifted up a *tool* upon it, it was polluted; they were not to go up with steps upon it. What is this altar, but the central idea of the national system made visible? a material form, always to remind them of the religious simplicity, which they were ever to have in view. Every nation may be said, in some sense, to have such an altar erected; an altar, which they are always to contemplate and before which they should constantly kneel when they ask their choicest blessings from Heaven. Had a national altar stood in Greece, so far from being composed of *unheaven stone*, the wonderful art of the statuary would have been especially lavish upon upon it; it would have been an emblem of that supreme devotion to beauty, for which that people were distinguished, and which was at once their glory and their ruin. Had it been in Rome, it might have been of *unheaven stone*, indeed, but the helmet and the shield would have hung around it; the triumphal arch might have led the suppliant to its base; the trumpet might have sounded, whilst its smoke was ascending, and even the blood of human victims might have tinged its horns. We too have our altar, erected with the same simplicity; that is, our whole system is the unfolding of a predominant idea, the inheritance from the past, which we are to contemplate and carry to perfection. Our success depends on the purity with which we preserve the altar, and the ardor with which we worship before it. Though the altar be plain, and even homely, we must see in it an earthly—*celestial beauty*; and tread the turf around it with sacred feelings of reverence and love. We must believe, when we offer our simplest, republican sa-

crifices, the smoke of our native incense will not be rejected by God.

Yes—to be a good republican it needs faith; it is necessary for the prelusive experiment. It is well known, for ages past, the masses of men have been rising. Ever since the establishment of corporations and boroughs in the middle ages, in every political convulsion, the result has been to increase the influence of the many and diminish the oppression of the few. Our Government is one of the last efforts of these long operating causes; it was established, not for a few families, not for a titled aristocracy, nor for a king, but for him that drives the chisel and him that holds the spade; and it supposes the possibility of that dubious and much-doubted attainment in human nature,—that he, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, may yet be a thinking being; choose his own religion and make his own laws, as well as obey them. History perhaps has very little to produce this faith of which we have been speaking. Our brightest visions must be borrowed from the future. Our hopes are founded on what man *may be*; not on what he *has been*. We read, it is true of ancient republics; but they resemble us only in a generic name. There never was a republic that WENT FOR MAN; or was founded on the rights of man. They all formed a conventional idea of the citizen; and never went for that inheritor of will and reason, that responsible being, who derives his immortal gift from, and is accountable chiefly to God. Why should we be forever talking of Athens and Rome; of Athens with its 20,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves; of Rome, not only with its slaves, but with its myriad of idle citizens, fed from the public treasury;* and where we are told, even before the age of Cicero, there were not more than 2000 citizens who had what might be called an estate.† Were these republics founded on the rights of man? Were their partial experiments, when fully unfolded, calculated to produce much confidence in our own?

The soul must animate the body; the plan must go before the execution; the theory must guide the action; and confidence in what is possible and true must inspire the perseverance that leads to success. We often hear it lamented that so many evils should mar the beauty of our rising morn. Ah, these clouds! these fogs; these curtains of darkness over the rising sun! The mob; the radical; the popular delusion; the impracticable plan and the still more absurd execution; the libel; the inflammatory press; the sage that will not write and the fool that will; the midnight cau-

* The number of slaves at Athens is somewhat uncertain, as it is attested to, not by cotemporary but later authors; at Rome they never dared to enumerate them; in both places the right of suffrage was partial; and at Rome, when least partial, led to ruin.

† See Cicero De Officiis, Book II. Sec. 21. It was the speech of a very moderate tribune in the age of Gracchus, *non esse in civitate duo millia hominum, qui rem haberent*. It might have been an *electioneering* speech.

cus and the premature nomination; the demagogue in office and the general spread of political corruption; a surplus revenue in the midst of national bankruptcy; and the dreadful shakings of credit in the commercial world; the jealousies between the opposite parts of our republic; the jostling of the wheels in our delicate and complex machine; all these are evils—earthquakes, which shake our moral ground; and yet it seems to me the chief evil of these mortifying calamities is not seen. The chief evil is, that they go to destroy that confidence in the permanency of our institutions, which is of itself a part of their spirit. Every bad election; every wild experiment; every mob in a great city; every act of political injustice, tends to destroy that FAITH which is at once the spring of our activity and the source of our salvation. If I can discern aright the signs of the times, we are now in danger from a wide-spreading skepticism respecting the stability of republican institutions and even the value of liberty itself. It is the dry-rot, which has seized the beams of the building, from the sills to the ridge-pole; and however silent in its progress, is seen in its mortal effects. It is astonishing how many are infected with this criminal distrust. It quenches all enthusiasm; it destroys all principle; it leads to political corruption; it makes parties a mere contest for place; in a word, it cuts off the stream of action in its head-spring, and leaves to the citizen, in his prospects, a dreary and fountainless waste. Alas! this political infidelity has crept from heart to heart, until it has become more extensive than we allow ourselves to confess. How different is this spirit from that of the last generation! Then all was credulity, principle, confidence, enthusiasm. Every oration, on the Fourth of July, was filled with the most fulsome promises. A great empire! A free people! An intelligent majority! Wise rulers! The best of laws! A new example! An imitating world!! Such were the first visions of a newborn nation. Now the note is entirely changed. Presumption has been followed by despair; and it is to be feared, that as some disastrous facts have weakened the principle, so the weaker principle may produce new facts, still more disastrous, until exertion ceases and Liberty is lost.

The cures of these evils are many; but a very important one must come from a well-ordered and well-regulated agriculture.

Society has often been compared to a pyramid, which owes its durability not only to solid materials, but to its skillful shape. Agriculture is the base; the ground is the fruitful mother of the best of our comforts. And it is necessary, for the welfare of any nation, that the majority of its citizens should follow the profession of tilling it. It produces the raw material. Thence come the bread and meat and wool, which nourish and clothe our bodies. It is the silent steward of the Great Father of nature, offering a kind of temporal omnipresence to the solicitations and wants of its inhabitants; various in its gifts; permanent in its location; reasonable in its restitutions and most just in its rewards.* No man that was willing to cultivate the earth and thence derive his support by the sweat of his brow, ever perished by hunger; and no nation, whose citizens kept the ranks of this profession proportionally supplied, was ever known to perish by wars or treasons, or commercial confusions; by

banks or bankruptcy; by discontents and factions within; or by invasions and foes from abroad. Not that following agriculture is itself a virtue or forsaking it essentially a vice; but a due replenishing of this employment is an indication of a healthful state in the public sentiment. It shows that the foundation of the mountain is broad; and that the top thereof, though lofty, may alike defy the electric fires and the sweeping winds of the summer and the winter cloud.

Such is the imperfect character of our most solemn investigations and so greatly are we blinded by party spirit and passion, that whenever we are called (as we think) to oppose and overthrow any public institutions, we inflame our zeal by exposing all their defects and allowing none of their excellencies. Never was there a revolution when the merits of a conquered dynasty were carefully estimated by the victorious party. Even in institutions where the balance of evils is on the whole great, it is always found, when they are abolished, that some unthought of benefit, is lost, by a removal; nor is it until long after the excitement of the change is passed away that mankind can foot the account and fairly estimate the exact magnitude of their loss and gain.

So it was in our American revolution. We rejected the institutions of Great Britain. We threw off those aristocratic chains, they were binding upon us. We altered the foundations of society; and liberty started on a new career of more daring experiments. She was wider in her sweep; deeper in her franchises; more radical in her maxims. She professed to comprehend all men in her offered privileges and blessings. It was freedom in manners as well as in laws; her powerful sun, now in the meridian, was to melt away the last foe of restrictive ice and set every human creature on the career of wisdom as the waves dance together on the sea in equal space and freedom. But it is now found that this universal enterprise has its evils. There is danger, that the necessary professions should not be kept full; that multitudes should forsake the plough for the pen; that the splendid professions should be chosen rather than the useful:—I have some suspicion that, in our present constitution of manners, even the multitudes of colleges in New England may be an evil; certainly no man should hope to hide his laziness under a pretended love for literature and religion.

In the old system of *casts*, whether seen in its severity as it was established in the East, or mitigated as found in the Gothic governments of later Europe, there was a latent purpose, which they accomplished by establishing and we lose by abandoning them. Perhaps we ought not to contend for the son's following the profession of his father invariably, as in ancient Egypt. But perhaps also the passes to distinction may be too free and be no test of exertion or ability. At any rate, it is no libel on modern liberty to say, with all her blessings, she mixes some evils; and one is her influence on the professions. In the universality of her invitations she may inspire too many with a fatal ambition. The prizes may be too few, the candidates too many. If a man can trade or acquire the learned professions without the check of a previous capital, or, as an offset, without the exhibition of great industry and abilities, why of course freedom opens the door to desperate experiments. These must fail; and the private ruin must finally shake the government. It is like opening the doors of a privileged assembly to a

promiscuous crowd—there will be a rush. The inverted cone of Society, instead of standing on its natural base, will tremble and spin on its almost pointed top.

(To be continued.)

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,
AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

(Continued.)

Air. In a state of purity, air consists of nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 76 of the former and 23 of the latter, but as it exists in the atmosphere, it contains about one part in 500 of carbonic gas, and also aqueous vapor in the form of an elastic fluid, the proportion varying from the merest trifle, to 11 grains in a cubic foot. Air acts a most important part in the processes of germination, and subsequent vegetation, not only furnishing the oxygen required to decompose the carbonic gas consumed by the plants, but the most of the gas itself. The water held in the air is also easily parted with, and hence the great advantage of aeration or frequently stirring the earth, to bring its particles in contact with the atmosphere. A square foot of earth in a solid form exposes but a small surface to the action of the air, and hence absorbs from the atmosphere but little; pulverized this mass, and the surface exposed to the action of the air is increased a million fold, and its powers of absorption from the atmosphere in the same proportion. This shows the absurdity of those who refuse in hot dry weather to stir the earth around plants under the apprehension that it will render them more dry. Multiplying the absorbing surface by stirring the earth is the only way of obtaining the moisture which in greater or less quantity always rises in the atmosphere.

Albumen. A colorless insipid fluid, coagulating at a heat of 120°, existing in the leaves, juices and fruits of most plants, but most abundant in animal products. The white of eggs is nothing but pure albumen, and the blood contains large quantities of the substance. Its principal use in domestic economy, is in clarifying or cleansing fluids; such as sugars, &c. for which purpose it is unrivalled. Milk contains albumen, and hence it sometimes used for cleansing syrup, but it is inferior to the white of eggs. These, carefully incorporated with a fluid when cold, and then submitted to a coagulating heat, will lift all impurities to the surface, where they can be easily taken off by skimming. Albumen is more abundant in the bark of the red or slippery elm, than in any other vegetable product, hence its value for medicinal purposes. Albumen is composed of carbon 52, oxygen 23, hydrogen 7, and nitrogen 15.

Albumum. Wood of trees is usually composed of three distinct parts; the pith or central part having a loose spongy texture; the heart-wood the most durable and valuable part of the tree and the sap wood or albumum. This last is usually whiter than the heart-wood, is more porous and through it the circulation of the sap is principally performed. It is the soonest attacked by the borer or powder pest, and in exposed situations it always first to decay.

Alcohol. The purely spirituous part of all liquors. It is the product of vinous fermentation, and ca

* *Justissima tellus*, is Virgil's fine expression. II Georgic. 460 line.

is derived from all substances capable of such fermentation. It is the intoxicating principle of liquors, and few nations have been found so rude as not to have found some means of producing it. Alcohol is produced principally by the distillation of wine, molasses, and grain. The product of the first is brandy, the second rum, and the third whiskey or gin. Alcohol is of much use in the arts, but it has, by its general use, produced a most unhappy effect on the happiness and morals of multitudes. Perhaps greater quantities of distilled spirits are used by the nations that border on the Baltic than in any other part of the world, and here they are principally produced from the distillation of potatoes. Pure alcohol consists of hydrogen 13.70; carbon 51.98; and oxygen 34.32.

Algae. One of the families of plants into which Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom. They are defined to be plants of which the roots, leaves and stem, are all one. The remains of algae are abundant in a fossil state in the shale of many parts of New York, and their decomposition may have contributed to the fertility of the strata in which they exist.

Alkali. A substance usually extracted from plants; and distinguished by the following properties: It has an acrid and corrosive taste and power; it changes vegetable blue to green, red to a purple, yellow to a red brown, and purple reduced to an acid to its original color. It is most used in the arts of neutralising acids. It is the best known in the shape of potash, and soda. These unite with oils and animal fat, and form soap. Lime is assessed of alkaline properties, which gives it its principal value in many cases. Alkaline substances have been divided into volatile and fixed; the latter being known as ammonia, the fixed as potash or soda. Modern chemists have divided them to 3 classes: 1, those with a metallic base combined with oxygen, potash, soda and lithia; 2, that which contains no oxygen, as ammonia; and 3, one containing oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, as onitric acid, circuta, morphia, &c.

Alluvion. Land deposited by the action of rivers; either at the mouths in lakes or the sea, or on the banks in their passages to these receptacles. It is usually must be of the richer and higher parts of the regions drained by the river at deposits it, it is the most fertile of soils, and the most valuable, when it can be drained, or rendered secure from floods. Nearly the whole of Holland is alluvial. In this country the vast tract on both sides of the Mississippi, for a great distance from its mouth, is of this character; but owing to its annual submersion is of comparatively little value. Perhaps there is no river in the United States in proportion to its length and volume, that has so much valuable alluvion on its borders as the Genesee.

Alumine. One of the earths most important to the agriculturist, and entering largely into the composition of all rocks, clays, and loams. It was formerly termed *argill*, or argillaceous earth, but R. H. Davy's discoveries led to the belief that it is a metallic base combined with oxygen. It is used nearly pure in the Corundum; porcelain and kaolin contain about one-half of this earth, and it may be obtained pure from the alum commerce, by chemical processes. Alumine is a principle that gives the peculiar tenacity and elastic nature to clays; rendering them heavy and impervious to water, in proportion to the quantity refined in them. Alumine has a great affinity for

water, hence clay lands are usually more cold and wet, and more difficult to cultivate than those into which it enters in less proportions. Its presence in soils is, however, absolutely necessary to prevent porosity; and when combined in due proportion with the other principal earths, it constitutes one of the surest ingredients of a fertile soil. Much attention has of late been paid to the amelioration of clay soils, and of all the methods tried, thorough draining has proved the easiest and most effective. When clay land is drained, its texture is changed; and the plants it naturally produces, as well as those it is made capable of producing, are of a higher and more valuable kind. Alumine is of much use in the arts; it is extensively employed as a cleansing powder; as a mordant in dyeing; and is the basis of bricks, crucibles and porcelain.

(To be continued.)

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

ON WINTERING CALVES.

MR. TUCKER.—To winter calves it requires the first rate of care and attention to have them live and do well through our long and dreary winters. I believe the best method to winter calves, is to stable them. It requires much more care and attention to winter calves out in the storms, and they will need more food and are more liable to freeze than they would be if they were stabled in a warm stable. The most of farmers in this vicinity, keep their calves out in the coldest place they can procure, and say they will do better than in a warm stable where the storms cannot beat upon them and fill their hair full of snow and ice. I know of a great many farmers in this section, that always have the first rate of calves, and on asking them the cause of having so much better calves than their neighbors, they will tell you they stabled them in winter. Such men will always have good cattle, and it does not cost them half as much as it does those who winter their calves in the coldest place they can produce in their barn yards, thinking they will do better than to have a warm and comfortable stable to lay in through the long and cold winter nights. There are many farmers in our country that pretend to raise calves by letting them go to a stack of hay, that was stacked for the purpose in the summer, and there the calves are obliged to gnaw upon the stack to obtain sustenance, until there is danger of the stack falling upon them; then the farmer is obliged to remove them to another, and so on through the winter; and when spring arrives, the calves are almost reduced to skeletons, (scarcely able to walk.) Now calves kept in this way, cost more and will not look half so well when spring comes. A great many farmers pursue this method because it saves labor, and a great deal of trouble too. Some suppose calves need no water in the winter, but in my opinion, they need water as much as our cows or oxen. If there is no water in the lot where farmers keep their calves, they ought to have a trough, and carry them water at least once a day. When calves are once wintered through, there is no danger of them in future; they will thrive and grow into money as fast as anything a farmer can have. There is no easier way for a farmer to enjoy a pleasant and quiet life than to raise stock. All that is required of him is to see that his cattle are well taken care of, and have plenty to eat. Nothing looks so handsome as to see in the spring of the year, a lot of calves, and all in good condition to thrive through

during the summer. If calves are well taken care of in winter, there is no danger but what they will look fine in the spring, and make far better cattle when they arrive at three years old. The beginning is what decides the future life of calves, if the farmer commences aright, and keeps his calves from the cold storms of winter, he will have good calves and good cattle too; and will not cost the farmer any more than if he had turned his calves out to a stack and let them obtain their sustenance as well as they could, and if they weathered through, well enough, if not all the same.

Thus we can see the different opinions that farmers pursue in our happy and prosperous country upon wintering calves, and after all there is only one true and just method of wintering calves, to have them look handsome and in a thriving condition when winter has passed away, and spring has come with all its attendant beauties. W. S. T.

South Venice, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1839.

(From the Mechanic and Farmer.)

PENOBSCOT FARMING.

The last number of our paper contained a report of the committee on crops of the Penobscot Agricultural Society. From this report, and the statements of cultivators connected with the same, it will be seen that the last season forty-two bushels and nine quarts of good wheat, was raised on one acre and two and a half rods; one hundred and ninety-five bushels of sound ears of corn, twenty bushels of beans and two cords of pumpkins raised on two acres; eighty bushels of oats on one acre; two hundred bushels of ruta baga turnips on one-fourth of an acre; four thousand three hundred and twenty-five pounds of carrots on one-eighth of an acre. These statements, which may be relied upon, prove beyond a doubt, the excellent quality of our soil, and the certainty, that by persevering industry and intelligence, our farmers may compete successfully with those of any part of New England, if not with the most favored of the western States.

We ask the attention of our readers to these statements, and would propose the question whether it is worth while to leave a soil thus productive in a land of health, good roads, schools and a settled and cultivated society, for a land of indefinite hope, without the blessings which New England possesses in its established institutions.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, Feb. 2, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Mr Wm. E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, presented three seedling *Camellia japonica*, viz.:

No. 1. A single flower of good color (crimson) slightly variegated with white.

No. 2. Similar to the English *Ammoniflora*.

No. 3. Variety *Lawrencea*, a fine double flower; rose colored spotted with white. With the lover of delicate things, and with the ladies particularly, we think this variety must be a favorite.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

There were upwards of 18,000 packages of domestic cottons exported from Boston to various foreign ports, during the year 1835.

FLORICULTURE.

CULTIVATION OF DAHLIAS IN FRANCE.

Scarcely any plant owes more to the care of the horticulturist than the dahlia, as it is by extreme care and perseverance united, that the numerous varieties which we possess have been obtained. Our French brethren seem to be of this opinion, for the *Annales des Jardiniers Amateurs* thus remarks, in a late number, when speaking of sowing fresh seed every year.—*Lon. Hort. Jour.*

"It is in this annual care in putting down seeds, that the rose trees, the camellias, the pæonia arborea, the rhododendrons, the azaleas, &c., have taken so large a place within the last thirty years. But in the present day, those flowers which were the admiration of our forefathers, such as the auricula, the primrose, the hyacinth, the tulip, the ranunculus, the anemones, the pink, &c., would undoubtedly be dethroned by the plants imported at a later period, without even excepting the European rose tree, were it not for those amateurs who have remained faithful to them, and rendered them that scientific assistance which has progressively made them obtain a greater number of varieties, and improved those varieties which our forefathers only obtained by chance. It is, therefore, easy to explain why in remote days one or two conquests made here and there, amongst a great number, caused so much noise, and at the same time why the progress and improvement in plants marched at so slow a pace.

The peonies and roses particularly remained for centuries in the gardens of our forefathers, even before they ever thought of propagating them by seed. It was necessary for Linnæus, who was the first to clearly explain the generation of plants, to instil at the same time the necessity of applying the principles he laid down to flowers and domestic shrubs. However, history informs us that, centuries before the immortal Linnæus, the Arabs, more experienced naturalists than the Europeans, were perfectly aware that the fruits proceeded from the fecundation of the flowers, and that they distinguished with the greatest intelligence the different sexes. A proof that they possessed this knowledge is seen in the fact that they used to destroy, during their wars, the male plants, without which the female plants (as in the palm-tree, where the sexes are separated by individuals) could no longer present, in their fructification, the food of which it was their object to deprive their enemies. Without going so far back, it will be found that nearly all the gardeners of Europe, in temperate climates, where well aware that the melon, when they cultivated it in their gardens, presented, under the same species, the male flowers and the female flowers separated. At that time, and even now, many persons pluck off, as false flowers, those without which the good flowers, as they called the others, could not receive vitality for their produce, and consequently could give no melons.

In our fields (of France) it is well known, from time immemorial, that flax, like the palm-tree, has the male completely distinct from the female; and notwithstanding the assistance which our country has obtained in agricultural science, now widely spread and protected, it is a most extraordinary fact that the male plant passes for the female, and *vice versa*. Notwithstanding that these facts were known, neither agriculture nor horticulture, both of which are very backward in the greater part of our

provinces, drew any important advantages from the marriage of plants, until the lucky attempts of modern days.

It is in consequence of science having made more rapid progress in Holland, Belgium, and above all in England, under the effective protection of the government and of rich private individuals, that we are at this present day, tributaries to these foreign countries for our finest fancy plants.

It is only within the last three or four years, after twenty-five years cultivation, that we have come to the knowledge of what a fine dahlia is. For one that we obtained almost by chance, our brethren, the English horticulturists, with their artificial fecundations, obtain hundreds.

In the year which has just terminated, it is the dahlias of England which obtained the greatest honors among the plants of our most distinguished amateurs, and it is to them that we shall be obliged to have recourse this autumn, to ensure the late conquests in dahlias, as well as camellias, in which, however, we hope to shine next year.

If we are obliged to obtain from our neighbors the most precious and remarkable dahlias, until such time as we shall be able to equal them, let us in the mean while strive to obtain the greatest advantage from their fine plants, by crossing them with our own.

We have already stated that, to shine, it is not sufficient for an amateur merely to collect the most numerous varieties, nor even the finest kinds, no more than it is sufficient to possess all the words of a language in order to write with correctness and elegance. The distribution of plants in the parterre also requires the utmost attention, and may deserve admiration in many respects. It is therefore necessary that a bed should be well distributed in all its parts, and that the plants should be selected with taste, and placed at proper and suitable distances; first, according to their nature; and, secondly, according to the most perfect rules of taste, as to their size, beauty of form, their colors and foliage, and their rotation of bloom and flower.

The celebrated Mehl, as harmonious a composer as he was a zealous horticulturist, compared tastefully distributed flower beds, sometimes to the delightful music of Mozart, at other times to the impressive and classical poetry of the great Corneille. Without rising so high, we compare the distribution of a rich and well combined collection of dahlias to the finest compositions of our most brilliant writers; whilst the plantations without taste, and in mass, are like the mingled advertisements of a newspaper.

It was to avoid this bad taste in the plantations that, last year, we endeavored more than ever to notice and describe the finest varieties of dahlias. To succeed better in this attempt we assorted the flowers, placed them one by the side of the other, whenever we could procure them. This method we found to be the most rational plan for properly marking out the position of each.

Supposing that a collection was to be planted in three rows, we should, as a matter of course, place three or four feet distance between three parallel lines; and four feet between each variety, which we should plant in quinccunx.*

In the first line, or that nearest to the walk, we

* This arrangement causes the plants to give the appearance of four pips and a centre one, like the five of hearts in a pack of cards. This appearance is seen from whatever side the collection is viewed.

should plant the dwarf dahlias, that is to say, those of two or three feet, and we should take care to alternate those of two feet with those of three, so as more effectually to indent the line of the summits of the plants. We should also choose, independently of the heights of the stalks, the different varieties whose flowers, within a few lines, offered the same diameter; we should then place these varieties so as to separate them from other plants, whose color, and even forms, would agree too nearly with those of their neighbors, either on the side or rear, so that the eye should not be shocked with the monotony of too many similar plants in the same line.

If we were not rich enough in varieties to form this first line, with plants in flower of nearly the same diameter, we should commence this row so that the various sizes were in gradation from the commencement to the centre, where should be the highest flowers, the others then diminishing to the end of each line at the other extremity: from which would follow that from the two extremities to the centre, the flowers would present themselves gradually rising; and on the same principle we should plant in the second line the dahlias of three feet and a half to four or five feet, and in the third row the dahlias of five feet and a half to six feet.

By this arrangement of a bed into three stages, the flower of each individual is set off by its neighbor, both from the opposition of the forms, as well as the contrast of the colors. In a second bed of two lines we would place such dahlias as were remarkable for fine flowers, but which could not find a place in the other arrangement, either because their colors had been seen before, or because their height rendered them ineligible. An excellent horticulturist, M. Lernie, puts down such plants in large squares or circles, the tallest in the centre, and the others graduated according to their size. A noble centre for one of these beds would be the 'Duke of Bedford,' from six to seven feet high, with a diameter of six inches, and a chesnut purple color of rich velvet. Flowers, with exceedingly large flowers, might be placed in triangle, or a quarter of a circle. Large plants should stand at the angles, as well as in the centre. But, whether the plants are placed in triangles, or squares, or oblongs, or half rounds, or any other shape, we hold it requisite to place on the same line flowers of the same diameter (alternating them only when the general effect will be thereby increased, and to vary or contrast the colors as much as possible.)

(From the Magazine of Horticulture.)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CAULIFLOWER.

Your Magazine having, by this time, an extensive circulation through the different states in the Union, it is not (in my humble opinion) unreasonable to suppose, that, through the perusal of its pages, by your numerous subscribers a greater amount of practical knowledge has been obtained, of the most approved methods of cultivating and propagating rare and choice flowering plants, than could, in any other way, have been so easily acquired.

I beg leave, therefore, to depart from the beaten track, and offer you a few brief and practical remarks on the propagation and cultivation of the cauliflower, which is not only a very curious flower

to examine, but is, when properly cooked, one of the most delicious and delicate vegetables of the whole *brassica* or cabbage tribe. The flower alone is the part for which the plant is cultivated; the flower buds form a close round head, and very white, and a good flower will measure from six to ten inches in diameter; but if the flower is cut after it has begun to expand or open, it will, of course, appear larger than what I have stated; but it should be known, that it is by no means so valuable as it was in its firm, close state.

Cauliflowers are raised from seed, sown as early in the spring, on a warm southern aspect, as the first leaves the ground; and, for the autumn crop, the first week in June, on a northern aspect. Half an ounce of seed, if good, will be sufficient to sow a bed four feet wide, by ten or twelve in length. The soil for the seed bed ought to be light and in good heart, but not too rich with manure; but those who have frames and glass lights could forward the plants at least six weeks, by making a slight hot-bed, and covering the manure about six inches with good fresh mellow loam. About the middle of March sow the seed, being mindful to secure the frame all round with dry litter, laying boards on the top of it to keep out the rain or snow, as well as to secure the soil in the frame from the frost, which might, otherwise, penetrate through and freeze it. Supposing that the seed is sown in a frame, and it having been secured as before advised, the plants will soon make their appearance, when plenty of air must be given, every day when the weather will admit of it, by propping up the glass, in order to make them strong and healthy. The plants by the middle of April will be ready to transplant, which might be done in the same frame they were sown in, if there is not another at hand, by first taking up the plants, carefully, with a trowel, and carrying them to some warm sheltered spot, until you get the frame ready. All that would be necessary to be done, is to remove the soil from the bed, and then to fork it well over, adding a little more manure if the bed is cold; but if the bed has any heat in it, no more will be requisite, as a slight warmth is all that is wanted. After the manure has been nicely levelled with the fork, and beat down solid, replace the soil and rake it smooth; then provide yourself with a board, the width of the frame, placing it on the soil to stand on, in order to prick out the plants about four inches apart; select the strongest first, and so go on, until all of them are transplanted.

As soon as the plants begin to grow, give an abundance of air, every fine day, and water when the ground appears dry. Every warm day, the glass should be taken entirely off the frame. If the weather is fine about the 20th of May, the plants may be put out in the ground, which should be prepared for their reception, to fruit or head. A mellow, loamy soil should be prepared, that has had a bountiful supply of well decomposed or rotten manure; holes may be opened about two and a half feet apart, from centre to centre, and about twelve in diameter, taking out six or eight inches of the soil, and filling it with the kind of manure spoken of, and mixing the under soil and the manure well together. By taking the plants carefully from the bed, with a hollow trowel, they will receive but a trifling check, if any, when transplanted.

The plants must now be kept in a growing state, by giving them plenty of manure water (which might be easily obtained in any farmer's yard) three

or four times a week, if there should be a continuance of hot dry weather. This is where the whole secret lies, in the growing of the cauliflower, i. e., to keep the plants growing from the time of planting, until you perceive the flower has attained a sufficient size for cutting.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in June, a similar mode of culture should be followed in the transplanting, and final planting, as recommended above. These plants will not begin to show their heads or blossoms until late in the autumn; but if any of them should not complete their growth, they will do nearly as well as in the open ground, if placed in a good cellar where there is a good portion of light. Remove them carefully, and place the roots in good earth, and the operation is completed.

Plants for producing an early crop in the spring, should be protected in cold frames during the winter. The seed should be sown the latter part of July, or the beginning of August. The plants may be set out in No. 2 pots; and upon the approach of cold weather, they should be set in a frame and protected from frost. Take advantage of every warm day in January and February, to open the frame, and in the month of March they may be removed to a declining hot-bed, where they should be turned out of the pots into the soil. Here they may remain until the middle or latter part of April, when they may be removed to a warm spot in the open ground, as before advised. If a hollow trowel is used, and the plants are taken up with a good ball of earth, they will not suffer in transplanting. Hoe and water, if the weather should be dry, and by the end of May, or early in June, fine heads of flowers may be obtained, thus keeping up a succession the year round. In large private establishments, or where they are raised for the market, they may be grown in deep frames, where they will be fit for cutting the latter part of April. At Mr Cushing's, cauliflowers are cut for the table as early as March, and the supply kept up the whole season by successive sowings, as here recommended. A good mellow soil, and plenty of water, during our hot summers, are the only requisites to ensure fine heads of flowers.

In another article, I shall give the cultivation of that fine vegetable, the Brussels sprouts.

Yours, J. W. RUSSELL.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Jan. 1839.

(From the Plymouth Rock.)

BONE MANURE.

In this section of the country, where nature has not been profuse in the distribution of fertile fields, rich alluvials, or verdant prairies; and where we have no overflowing Nile to meet the drafts annually made by the husbandman, on the soil he cultivates, it is a question of no small importance to the farmer, how he can, with the least expense and in the most permanent manner, restore his fields to their wonted fertility. This subject has engaged the attention of many able writers in the agricultural periodicals of the day, with incalculable benefit to the community. Lime, Plaster, Ashes, Marl, Salt, &c., have each their advocates, and there remains no doubt that they are all valuable as a manure, when properly applied. But as my object at this time is to treat on Bone Manure, I will confine myself to that subject.

Having seen many favorable notices of bone

manure, I was induced early last May to send to the manufactory of Mr Ward, at Roxbury, and purchase twelve bushels, in order to test its utility on crops. It was too late in the season to expect any satisfactory result on wheat or grass lands, and the severe drought which nearly destroyed my corn, rendered it impossible for me to judge of its efficacy on this crop. But of its good effect on Mangel wurtzel, ruta bagas, beets, beans, &c., I can speak with confidence.

In order that the bone manure might acquire a degree of heat, about a week before applying it I mixed four bushels of crushed bones with an equal quantity of ashes, and having sprinkled it sufficiently with water, let it remain in a heap. On the 23d of May I selected about one fourth of an acre of light sandy land, and after giving it a liberal dressing of good mud compost it was ploughed, rolled, harrowed and drilled for mangel wurtzel. The preparation of bone manure in the incipient stage of fermentation, was strewed in small quantities in the first row (a single handful for the space of three feet) and omitting it in the next, it was placed only in alternate rows; the seed was then planted and carefully covered with the hoe, which, owing to its being gathered before it was perfectly ripe, did not germinate well, there was not half plants enough where the bone manure was applied, and where there was none, not half as many; in due season the vacancies were planted with ruta bagas. These came up well, but through the season of drought those rows which received a sprinkling of bone manure, exhibited a decided superiority of appearance,—although its long continuance had nearly destroyed my hopes of a crop worth harvesting, when on the 25th of August, we were favored with a bountiful shower of rain and hail, and although the hail made sad havoc with the leaves, which had the appearance of having been in a pitched battle, yet from this time their growth was very rapid, at harvesting we had four bushels of mangel wurtzels, and two bushels of ruta bagas in each row where the bone manure was applied, and in those rows where it was omitted, we had but one bushel of each, and this difference was uniform through the whole. My whole crop measured about one hundred bushels; my deductions from this experiment are these: Had I applied bone manure to the whole crop which would have cost in addition about one dollar and fifty cents, I should have raised fifty bushels more of those vegetables, which would have cost me three cents per bushel and which are worth at least twentyfive cents per bushel for stock; making a difference of eleven dollars, on this small patch. A like difference was observable where applied to beets, French turnips and beans, in all these experiments the effects were truly astonishing, and established in my mind the fact, that "bone manure is one of the most powerful stimulants, that can be applied to the earth as a manure."

HORACE COLLAMORE.

Pembroke, Jan. 21st, 1839.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of dirt and sand which collect upon them grind the threads. Sweeping them also wears them.

To remove ice from door steps, throw on salt; it will cause the ice to crack and become loose, when it may be easily removed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The third agricultural meeting was holden at the State House on Thursday evening; and was well attended. The subjects announced for the evening were the Bread Grains, and matters incidental to them; and the discussion called up several gentlemen, whose remarks were gratifying and instructive.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, after a brief statement of the proposed subject for conversation, made some general remarks as to the value of Indian Corn, its various uses, its comparative certainty and the improvements made in its cultivation. He then exhibited what he deemed the finest specimens of Indian Corn, for this latitude which he had ever seen. This corn is a twelve rowed corn and of a larger size than the Dutton corn. If there be any objection to it, it is an objection which lies against all the sorts of corn, the ears of which are large. The cob retains too much moisture; and though it may appear to be perfectly sound and dried, yet when stored in the bin it is not uncommon for it to become mouldy. This sample, which was represented as only a fair specimen of the whole field, appeared perfectly sound; and there is no doubt that each of these ears would yield, if shelled, more than half a pint of corn. The history of this corn is, that a single ear three or four years ago was brought from the northern part of New Hampshire, beyond the White Hills, by Mr. Munroe of Lexington, and presented by him to E. Phinney, Esq., the distinguished and well known cultivator of that town. By him it was planted and carefully nursed. It was small when first received compared with its present size. This year, and the specimen shown was of the crop of this year, the field was planted from the 10th to the 20th of May; and the corn was ripe and harvested from the 10th to the 20th of August. The season last year was extremely propitious to the soundness and perfect ripening of corn, but this ripened well the two cold years; and yielded this year at the rate of 75 bushels to the acre. We have been asked by what name it is designated; as yet it is without any distinctive cognomen. We do not know by what name more honorable or respected among the farmers, it can be called, nor what name seems more appropriate in reference to the circumstances under which it has been brought to this degree of perfection, than to call it the Phinney Corn.

Several gentlemen then went into the discussion; and made statements of the results of their own cultivation. Formerly, and that within the memory of many now living, the raising of fifty bushels of corn on an acre would have been deemed an impossibility. But many fields could be referred to in Massachusetts, which the last year have averaged seventyfive and eighty bushels to an acre. We have it upon testimony, which would be deemed ample and conclusive in any court of law, that in many cases over one hundred bushels have been produced upon an acre. In the western parts of the State two gentlemen in the same town produced one hundred and twenty bushels to an acre. The Agricultural Society in Plymouth, a few years since, bestowed a premium upon a farmer for having raised one hundred and thirtysix bushels to the acre.

It was remarked by one gentleman at the above meeting that he had no desire to hear of these extraordinary crops. His wish was to know the average yield. Now we differed from him entirely. We are very desirous

always to ascertain the highest degree of perfection to which the cultivation of any crop can be carried. What has been done can be done. If there be any mode by which our staple crops can be doubled, how important it is that we should know that mode. If this can be done without doubling the expenses of the cultivation and the costs of the product, and by means which are or can be brought within the reach of any farmer, we know of nothing more important than to learn such facts, excepting to ascertain fully the mode by which they have been brought about; and to excite the farmers to do likewise. There is with many persons an incredulity in relation to this subject, the possibility of raising one hundred bushels of corn upon an acre of land, which is wholly incorrigible. What has been often certified as matter of actual measurement upon the most respectable authority, it would seem was equally entitled to credit with other matters resting upon like testimony. We can find persons without number who do not believe that sixty bushels were ever grown upon an acre of ground. They are of that class of persons who lack all confidence in human testimony; and who never believe that anything can be done which they themselves have not accomplished. With minds thus constituted argument or proof multiplied upon argument and proof avail but little. The Messrs Pratt of Whitesboro, New York, aver that they have produced over one hundred and sixty bushels to the acre. Who shall say that the fact is impossible. The evidence by which it is attested is perfectly credible.

A few years ago a reverend and most highly respected friend of ours, resident at Martha's Vineyard, was accustomed to state that he used to plant twentyfive acres of corn, which averaged him about ten bushels to the acre. Those days have long since gone by; and the son of the same gentleman, one of the most observing and intelligent farmers in the State, now states that he commonly obtains on the same ground forty and fifty bushels of corn and from twentyfive to thirty of wheat to an acre.

We regard the crop of Indian corn as the most important product of the State; and as adapted in itself to be the foundation of the most improved and successful husbandry. Every possible encouragement therefore should be given to its cultivation. There is no grain crop which will furnish the same amount of food for man and beast; there is none which returns more material for enriching the soil; and there is no crop of more simple cultivation, liable to fewer accidents and injuries, and more certain of success.

The meeting was adjourned to Thursday next at the same time and place, and at the suggestion of a gentleman present, who thought that such an arrangement would encourage the attendance of many farmers in the vicinity, it was voted that the meeting should be opened precisely at 7 o'clock, and close at nine. The public are much indebted to the distinguished gentleman, who has presided at these meetings; who by his reasonable promptings and suggestions has elicited much information; and communicated much from his own long and careful observation and experience. He has followed the plough; and he is therefore well qualified to speed the plough. His example and lead in this case are doing a substantial service to the great cause.

H. C.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCT.—The subjoined rests upon unquestionable testimony.

Statement of Potatoes and Carrots raised the past season on one and an half acres of land, by Horace Clapp, Housville, N. Y.

520 bushels of potatoes, some of which weighed 2 lbs. 2 oz. each; 1340 bushels of Carrots, some of which measured 2 feet 10 inches in length. The particulars of soil and cultivation are not given.

H. C.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congress have now been in session since the first Monday in December, and yet no measure of great importance has been matured. Some persons say they did not intend to do anything. Others say that from an incongruous mixture of parties in the house they cannot do anything. Others, perhaps with a good deal of truth declare that they have nothing to do. There is one act which it requires no extraordinary sagacity to predict the will do before the 4th of March comes round; and that is vote the appropriation for their own pay. A sort of surgical committee of Congress are making an examination of a bad case of defalcation in New York. They have found out that the horse is stolen; and they know who rode him away. They know too that he carried double; but they are not quite certain how much was carried away in his saddle bags. The thieves are out or chased; and the committee will no doubt according to the sage counsel always given in such cases by the I-told-you-so family, advise, now that the horse is stolen, that the stable door should be kept shut.

Our own Legislature are occupied with that vexatious subject, the License Law. This has proved a sad bone of contention, and bids fair to be picked quite clean. But after all the barking and growling over it, who will carry it off in triumph does not as yet appear. Would it not be well to give the law a fair trial? It is certainly rather a novelty in the history of legislation to repeal a law obviously of such great and universal importance, before it has gone into operation. The evil which this law proposes to check, abate, or annihilate, all considerate persons will agree, is indeed the greatest with which a community was ever afflicted. The prevalence of a fatal epidemic, which should decimate our population, would be a minor calamity compared with the crimes, disturbances, miseries, and deaths which have flowed from this prolific source. A fire which lay every house in the city of Boston in ashes would be a small evil compared with the wretchedness and vice, which have sprung from drunkenness within the last twentyfive years in that single city, if this could be shown to us in the aggregate, and in all its infinitely various ramifications and results. In such a case as this it is for every man to look at the matter as it is; and as far as possible to divest himself of every bias of private interest; and every influence which might pervert or corrupt his judgment. We have no party or private feelings in the matter. We would call no harsh names. We would impute no corrupt motives. We would disdain no man's opinions. But shall this terrible conflagration burn on; or is an enlightened, humane, christian community never to reach a period, when rising in all the majesty of its moral power, it will declare and decree that it shall be extinguished? The indifference with which some persons seem to contemplate the subject is truly melancholy. It reminds one of the infatuation of an individual whose well was near his front door, and had been without a curb for twenty years. Upon being remonstrated with for suffering it to remain in this dangerous condition, he replied, "why I never lost but one child down it."

H. C.

(From the Yankee Farmer.)

REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, &c.

As it frequently happens that severe swellings occur from bruises, sprains, &c., I take the liberty to send you a recipe which has, in various instances, within my own sphere of observation, produced the most rapid and extraordinary relief. It was tried a few days ago, upon the foot of a gentleman who was suffering agony from a violent sprain, and afforded instantaneous relief. I have used it with great success in dispelling fistulous swellings.

pon horses. It has never, with me, failed to reduce the swelling unless pus had formed. Its simplicity has caused it to be rejected by some, but as it can do no harm, and as the materials are at hand, it can at least be tried. It is a mixture of one pint of soft soap; a pint of good vinegar; a handful of common salt, and a table spoonful of powdered nitre; put them into a common white basin, and bathe the part affected. I have never used it where the skin is abraded, as most probably violent pain would ensue. If, upon trial, you deem it worthy of publication, shall be pleased to see it in the pages of the widely circulating Cultivator.

T. F. NELSON.

Virginia, 1838.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Pears—Chaumontelle, in fine condition, from Mr E. Bartlett.

Apples—Ortley Pippin and Newton Pippin, each kind from Mr B. V. French and Mr E. Bartlett; Pearmain, from Mr Bartlett; Chandler and Queen Ann, from Mr A. P. Grosvenor.

There are but few apples that would be preferred to be Chandler, and perhaps none have ever been exhibited by this society which surpass in flavor the Ortley Pippin. The Chandler is a different apple from one called by that name in Kenrick's Book of Fruits.

For the Committee

L. P. GROSVENOR.

In answer to the inquiries of a "Patron," we would remark that the back volumes of the N. E. Farmer can be furnished at \$3 25 per volume, bound.

Postage on the Silk Grower's Guide will be about 21 cents instead of the covers. Price 50 cents.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 225 Beef Cattle and 850 Sheep.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—An advance was effected and we quote to correspond; First quality, \$8 00 a \$8 50. Second quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$7 00.
Sheep.—We notice the sale of lots as follows: \$3 17, \$4 25, \$4 50, \$5 00, and \$6 50.
Swine—None at market.

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 shelterly exposure, week ending February 10.

February, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	Wind.
Tuesday,	4	23	23	N. W.
Wednesday,	5	22	12	N. W.
Thursday,	6	4	12	W.
Friday,	7	*7	20	S. E.
Saturday,	8	23	43	S. W.
Sunday,	9	32	23	N. E.
Sunday,	10	*2	20	N. E.

*Below zero.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses, and commodious barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stocked with fruit; with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be sold on eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

A BOAR FOR SALE.

The Subscribers are authorized to sell a bear, half Berkshire, he is large of his age, being twenty months old. Price \$75. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The farm belonging to the estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, containing about 125 acres of land, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, mostly fenced with stone wall and supplied with never failing water. The house is spacious, elegant and commodious, with two wells of superior and never failing water. The situation is not surpassed by any in the vicinity. The barns are large and in good repair. About 25 tons of first quality hay, the grain stock, and farming utensils will be sold with the farm, if wanted by the purchaser. Also, the outlands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if desired; consisting of about 125 acres of choice intervale, plan, and wood land, situated by the Nashua river. For further particulars, inquire of Thomas Bond, Esq. of Springfield, John W. Bush of Hardwick, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOTHAM BUSH.
Boylston, Feb. 13, 1839. 3w

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Jan 9, 1839

TO BE LET.

The subscriber offers to lease for the term of three, five or seven years, his dwelling house and gardens in South Salem, either with, or without any portion of the adjoining farm lands. The gardens, &c. contain about six acres, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees; two green houses, filled with the choicest green house plants, and grapes in full bearing; a forcing wall, with seed and tool rooms, a convenient gardener's lodge and a large ice house; sufficient may be sold annually from the garden to pay the whole rent. The dwelling house is large and convenient, commanding a fine view of the sea, and is within three fourths of a mile from the centre of the city of Salem. The above offers a desirable situation either for a gentleman's residence, or for a public garden or boarding-house.

Also, to let for three, five or seven years, the farm house and barns, which are large and commodious, with the whole or part of the farm, consisting of over two hundred acres of land of the best quality, with a large orchard of grafted fruit — it is abundantly supplied with sea manure, and located near four market towns. The whole estate has a full supply of pure water. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Jan. 23, 1839. E. HERSY DERBY.

SHAKERS' SEEDS AND HERBS.

WIGHT & GIBSON, No. 44 Hanover Street, under the American House, (opposite Elm Street,) are appointed by the United Society at Harvard, Mass, as their agents for the sale of all kinds of Garden Seeds, raised and put up with directions for culture, by Jonathan Chandler.
Prices the same as when sold by the society or their traveling agent.
Herbs, Roots, Extracts, &c. for sale as above.
January 30, 1839. 4ms

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants, 10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.
Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
January 30, 1839.

SILK WORMS' EGGS.

Preserved with much care, producing sulphur colored cocoons; the worm from this kind of egg would their cocoons the last season in twenty eight days. Specimens of the cocoons may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, if desired. Apply to JOHN SULLIVAN.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber.
ROBERT MANNING.
Feb. 6. 6p

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 50	7 75
		6 00	6 25
BEANS, white, Foreign	bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
" No. 1.	"	14 00	15 00
" prime.	"	12 00	12 50
BRESWAX, (American)	pond	25	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	37	46
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3	4
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 05	2 00
Haddock,	"	13 00	13 12
MACKEREEL, No. 1.	barrel	9 12	9 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 87	9 00
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 75	8 87
" Richmond canal,	"	5 50	5 62
" Alexandria wharf,	"	4 00	4 50
" Rye,	"	1 00	1 02
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	bushel	95	96
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	93	94
" southern flat, yellow,	"	93	94
" white,	"	90	95
" Rye, northern,	"	56	68
" Barley,	"	18 00	19 50
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	15 00	15 50
HAY, best English, per ton,		15	14
" Eastern screwed,		13	14
HOPS, 1st quality,	pond	15	15
" 2d quality,	"	13	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	12
" southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
" do. country do.	"	26	23
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
" do. dry hides,	"	23	25
" New York red, light,	"	23	24
" Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
" Boston dry hides,	"	95	100
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 03	1 10
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallen	50	55
" Water,	"	2 87	3 00
" Whale, refined,	"	25 00	26 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	24 00	24 50
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
" clear,	"	23 00	24 00
" Mess,	"	2 63	2 75
SEEDS: Her's Grass,	bushel	80	100
" Red Top, southern,	"	2 62	3 00
" northern,	"	1 75	1 87
Hemp,	"	6	7
Flax,	"	13	14
Red Clover, northern,	pond	3 00	3 50
Southern Clover,	"	57	62
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	52	55
" No. 2,	"	47	50
TALLOW, tried,	"	37	40
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	52	55
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pond	47	50
" American, full blood, washed,	"	37	40
" do. 3-4ths do.	"	52	55
" do. 1-2 do.	"	47	50
" do. 1-4 and common,	"	52	55
" (Palled superfine,	"	47	50
" No. 1,	"	30	35
" No. 2,	"		
" No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	"	pond	15	16
" southern and western,	"	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	"	14	16
BUTTER, tub,	"	"	20	25
" lump,	"	"	25	28
EGGS,	"	dozen	25	25
POTATOES, new,	"	barrel	1 00	1 05
APPLES,	"	"	2 50	3 00
COFFEE,	"	"	3 00	3 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.
Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NATHAN WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Bangor Courier.)

RECIPE FOR MAKING CAKES.

VERIFIED BY S. A. A.

If there's a lady in this learned land,
Upon her tea board wishes something grand—
Let her take this advice;

Here's a cake, whose flavor's past dispute—
The most fastidious palate needs must suit;

Two pounds of flour from freshly gathered wheat,
One half a pound of butter that is sweet,
White sugar of the same weight—
A pint of milk, three eggs, a little yeast—
Such as is fresh, 'tis said is always best
A relish to create.

Part of the flour and milk and yeast mix well,
And let it stand till it doth plainly tell
'Tis as the other—light.
The butter then, the eggs and sugar stir
Together nicely—as you would prefer
Pound cake on bridal night.

The last along with balance of your flour,
To the first mixture you shall gently pour,
And let them once more stand
That the grand compound may become as light
The merest glance assure you it is right,
Then put it in the pan.

To rise your cakes fit for a courtier's table,
Requires, I judge, as near as I am able—
Five hours, or thereabout;
Then you will have, or I'm no judge, I ween,
As wholesome confits as were ever seen,
For levee or for route.

P. S. A lady at my elbow hints,
That as a stick improves a rent in chintz,
Salt makes the dough less tough.
Use it, or not, I deem it little matter,
Since cakes like capons, never need be better,
When they are good enough.

WHAT A GOOD FARMER HATES.

He hates long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm house and a shabby barn;
More curs than pigs, no hocks, but many guns,
Sore toes, tight boots, and paper duns.

He hates tight lacing and loose conversation,
Abundant gab, and little information;
The fool who sings in bed, and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and who talks while eating.

THE WAY TO SETTLE DIFFICULTIES.

Two neighbors (who by the way were brothers by marriage) had a difficulty respecting their partition fences. Although they had mutually erected a substantial fence four and one half feet in height on the line separating the sheep pasture of one, from the grainfield of the other, yet the lambs would creep through the crevices and destroy the grain.

Each asserted it to be the duty of the other to chink the fence—after the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, challenges, and mutual

recrimination, they resolved to try the "glorious uncertainty of the law"—they were however persuaded by their friends to the more amicable mode of submitting the difference to the final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbor, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble, and in full view of the premises, each party in turn, in a speech of some length, urged his claim, asserted his rights, and set forth the "law and the facts"—at the conclusion of which the arbitrator very gravely remarked: "Gentlemen, this case involves questions of great nicety and importance not only to the parties in interest, but to the community at large, and it is my desire to take suitable time for deliberation and also for advisement with those who are learned in the law and most expert in the customs of good neighbors; in the mean time however, I will just clap a billet or two of wood into the sheep holes"—and in ten minutes time with his own hands he effectually closed every gape.

The parties silently retired, each evidently heartily ashamed of his own folly and obstinacy. The umpire has never been called upon to pronounce final judgment in the case—so the law remains unsettled to this day.—*Vermont Patriot.*

A GOOD WIFE.—She loves home, believing with Milton, that—

"The wife, where danger and dishonor lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays,
Who guards her, or with her the worst endures."

The place of woman is eminently at the fire-side. It is at home you must see her, to know what she is. It is less material what she is abroad; but what she is in the family circle is all important. It is bad merchandise in any department of trade to pay a premium for other men's opinions. In matrimony, he who selects a wife for the applause or wonder of his neighbors, is in a fair way toward domestic bankruptcy. Having got a wife, there is but one rule—*honor and love her.* Seek to improve her understanding and her heart. Strive to make her more and more such a one as you can cordially respect. Shame on the brute, in man's shape, who can affront or vex, not to say neglect, the woman who has embarked with him for life,—“for better, for worse,” and whose happiness, if severed from his smiles, must be unnatural and monstrous. I find, I am proud of nothing in America so much as our American wives.—*Bangor Courier.*

MISFORTUNES OF THE POOR.—The slightest misfortunes of the great, the most imaginary un-easiness of the rich, are aggravated with all the power of eloquence, and held up to engage our attention and sympathetic sorrow; the poor weep unheeded, persecuted by every subordinate species of tyranny, and every law which gives others security becomes an enemy to them. Tenderness without a capacity of relieving, only makes the man who feels it, more wretched than the object who sues for assistance.—*Goldsmith.*

SLIPPERY PLACES.—A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather blue, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked, "If, as the bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM.

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road; lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm, containing 70 acres more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered, by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 300 to 500 apple trees on the place, independently of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well watered and fenced, the buildings in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired, and yet in the immediate vicinity of the public Schools and the Theological Seminary;—or for the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being good and the markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vnle Factory, a mile from the New Farm, Road depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure.

The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW B. STIMPSON.

Andover, January 15, 1839.

4w

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend on the road leading from Townsend west village in Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into woods and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good gage duct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Europaea, Alpine, Broussa, Cnaton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Pricing and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction.

Dec. 20, 1838.

Flushing, near New York.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 25, 1838.

JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

WANTED.

In the Seed Garden, connected with the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a first rate farmer; one who has some knowledge of the management of hot beds would be preferred. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 23 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days of the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
11 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

[NO. 33.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS,

before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Topsfield, September 27, 1838, at their Annual Cattle Show, By LEONARD WITHINGTON.

(Concluded.)

There is another evil. No heterogeneous composition can last. We have retained the *idea* of a old system with the form of the new. They are destructive of each other. There is a silent spirit, which tinges our fancy and tinctures all our eas of gradation and eminence. It still seems to y that one profession shall be more honorable d profitable than another, while at the same time, eory and in practice, we throw the doors wide en and make all alike accessible to every class. he consequence is there is a pressure to those hich are esteemed the more desirable professions. nterprise and honor are confined to narrow chan- ls. An anecdote will explain what I mean. wo advertisements were recently published in a ighboring city; one for a clerk in a store; the her for an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's de. The number of applicants for the former ce was fifty; for the latter, not one.

But how shall we avert the evil? It is certain cannot reverse our republican institutions; nor ture the ancient ranks. Some plan must be de- sed within the sphere of manners, more suitable e spirit of the age; more gentle in its opera- ns; more salutary and healing in its effects. o elucidate this point is our main inquiry.

In the *First* place, then, we must bring our man- rs and our political theory more into harmony. r creed must sanction our practice, and our prac- ce must be in conformity to the spirit of our creed. e must not attempt to put the *new wine into old tles*; else the bottles break and the wine runneth t and the bottles perish; or, in plain language, e republican spirit must be put into the republi- n forms; and we must be content to take the stem, the whole system and nothing but the sys- n, with all its blessings and attendant evils. If men are born free and equal; and all professions e alike honorable, then say so at once; and leave e balance of the relative numbers to be regula- l by the relative profits; as it certainly will be, not controlled by these subtle, coloring ideas, herited from other ages and antiquated systems. wo grand ideal powers are now brought into ental collision, and are shooting their moral am- nition across the Atlantic. On the one side, r theory is deeply felt among the powers of Eu- e. It produced the French Revolution; and is ll producing a deeper revolution, though silent, the vision of eastern politicians. On the other nd, their commercial monopolies, their institu- ns and manners are exercising a deep influence er us. It is felt in the traveller; the summer itant; the steam boat; their newspapers; their bates; their titles; their reviews; their wit and

their metaphysics. Even the late coronation of the queen Victoria was not without effect. The whole system of commercial wants and supplies grows up from these social forms and supplies them. Every cargo of fashionable goods creates a taste and leads to an expense, unfavorable to republican-ism. For my part, though no friend to sudden innovation and wishing to place myself as far as possible from the spirit of modern radicalism, I am compelled to say, that it is my wish, that every-thing, in this western world, should radiate from one great central idea; that we might have republican manners; republican fortunes;* republican books; and republican eloquence; that everything might be latently blended with that spirit, which shall be the improvement and recognizes the equality of man. Let the central altar be built with un- polished stones and be tinged with the crimson of our own rustic sacrifices.

Education too should take a shape from our public prospects. Every father and tutor should educate his son or pupil with reference to the condition, which his country imposes and the duties she requires.

In the *Second* place, we must see the true causes of high prices of our native productions. It is a warning voice, calling us to survey the tendency of things. The original mode of trade among men, was by barter; but the tendency to philosophical generalization, among thinking men, was found in the affairs of trade; and money was invented, analogous to general terms in reasoning. By this wonderful substitute, we find the relative powers of skill and industry among mankind. It is a kind of thermometer to show us when the production is wanted and when the supply is too great. We foresee the approach of famine by the rise of prices; and commerce pours in her cargoes in the destitute spot. The balance too among the professions is kept by the same cause. How wonderful it is, among the caprices and tastes of individuals, the millions of a nation, acting on no patient examination and from no general statistics, how wonderful it is, that the relative numbers in the various employments are kept as well as they are. No man, not even the philosopher, can tell what proportion the number of shoemakers should bear to the number of tailors; or how these professions are actually balanced; but every youth, when about to learn a trade, can ask whether it is likely to be profitable. Thus prices become the marks and figures on the great scale of adjustment; and the scale would be perfect, were not these prices disturbed by accidental causes.

* That is, small fortunes, not sufficient to enable the possessor to indulge in the conventional beauties of fashion, but to lead him to every natural, eternal beauty, which improves the taste and mends the heart. Still it must be remembered, that some large fortunes are wanted even in republics, on the principles of public spirit, or whence must come our capital for great improvements? I had the benefit, the other day, of a railroad, which cost 500,000 dollars, not a cent of which came or could come from my poor pocket.

When then flour is ten dollars per barrel; Indian corn one dollar twentyfive cents per bushel; potatoes fifty cents; and other native productions in the same ratio, what is it, but the social thermometer, indicating by its infallible mercury that the proportion among the professions is not kept; that some employments call loudly for hands? It is certainly disgraceful for a nation, situated like our own, to daily pray professedly for its daily bread, and yet not be willing to raise it.

The laws of nature must be kept; and they all point us, in their severest inflictions during probation, to the noble reward that waits on reformation. But *Thirilly*. The human mind is, after all, governed by some very fine and invisible threads, which, though delicate in their texture, are strong in their effects. There is a latent impression of elegance, grace, beauty, which a young man gets early in life, from a thousand indefinite causes, powerfully determining him in the choice of his profession. Woe to that man, who sees, in his youthful morning, the rainbow settle on the wrong hill; and is doomed to pursue it through life over unfordable streams and up impracticable heights. There is an idea of the *beautiful* in morals and in life, to *kalon*, the fond image from which emanates our strongest desires, and around which play our brightest dreams of felicity. It is this, which coloring all the operations of reason, governs the man; decides his choice; inflames his energy; increases his skill, and gives him the elements of success. One man finds it on the ocean; another on the land; one in war; another in peace; one in science; another in poetry. Petrarch had his Laura; and it has been seriously doubted whether she ever had flesh and blood; whether she ever existed out of poetry; whether the bard did not embody his own fancies and give to *an airy nothing a local habitation and a name*. In a certain sense, every man has his Laura; who fills his imagination, and leads him through life. Every man has some ideal of perfection and happiness after which he always reaches, though never grasping; and which modifies his pleasures and his pains from his cradle to his tomb. In vain does reason speak; in vain does experience warn; in vain may you balance against his ideal visions the collected utilities of life; if a man does not, in some degree, reach his contemplated goal, he is poor in the midst of abundance, and wanders a wretch through the world. Nor is it the young and imaginative alone that are governed by these ideal forms; the most cool and avaricious feel their power. *Their* Laura is not the same as Petrarch's; they will not write sonnets to her praise—certainly not *such* sonnets—but their views are just as ideal; and the phantom they pursue assumes her beauty and her power, solely from her relation to their temper and taste. It is not the material gold that absorbs the miser's lusts; to him, as to other men, it is worthless dross; it is the ideal of being a rich man; it is the laurel of a Cæsar shading his dwelling and adorning his tomb.

If a certain style of living seem essential to our

happiness; and in the competitions of life, we are left to fall short of it; no philosophy, and, I had almost said, no religion, can save the strongest mind from a degree of disappointment.

Now it was the policy of antiquity to give agriculture the first place among the professions; I allude not to pastoralists; but retrospective pleasure with which, from the courts of princes and in an age of refinement, men look back upon incredible scenes of virtue in Elysian fields of bliss. But the most sober calculators, the orator and the historian, delighted to relate the story of Cincinnatus, passing from his plough to victory and from victory back to the plough—*triumphalis agricola*. The possibility of uniting the highest mental qualities, with that practical skill which makes the *desert blossom like the rose*, was strongly inculcated. It was the leading article of ancient faith; and must be so again. The man, who makes agriculture, not merely productive, but honorable, who surrounds his farm with the images of the most attractive happiness; who dwells in a neat abode, such as republican wisdom might build and republican simplicity ought to desire; who, in addition to the song of the robin, can make the music of contentment flow around his calm abode; can unite it with the intelligence of a citizen who knows his rights and is determined to defend them: who shows that *this business* is favorable to mental culture and as fair a road as any to political eminence;—such a man does more to encourage the profession than all other causes combined. He touches the springs of action in their centre and blesses his country and mankind. He plants the laurel beside the plough, and allures thousands to come, and after having toiled within its fragrance, to sit beneath its shade.*

There is still a fourth expedient. The return of those, who have been disappointed in the learned professions or commerce, to agriculture; and being happy in the return. Your father's farm!—it supported your cradle and may perhaps be destined to inclose your grave. I am aware, that these resump-tions of an old employment have not always been successful. The body long disused to labor, melts beneath the Summer sun; aches as it follows the plough; and the soft hand, which has worn the glove, becomes blistered as it handles the pitchfork or the spade. The stillness, too, of a country life, so soothing at a distance, becomes tasteless when it is the forced choice of men, who have toiled the mart and been honored in banks. Even the song of the robin, which warbled so sweetly in

* After all, mankind, especially the young, will be governed by their ideas of the beautiful more than utility; in politics, morals, religion, and general life: not would a benevolent man wish to exterminate this fundamental principle of our nature. But there is all the difference in the world, between conventional beauty, the beauty of fashion and expense; and that, which is simple, natural and eternal. Let us look at a few particulars:—a rich shawl to a young lady's eye is beautiful; so is a rose. But the one is a conventional beauty; the other a natural. The one lasts while the fashion lasts; the other, i. e. its essential beauty, until flowers shall be no more. Take the fluctuations of female dress: sometimes its beauty depends solely on the fashion; sometimes it approaches to the everlasting laws of nature. The old stays and high-heeled shoes of Queen Anna's day, were mere conventional beauties; the Grecian dress is natural and essentially beautiful. Now it seems to me, what we are to seek is—that cheap, simple, essential beauty, which promotes the progress of mental refinement, but never leads to the expense which plunges families and nations in ruin. Let the conventional and natural meet in one hue of inseparable union.

pastorals, becomes harsh discord when a man hears it from a house, under a heavy mortgage; and it is the only music, which his poverty can afford. But let us not be discouraged; life is a conquest over difficulties. These returning farmers; these prodigals, who, having spent their substance, at last go home to their father's house; these shipwrecked mariners on the golden sea of Fortune, who swim to the shore on the last shivered plank—after all, have some advantages. They have increased their skill; they know mankind; they have seen the world; and should they be endowed with genius and glow with a new ambition—what discoveries might they not make! Though the triumphs of mechanical skill have as yet been chiefly confined to manufactures, and some say can never be exhibited in agriculture, yet as an offset to this advantage, there is the composition; the improvement of soils. What a field is here open! How little do we know of it! How important the pursuit! How rich the reward! All the difference there is between ten bushels of corn to the acre and an hundred, is before us to awaken our invention and activity; and suppose a Newton, a Davy, a Franklin, a Whitney, to be thrown on such exigencies, how would the treasures of nature be opened! How would the best spots for the largest crops be sought out and found. Let no man despair of reaping his substance in his last days from the rugged earth, who retains either of those best instruments, a healthful body or a vigorous mind.

My Fellow Citizens, I rejoice, on the whole, in the exhibition of this society, and believe its tendency to be good. It reflects credit on the wisdom and philanthropy of the men who support it. Anything that turns our attention to the great foundation of our social happiness, must be beneficial. But, I am deeply impressed with the conviction, that we need a revolution in our ideas of public and private life.

The road of enterprise must be new laid—new paved—and conduct to other objects. We are still misled by certain ideas of refinement and felicity descending to us from the Gothic ages. The public hive must have more working bees and fewer drones; and what is of equal importance, the drones must cease to engross the profits and the honors. The late convulsions in the commercial world are not without their moral. They point to a different source of prosperity. Instead of thinking that all talent is to be employed on the sea or in speculation, we must turn it to a new channel; it must guide the plough; improve the soil, and carry agricultural skill to its last perfection. We shall always be an enterprising nation; I hope we shall always be a moral one. But that enterprise must flow in a wider channel; that morality must be founded on a better faith. Perhaps it would not be impossible to describe the circle that bounds the last expansion of the republican idea. When two young men, entering on life with equal abilities and virtues, would not turn up a copper for the choice of a profession to ensure their future success and distinction, then, and not till then, will the republican idea be carried out to its full perfection.

"Marm, mayn't I go and play horse today?"

"No, child, you must stay in the house."

"Now, look here, marm, if you don't let me, I'll go and catch the measles—I know a big boy that's got 'em prime!"

Extracts from Dr Jackson's Second Report on the Geology of the State of Maine.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGICAL ORIGIN, DISTRIBUTION, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND CAPABILITIES OF SOILS.

Considering the vital importance of a correct knowledge of the science and art of Agriculture upon which man depends for his daily bread, we shall willingly avail ourselves of any information that may throw light upon the principles, by which we are to be guided in practical operations.

It cannot be concealed that agriculture in this country is far below the standard attained in Europe, and that by their more scientific methods, the French, German and Italian farmers are enabled to raise larger crops, so as to supply us with man articles of agricultural produce, at a lower rate than we have been able to grow them upon our own soil, and this too has been effected by people whose soil costs vastly more than ours.

It is well known, that for several years past, large quantities of wheat, barley, Indian corn and beans have been imported into this country from France, Germany, Venetian Lombardy, Tuscany and Egypt while at the same time, orders have been sent out from France for the purchase of our refuse bones and the bone black of sugar refineries—substances used in that country for improving the soil. Thus strange as it may seem, the French farmers send to this country for manure, and supply us with bread, while many remain ignorant of the value of those very substances so eagerly sought for by our foreign brethren!

European science has been brought to bear upon the art of agriculture, and hence the improvements are rapidly progressing there; while we have as yet done but little towards the development of the most important of arts.

I know that many intelligent farmers deem "book-farming" as useless, and their remarks are certainly worthy of our attention, and we may perhaps remove their objections. Good books on the subject record the experience of many excellent practical farmers, and concentrate all the information that is scattered in various parts of the world, while at the same time they give general rules by which we are to be guided in practice. What then is the objection that has been raised against such knowledge? It will be found that there are few such books in existence, although there are materials enough on record to furnish a good treatise, and those books that have appeared, are deficient in some of the most essential particulars, they are so technical that those who are unacquainted with the elements of science cannot understand them. There are also imperfections in the certificates and rules, owing to no analysis having been made of the soils in question.

So also our own farmers are unacquainted with the composition of their own soils. Hence we account for the uncertainty of the results obtained by those who make trials of new methods in farming, and we ought not to be surprised at their frequent failures.

If, however, all the conditions of the problem were understood by both parties, farmers would readily join hands with their scientific co-laborers and the art of agriculture would soon become certain as any other art, while, by the application of scientific principles, the business would become of a more exalted character, and assume its true rank in the consideration of all men.

In order to make rational experiments in farming, it is essential that the composition of the soil should be known, and then we can act understandingly in our operations. In order to amend a soil, that knowledge is absolutely necessary, otherwise we might destroy its fertility, by the processes intended for its amelioration, and thus be subjected to disappointment and chagrin.

Mineralogy, geology and chemistry come to our aid, and serve to indicate the nature of various soils, while sure indications are readily discoverable or the amendment of those which are sterile.

Agriculture is of so great importance to the community, that we should not allow our knowledge of it to rest upon mere empiricism. It ought to be exalted to the rank of true science, and then it will become one of the most honorable, as it is one of the most useful of arts, and even the most highly educated men will then be proud to rank as scientific farmers.

Let us now examine the subject more in detail, and ascertain how much light we may obtain from the science of geology, that may serve to guide us in our researches.

We have first to consider the geological origin of soils.

Every attentive person must have observed, that solid rocks, exposed to the combined action of air, water, and different degrees of temperature, undergo decomposition and disintegration, so that they crumble into powder, and that some rocks decay more rapidly than others, owing to their structure, or mineralogical composition. If a rock is porous, or stratified in its structure, water infiltrates into it, and on freezing, expands with such power, as to tear the surface of the rock to pieces, so that it readily crumbles. When fire runs through the forest, it heats the surface of the rocks, and by the irregular expansion produced, they are shivered into fragments.

The action of running water and friction of stones, also serve to grind the rocks into powder, by attrition of their surfaces, and the detritus is borne along by the streams, and deposited in low lands, or along their borders.

When a rock contains iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, that mineral, by the action of air and water, decomposes, and forms copperas, or sulphate of iron, and the sulphuric acid of that substance acts powerfully on some of the ingredients of the rock, and causes its rapid decomposition. Any person, who has been on Iron Mine Hill, in Gardiner, will fully understand how rapid is this operation, and may there see its results. The oxidizing power of the atmosphere, also, acts powerfully upon the surface of those rocks, which have for one of their components, the prot-oxides of the metals, iron and manganese, and as those oxides take up another portion of oxygen, they increase in bulk, become brown or black, and the stone falls into fragments.

These are a few of the causes now in action, which modify the solid crust of the globe, and it appears that their effects are far more important, than we might at first imagine. Whoever looks upon the muddy waters of the Mississippi, Ganges, Po, the Rhine, and the Rhone, or reads the calculations respecting the enormous quantity of matter brought down from the mountains by those rivers, will at once appreciate the modifying influence of those causes which are continually wearing down the solid matter that forms the mass of our mountains.

Geology teaches us that such causes were formerly in more powerful operation, and that the ancient world was, from its infancy, subject to violent catastrophes accompanied by powerful inroads of the sea; oceanic currents and tumultuous waves laving for many successive periods rushed over the land, and beaten the loftiest crags of the highest mountains. We should then naturally expect, that the earth would present ample testimony of the action of these powerful causes of disintegration of the rocks, and we do observe that a large portion of the loose materials upon the surface, bear proofs of aqueous action and mechanical abrasion. By those ancient convulsions, the detritus of the solid rocks was prepared, and forming the various soils, which we observe, the earth was rendered capable of yielding its rich stores of vegetation, on which a large proportion of the animated creatures depend for their food. From the foundation of the everlasting hills, the CREATOR began to prepare the world for the habitation of his noblest creature, man, and converted a portion of the solid rocks into soils, which were given as the field of human labor, and to the progenitor of our race it was commanded that he should till the soil.

If we take up a handful of earth, and examine it attentively, we shall readily discover such mineral ingredients, as denote the rocks from which it originated. Thus we discover in a soil numerous spangles of mica, grains of quartz, and white or brown earthy looking particles, which are felspar: besides which, we remark a considerable portion of fine brown powder, which being examined with a microscope is found to be composed of the same minerals, more finely pulverised, and mixed with the brown oxide of iron. It will be at once understood, that such a soil arises from the disintegration and decomposition of granite rocks, and that the oxide of iron was derived from the pyrites, or the prot-oxide of iron, contained in that rock.

A soil arising from the decomposition of gneiss, possesses similar characters, only the mica is more abundant.

Soils from mica slate are made up of a large proportion of mica, mixed with grains of quartz.

Sienite, and hornblende rock, produce a dark brown soil, in which there is but little quartz, and a great deal of felspar, and decomposed hornblende.

Greenstone trap-rocks form by their decomposition a brown soil, which contains pieces of the undecomposed rock, but the component minerals in the soil itself, are rarely so distinct as to be discoverable. This soil is a warm kind of loam, soft and spongy, easily compressed into smaller dimensions by the pressure of the hand, but not adhesive like clay. It is peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, and is a luxuriant soil for most of our ordinary produce.

Slate-rocks form a soil of a blue color, in which numerous undecomposed fragments of the rock may be discovered. When transported by water, it is deposited in the state of tough blue clay.

Limestone forms various colored soils, according to the nature of the impurities it contains. They are generally of a light yellowish brown color, from admixture of a certain proportion of oxide of iron. This is especially the case with those soils derived from the argillo-ferruginous limestone.

Calcareous soils, if they are rich in carbonate of lime, may be distinguished by their effervescence with acids, and the quantity of this substance may

be estimated by the loss of weight which indicates the proportion of carbonic acid, that has been expelled, and since the carbonic acid always occurs in the ratio of nearly 44 per cent. to 56 per cent. of lime, it is easy, by a proportional calculation, to ascertain the quantity of that mineral in the soil.

It more frequently happens, that there is so minute a quantity of carbonate of lime in the soil, as to require a minute chemical analysis for its detection, and few farmers have either leisure or means of such an operation. Examples of such analyses will be presently laid before you.

Talcose slate-rocks, when decomposed, form a light brown soil, in which particles of the rock are discoverable, and on analysis, a considerable quantity of the silicate of magnesia is found, which is one of the chief components of talc.

Red sandstone, on disintegration, forms soil composed almost entirely of grains of quartz, with oxide of iron, and clay, with a few spangles of undecomposed mica.

Grauwacke, or conglomerate, when disintegrated, produces a light grey soil, full of smooth rounded pebbles, which originate from undecomposed components of the rock.

Red porphyry is very slow of decomposition, and forms a bright and red fine powder, filled with angular fragments of the rock.

I have thus distinguished and described the appearances which characterise those soils that arise immediately from the decay of solid rocks, and various characteristic specimens of each variety may be seen in the cabinet arranged for the use of the State.

(To be continued.)

ASHES.—Of all things to make grass grow, ashes beats; this you may depend upon, for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet. Just collect as much of it together as you can,—the more the better—and spread it over your grass grounds, and see if I am not correct in my assertion. It is said by some people, that it is the potash which is in it that produces the effect, and I strongly suspect they are right in this matter; for two years ago, suspecting that to be the case, I procured some potash from an apothecary, which cost five cents a pound, and dissolved it with water, and put it over the ground with a watering pot, just for an experiment; and you would have been surprised to see how luxuriantly the grass grew where it was put. Now, I should like some of the intelligent farmers, who take your paper, to try an experiment with potash this spring, and inform your readers of the result through the Cabinet. Some say it is excellent for Indian corn. This might also be tried. My object is to make plenty of grass grow; for I find, if we can do that, we can accomplish everything we desire in agriculture, because with that we can feed stock, and by that means make manure. What cannot be done by industrious and intelligent farmers? I say industrious and intelligent, because without these two qualities, a man had better quit farming at once, and try to find out some business soon, that can be carried on to profit without these indispensable qualifications to a farmer; and when the discovery is made, I hope it will be communicated through your paper; for I should like to embark in such business, as I am well adapted to it by nature.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

(Continued.)

Ammonia. Volatile alkali. It is a transparent, colorless gas, of about half the weight of common water, with an exceedingly pungent smell, extinguishes flame, and is fatal to life. Its old name was "spirits of hearts-horn." To the agriculturist, ammonia is particularly interesting from the fact that those substances that contain the most of it are the most efficient manures, and act with the most certainty and promptness. Ammonia is produced from soft or fluid animal substances while in the process of decomposition, and this change is rapid in proportion to the quantity of earthy salts they contain. "It is particularly to the developments of ammoniacal gas," says Chaptal, "which, combined with gelatine, passes into plants, that we can attribute the wonderful effect produced upon vegetation by certain animal substances." These substances are the animal manures, the urine, *poudrette*, the bones, horns, hair, &c. The urine of the animal contains in muriates and carbonate of ammonia about 20 per cent., besides 11 per cent. of phosphate of lime and sulphate of potash, or 30 per cent. of the most active manure yet discovered; and the saving and proper distribution of it forms an important item in Flemish husbandry. The larvæ left after the cocoons are reeled in the extensive silk manufactories of France and Italy, are considered invaluable as a manure. Their excellence is owing to the ammonia they contain, which in them Chaptal found to exceed in quantity that of any other animal substance.

Analysis. To determine the value of any soil, or to be able to correct any fault in the original constitution, or any deficiency arising from improper cultivation, it is necessary that the nature and proportion of the substances composing it should be understood. In agriculture this examination is termed analysis; and in its simplest, yet still effectual method, may be practised by every farmer. The implements required are a pair of scales, accurate to the tenth part of a grain; a crucible; some muriatic acid, and a few small vessels of china or glass.

The earth to be tested by the farmer should be taken from a few inches below the surface, and be an average specimen of the field, or the soil to be examined. The quantity to be examined say 2 or 400 grains, is to be slightly pulverized or well mixed together. Put of this, 200 grains in a crucible, and heat it to 300 of Fahrenheit, or bake it in an oven heated for bread for 15 minutes; cool and weigh. This will show the absorbent power of the soil, and as this is depending mainly on the animal and vegetable matter, if the loss is considerable it is a decisive proof in this respect of fertility. The absorbent power varies from 4 to 12 per cent.

After weighing, heat it again in the crucible to a red heat, and until the mass shows no bright or sparkling particles, stirring it with a glass or iron rod; cool and weigh, and the loss will be the animal and vegetable matter in the soil.

Take 200 grains of the dried earth, mix it thoroughly with a gill of water by stirring it for several minutes. Let it stand for 3 minutes, and turn

off the muddy water into another glass. Dry the sediment in the first glass at a high heat, weigh, and it gives the silica contained in the soil. Let the water turned off settle clear, turn it off, dry at a high heat and weigh; this gives the alumine or clay.

Put into a suitable glass or flask, one fourth of a gill of muriatic acid and water in equal proportions, and balance the scales carefully. Put into this mixture, 100 grains of the earth, let it stand till all effervescence has ceased, which will sometimes be an hour or more; carefully note the weight required to again balance the scales, and that may be set down as the weight of carbonic gas expelled, say 6 grains. Then as 45 is to 55 so is this weight to that of the base, or the lime. In this case the lime would be 7 1-3 per cent.

To ascertain if earth contains iron, stir the muriatic acid and water with a strip of oak bark, and if iron is present in the liquid the bark will turn dark. To ascertain the quantity, put in prussiate of potash till it no longer forms a blue precipitate, let it settle, heat the deposit to redness, carefully weigh the remainder, which is oxide of iron.

To determine the presence of gypsum, take 400 grains of earth, mix one-third the quantity of powdered charcoal, keep it at a red heat in a crucible for half an hour. Then boil the earth in a pint of water for 30 minutes, filter the liquor and expose it for some days in an open vessel. A white deposit will be sulphate of lime, and the weight will determine the proportion.

These processes are all simple, and can be performed by any one. By them we obtain—first, the absorbent power; 2d, the amount of animal and vegetable matter; 3d, the silica or sand; 4th, the alumine or clay; 5th, the carbonate of lime; 6th, the oxides of iron; and 7th, the gypsum or plaster of Paris. The salts exercise a great influence on vegetation; but as they principally depend on the animal and vegetable matter in the soil, and as the determining their qualities and kinds are too difficult for the analysis of the farmer, the processes are omitted. The above ingredients are all that exert a marked influence on the fertility of soils, and on their proper proportion its goodness depends. If soils contain too much silica or gravel, they are porous; and if too much clay, retentive. The last is usually the worst fault, and may be known by the water standing upon it after rains, remaining unsettled for a long time, owing to the clay held in solution. Wheat winter kills on such soils; or calcareous gravelly ones rarely. Good soils usually contain from 65 to 75 of silica; from 10 to 16 of alumine; from 4 to 10 of lime, and varying proportions of vegetable matters, animal and mineral salts, &c. The analysis of soils forms one of the most decided steps in the improvement of agriculture, as it clearly points out what is wanting to remedy any defect and give ease of working, and abundance in product. Every farmer should understand the nature and composition of his soils, and may do so, with little time, and at a mere trifle of expense.

Animalcula. The microscope has opened to the observation of man a race of beings so small as to be utterly invisible to the naked eye, yet endowed with all the functions of vitality and perfectly organized animals. Some of these are called Infusoria; from being always found in water where plants are decaying, and some *Diatomee*, but all included under the term animalcula. They have long been regarded more as objects of mere curi-

osity than anything else; but recent discoveries seem to indicate that these minute insects have had an important influence in modifying the crusts of the earth, and giving it the character it now possesses. Mountains of flinty rock in Silecia have been found by Eberenbel to be wholly composed of the shells of animalcula; and in this country masses of remains of the infusoria have been found several hundred yards in extent. Unlike the shells of the molusca and testacea, which are lime, the shells of these invisible animals are found to be unchanged by fire, and composed of pure silica. All bodies of long stagnant water such as those where peat is found, or bog earth deposited, abounds with infusoria, and Prof. Bailey of West Point has found at the bottom of peat earth and in it, immense quantities of these minute remains. It is a curious fact that animals invisible in themselves to the eye, should be able in the course of centuries to form mountains, change the face of continents, and exert an influence by no means trifling on the labors and productive industry of man.

Annual. This term is applied to plants that arrive at maturity in a single year and then perish. The stem of annuals is generally of rapid growth, porous, and abounding in the juices necessary to the perfection of the seeds in a single season. The herbage of some plants is annual, while the roots are perennial, or remain from year to year. Maize is an example of a proper annual; the grasses, of perennial roots, with annual herbage.

Aphis. A family of insects that prey extensively on plants, and are endowed with such astonishing power of reproduction, that though insignificant as individuals they are formidable in their numbers, and in most years occasion more or less loss to the agriculturist. The congregations of aphides consists in spring and summer of apterous and living less individuals, and of nymphæ with undeveloped wings. They have no mouths but are provided with beak-like suckers which they insert into plants, and feed on the juices. Almost every cultivated plant or tree has its peculiar family of aphid; and those trees or shrubs that are wild, or found only in the depths of the forest, cannot claim exemption. What is called the apple tree louse, is an aphid; and on lifting the scale-like covering, the depredator, and its implement of suction, can be seen. Another species infests the tender shoots of grafts, and the thrifty shoots of the apple and other fruit trees, and if allowed to multiply unchecked produces great injury. The American blight, as it is called in England, or the *ophis hanata* of the entomologist, is a destructive species, when permitted to make a lodgment on the apple tree, but fortunately the cotton covering in which it is enveloped renders it easy to discover, and thus timely put the fruit grower on his guard. In passing through the Tomawanda swamp near Lockport to Batavia in 1838, the Alder, *glauca*, that lined the road was literally loaded in places with a species of aphid, the long cottony filaments of which, erect in air, seemed to be waved at will, and simultaneously, giving a most singular aspect to the branches on which colonies were planted. The turnip is greatly infested with the aphid, as is the rose, feniel, parsley, and many other plants cultivated for use or ornament. The aphid, while fixed by its sucker to the branch or the leaf, elaborates a sweet honey-like fluid, clear as water, and this is projected at will from two tubes in the hinder part of the body. We have seen in the sunshine, these drops falling like the spray of a waterfall, from a

fruit tree on the leaves of which millions of the aphids were feeding. It is for this substance that colonies of the aphids are so frequently visited by the ant, which drinks the sweet fluid as it is thrown out by the aphids. Soapsuds, and a strong decoction of tobacco, have been deemed most effectual in destroying them; though when a foothold is once obtained, from their rapid multiplication, extermination is difficult.

Apiary. The place or building in which bees are kept, is termed an apiary; and where these industrious insects are kept for profit, or for observation, much care is sometimes taken in this department of domestic management. There is no question that the keeping of bees, may be made a source of considerable profit at very little expense, as their food costs nothing, and a residence is provided with the very hive in which they are placed. Movable apiaries are common in eastern countries; and a long boat, with a hundred swarms of bees on board, accompanied by the owner, may be seen floating down the Danube, the Po, or the Nile, anchoring where materials for honey promise to be abundant; and moving onward when the district is exhausted of its sweets. Among farmers, too little attention is usually paid to the apiary; the hives being left exposed to the storms and cold of winter, and the intense heat of summer, without protection. Bees, like other domesticated creatures will well repay care and attention.

(To be continued.)

(From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.)

MAKING AND SALTING BUTTER.

The following notes on this subject are by an individual (a female) who has been personally engaged in the preparation of butter for fifty years:

Some time ago I observed in the Journal a comparison between Dutch and English Butter. Could the particulars of the Dutch method be obtained, it would be a very desirable acquisition; but I apprehend the superiority of their butter is chiefly owing to the pastures, and an unremitting attention to the duties of the dairy. In our own country, the pasture affects in a high degree the quality of the butter, old pasture produces much richer butter than new; and on some hilly grounds where wild flowers and certain kinds of grass abound the flavor is much finer than on low grounds, where the pasture is more luxurious.

In the want of better information regarding this very necessary article of domestic comfort, I am induced to send you a few remarks, which may perhaps induce others who are better informed to do the same, so that the most approved methods of curing butter may, by the medium of your widely circulated paper, be known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

As a preliminary, I must beg the indulgence of being very particular, for the whole process is made up of small things, the neglect of one of which might affect the whole. I also wish it to be understood that my observations are chiefly adapted for the use of small establishments, where from three to six cows are kept. It is inferred that everything in the dairy is conducted with the most strict regard to cleanliness. It ought to be a cool, dry, well aired place, free from all damp and bad smells. It is a great mistake to suppose that the art of making good butter consists merely in having it properly churned, thoroughly washed and sufficiently salted. All this may be most pointedly

done, and yet the butter turn out very bad. The main thing, and it must never be lost sight of, is to keep the milk in all its stages from contracting the least degree of taint. By taint I do not mean sourness. Sourness will not injure the butter; on the contrary, it greatly facilitates churning; and to obtain this in winter when cream is slow to sour, it is necessary to place it for twenty-four hours before churning, within the influence of a fire, and to stir it thoroughly two or three times during this period.

Cream ought never to remain on milk above thirty-six hours. This I consider to be a very important point, for if, by any omission, cream be suffered to remain for a longer time on milk, it is sure to contract an old bitter taint; and it would be more true economy to pour such cream into the pig's trough than to introduce it into the churn, as it will spoil the whole. A properly loaded stone jar is better than a wooden vessel for keeping cream, because wood is more apt than stone ware to get mouldy; a slight mould soon communicates itself to the cream, and of course to the butter.

A wooden rod must be continually kept in the jar, and every time cream is added, the contents must be stirred from top to bottom with the rod. This is very essential, for if neglected the cream first put in will gradually rise to the top, and so get tainted. Cream ought never to be kept above five days; but four is still safer for butter than it is to be salted.

If the atmosphere at the time of churning be above fifty-four degrees, one quart of the coldest spring water to every three gallons of cream, put into the churn at commencing, will be a great advantage, and will injure neither butter nor milk. If there be the slightest cause for suspecting that the butter has suffered from hasty churning in warm weather, it ought to be salted for present use, and not put into the kit with keeping butter.

Butter on being taken out of the churn, ought to be instantly washed in spring water until the water comes off colorless. After this, the sooner it is salted the better. In salting, use the best English salt, such as is used in the curing of herrings. To three parts of salt, add one part of loaf sugar, both finely pounded, and perfectly well mixed. One ounce of this to sixteen ounces of butter is the proper quantity. Let it be thoroughly incorporated with the butter. In cleaning and salting butter, a stout creaming dish is preferable to the hands.

Kits made of wood are much superior to stone-ware in keeping of butter. The top of the kit ought to be about one-fourth narrower than the bottom, and the wood nearly one inch in thickness. A thin wooded kit is not so favorable for preserving butter.

In the process of salting, a little salt and water ought to cover the butter from the first, and a piece of thin linen should also be spread over it. The sides of the kit must be daily wetted with thin salt and water, by which mould is prevented from forming on the empty part of the kit during the time of filling. The kit ought to be filled within one inch of the top, and kept constantly covered by linen, and a pickle of salt and water. Butter is apt to rise above the pickle. This is easily prevented by turning over the butter a dinner plate. By placing a weight on the lid, the plate will be kept down. The kits must be kept on a cool, airy shelf of the dairy, not on the floor, and occasionally

moved a little round. Butter for keeping, may with safety be salted during all the time the cows are on pasture. It is a most useful thing to have a slate in the dairy, whereon to note down the date and produce of every churning; also what is salted or otherwise; and these notes to be set down occasionally in a book. A jar of ready made pickle, just strong enough to move an egg, but not so strong as to cause it to swim to the top, ought always to be kept in the dairy. Have also at hand a can of prepared salt and sugar, to be kept in a dry place, as the dairy will be too damp. The kits ought to be all numbered, and those first salted should be first used.

I have still to beg your indulgence for a few thoughts suggested by the above observations. In this enlightened age, when each class of the community is vying with the rest in improving the commodity which comes under their immediate care, it is surprising that public attention has been so little turned to the improvement of the mode of salting butter. The same complaints from the same cause are constantly to be heard, and there the matter rests, and so it will rest, unless general attention be directed to it, and a decided effort be made. Nothing is wanting to remove this grievance but a few slight attentions. There is no additional toil; no additional expense. What a pity then it is, that those to whose care the preparing of this article is entrusted, cannot bethink themselves to bestow these slight attentions. They should take into consideration the comfort of thousand of decent householders, who are both able and willing to pay for a wholesome article, but who have no alternative, but either to use the butter that is offered for sale, or to want it altogether. There is another consideration which ought to have its own weight, namely, the honor of their country; and one, however humble, should think themselves too insignificant to contribute to this. It is the many that make a whole; and if we always throw our influence on the right side, we have the satisfaction at least of having done what we can to create the happiness of our fellow creatures.

The famous Pickman farm, in Salem, the best in the country, is lined round the borders of the fields, with engrafted apple trees. These trees are very thrifty, deriving most of their nourishment from the ground under the walls, which keep the soil loose, warm and moist, and preserve the roots of the trees from external injury. The trees in this situation are an ornament to the farm, while they are no hindrance to the farmer in cultivating his field, nor injury to the crops by withdrawing nourishment, like those in the interior of the field. Yet those trees round the field are believed to yield a greater profit than the annual crop within, with a labor necessarily bestowed upon it—and the annual sales of the apples and fruit on this farm are said to be enough to purchase a farm of moderate dimensions in the interior of the State.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOG.—The Albany Argus says the palm must be awarded to the hog, imported when four weeks old, by Erastus Corning, Esq., raised on his farm near Albany. It was of the Cheshire breed, and three years old at the time it was slaughtered, and weighed, when dressed, nearly eight hundred pounds. This was a "whole hog."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

STATE PATRONAGE OF AGRICULTURE.

What claims has the agricultural interest upon the government; and what can the government do for the improvement and advancement of its agriculture? These are questions always entitled to serious consideration; and which often engage the attention of those reflecting and patriotic minds, who desire the welfare and improvement of the community.

The first duty of every wise and just government is to encourage and protect labor. Labor constitutes the only means of subsistence and is the producer of all wealth. "The king is served by the labors of the field." Every individual in the community, from the highest to the lowest, is sustained by agricultural labor. All the arts of life, all the embellishments of life, all that society possesses or gains, all that it can gain or possess, its food, its clothing, its means of comfort, enjoyment, luxury, improvement, all are dependent upon labor; and primarily upon agricultural labor. We do not mean to claim for it an importance to which it is not fully entitled. We do not design to speak invidiously or disparagingly of any other department of labor. We respect honest and useful industry applied in any form, which the wholesome customs or proper wants or innocent gratifications of society render necessary or desirable. But agricultural labor lies at the bottom. Like the stomach among the members in the old Latin fable, it sustains the whole; the limbs all sympathize with it; they are affected by whatever affects it; and they flourish or decay, not only the limbs but the highest faculties of the mind also, according as that may suffer or be in health; as that may be fed or starved; be nourished or abused.

What would manufactures be without agriculture? Whence comes the raw material about which manufacturers are employed; and how is the living power sustained by which everything is put in motion? What would commerce be without agriculture? In what is commerce employed, what is its very end; what constitutes the life of commerce, but the transportation and exchange of the products of agriculture.

We might claim something in favor of agricultural labor on the score of morals. But we have no disposition to suggest offensive comparisons. Agricultural labor is conducive to health; is unattended with any distrust of its moral rectitude and utility; calls forth none of the bad passions of our nature; presents no temptations to injustice or fraud; attaches men to their homes and their country; inspires self-respect and self-dependence; and by a direct and substantial increase, we might more properly say, creation of the means of subsistence and comfort, adds as directly to the general comfort and welfare of the whole community. In a wisely governed republic then, agricultural labor will be fostered, patronized, improved; and all will be done that can be done to render it productive; to stimulate agricultural effort and enterprise; and to render it in as high a degree as possible respectable and honored.

We should be glad to indulge much farther in these general considerations; but they are familiar and not needed. We proposed to say a few words about the agriculture of Massachusetts; and the patronage, which the State government has shown towards it.

It is often said that Massachusetts is not suited to agriculture; and that she must mainly depend on her manufactures. Her manufacturing industry is surprisingly

great. The statistical returns gave two years ago the amount of her productive industry as equal to ninetyone millions of dollars. It is well understood that many of these returns were essentially defective. In some cases a return lower than the truth was given, from an unwillingness with the parties interested to be exposed to a calculation of profits; in some from a fear of increasing the valuation of the town in the State estimate; in some from neglect and indifference; and from some mean distrust of the purposes for which these estimates were asked. It is certain therefore, that, if a perfect return had been given, the amount would have been considerably increased. We have no means of ascertaining the whole amount of the agricultural produce of the State; but we believe that its amount, if it could be approached even with tolerable exactness, would create as much surprise as the sum total of her mechanical industry. We cannot but hope that under the auspices of a Board of Agriculture this will presently be accomplished. We shall only say in this case, from careful personal observation we are persuaded that the agricultural products of Massachusetts might with advantage be increased ten fold. We refer in this case particularly to bread grains, to the cultivation of esculent vegetables, to her dairy produce, and to her pork and beef. We advert only to one fact, which has been fully established to our own satisfaction; and which we hope to be able to establish as fully to the satisfaction of the public. The fact to which we refer is this: That there is not a single crop raised in Massachusetts, under good cultivation, in any part of the State, which, excepting in extraordinary cases, does not yield more than ten per cent. profit to the proprietor of the soil, even when labor, including the board of the laborer, is charged at one dollar per day. If it should be asked why, under these circumstances, it does not prove more productive and profitable than it is, we answer that this is owing to reasons, entirely independent of the capacities of the soil; but upon which we shall enter at another time and in another place.

We believe in the perfect capacity of Massachusetts to raise her own wheaten bread and all her bread grains; and to produce them with an ample profit upon labor. This is our creed, which for aught we can see, we think we shall be ready to sign in good faith as often as our respected friends at Andover are required to subscribe theirs.

It will be said that we have made a trial of the wheat cultivation; and that it has proved a failure. The bounty which was expected to reach fifty thousand dollars, and, in the sanguine anticipations of some men, even vastly more than this, will fall short of ten thousand, as it is now said by the chairman of the Committee of Agriculture. But some of the occasions of the failure of the wheat crop arose from circumstances, wholly independent of the capacities of the soil; for some of these a perfect remedy or preventive has been discovered. In many cases the wheat crop failed from the severity of the drought. Other crops suffered severely. The potato crop was not even half a crop in any part of the State. In many cases the wheat crop failed from the attacks of the grain worm. For this we believe a perfect preventive is discovered. In some cases it suffered from the rust occasioned by the peculiar state of the weather, when the wheat was in a condition most susceptible to injury. Against this, of course, no human skill or sagacity could afford any protection. Separate from these cases, facts and experiments of the most decisive character have come to our knowledge which fully satisfy us, that with due care and by a proper and not a difficult mode of cultivation, which we shall hereafter fully detail, the wheat crop may be regarded as certain a crop as any grown in the State; and every farmer in the State

may calculate with as much confidence upon raising his wheat as his potatoes.

The wheat bounty of the last year has done an immense service in turning the public attention particularly to the cultivation of this important crop; in introducing into the State wheat seeds of various kinds and of the best description; in inducing the most exact observation in regard to the mode of culture, to the injuries to which the plant is liable, and the causes or occasions of its failure. We are satisfied farther that owing to these observations and inquiries and the general attention which the whole subject has received, the certainty of growing it here to advantage has been determined and the true method fully tested. All this we think is an immense gain to the State; very far more important than the numerical amount of bushels, which have been gathered. These are the effects of the small bounty given by the law of the last year. How far it may be desirable to continue this bounty for another year or years, we perhaps are in duty bound to submit entirely to those by whom the decision is to be made. At any rate we shall not now enter upon it; but have other views in regard to the legislative patronage of the agricultural interest, which we may suggest at a more convenient season.

H. C.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The fourth Agricultural meeting was held at the Representatives Chamber on Thursday evening last. Hon. Mr. Thaxter of the Council being in the chair, in the necessary absence of Mr. Bates. The subject announced for the evening was that of Manures. The Commissioner of Agriculture submitted to the meeting two valuable communications—one from Dr. C. T. Jackson, the Geologist of Maine, on the subject of soils for wheat, the application of lime, and its effects upon the soil; and the other from I. Whipple, Esq. of Lovell, on the use of saltpetre, and the advantages, which, within his own experience, have resulted from it.

The intelligent and skilful editor of the Boston Cultivator, Wm. Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham, stated that in his opinion the experiments of Mr. Whipple in relation to saltpetre would have been much more satisfactory, if it had been applied by itself, and not in conjunction with other manure. This may be so; yet under the circumstances in which it was applied, and with the fact that the beneficial effects of this application were visible for six years after it was put on the land, the presumption in favor of its efficacy is certainly very strong. The value of saltpetre, however, as a most powerful manure is not now to be for the first time determined. We have many facts in this case directly to the point, but have not now room to enlarge on them.

Mr. Buckminster also controverted the doctrine of Dr. Jackson, that manures are sometimes lost by infiltration in the subsoil; but that their benefit was derived, to use his own expression, "from leeching up and not leeching down." These doctrines of Mr. Buckminster were ably opposed by Dr. Keep of Boston, who is well skilled in chemistry and geology, and came successfully to the defence of his absent friend Jackson. Dr. Keep is not ignorant of agricultural matters, having been brought up in that New England Eden, the alluvions of Connecticut river. Dr. Keep as an accomplished dentist among us, has long been distinguished for his skill in extracting roots of teeth; and in this case he showed himself quite competent to go to the root of other matters.

Other gentlemen took part in the discussion; and it is proposed to continue the subject at the next Farmer's Meeting on the ensuing Thursday at the same place at 7 o'clock. These conversations have proved highly interesting and must be useful. It is pleasant to see intelligent minds thus brought into collision, where there is no room nor occasion, even in the utterance of the most opposite opinions, for any ill language or ill-humor. Truth is the great and exclusive object of all minds, which have tasted the genuine spirit of philosophy; and in the collision of such minds the sparks which are elicited irradiate but do not burn where they chance to fall.

H. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following piece of poetry, or parts of it, appeared in the N. E. Farmer a few weeks since. It has returned to us from the Hartford Commercial Courant very much improved, but by whom it does not say. We think it will be read with pleasure by every one.

THE FARMER.

Wake up my muse! wake up my soul!
Survey the globe from pole to pole,
To what employment shall I bow?
Pursue the arts or hold the plough?
Upon a just and strict attention,
The plough appears a high invention
The great Messiah, when he wrought,
Made yokes and ploughs as we are taught;
Mogul, renown'd of India's land,
First takes the plough into his hand,
His millions then in honor toil
To pulverize the fertile soil.
The fam'd Elisha you'll allow,
He drove the ox or held the plough,
The rugged earth he rent and tore,
With oxen numbered twenty four.
Immortal Job, more rich and grand
Than any in the eastern land,
He launched his plough, the earth gave way,
His thousand oxen rent the clay;
Of all pursuits by men invented,
The ploughman is the best contented;
Although his profits are not high,
Yet on his labors all rely;
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchant seeks his bread;
His hands give food to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.
Our clothes from him must all arise,
To deck the pop or dress the wise.
We then by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
Who dwell upon this earthly ball.
All hail ye farmers young and old!
Push on your ploughs with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God:
If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of every rank and station,
Let kings to farmers make their bow,
And never speak against the plough.

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

INDUSTRY, PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Stephen Girard, the great merchant and banker, was also a great and successful farmer. He owned a farm of several hundred acres of land within a few miles of Philadelphia, the cultivation of which he superintended with his usual industry and acuteness. This farm was his principal hobby; for every day, at one o'clock precisely, his gig was waiting for him at his counting-house door, and as soon as the clock struck one he started for his farm in the Neck, not suffering any matter whatever to interfere with his daily visit. During the afternoon he gave his personal attention to the various agricultural affairs requiring it, plying his own hands to any and every kind of business that was in season. In the evening he returned to the city to

lodge, and the return of daylight, the next morning, would find him again engaged in the labors of his farm, which he would intermit so as to be in the city by nine o'clock to attend to his extensive and well managed commercial and banking concerns, and at one o'clock he was again on his way to his farm. He followed out this routine for twenty or thirty years, permitting no part of his business to suffer from neglect or want of attention. His farm presented a perfect model for imitation. His grain fields, grass ground, orchard, and garden exhibited the most luxuriant and perfect appearance, while his stock of every kind, and poultry in all their varieties, were the finest and most perfect that were to be found in the country.

A distinguished foreigner, then resident in this country, on a particular occasion, had some special financial business to transact with the great banker, and 12 o'clock was fixed upon for making his visit for that purpose, but he did not arrive till the clock had struck one, he was too late, the great banker was gone to his farm, and he followed after; on his arrival he was kindly and courteously received; he was waited on over the farm and through the barn-yard, but not a word could be extracted from Mr Girard on the subject of his mission. He could now think or talk of nothing but agriculture and rural affairs, and his friend had to return to the city and learn to be more punctual to his engagements in future.

On an occasion, many years since, the city authorities were making an improvement at Market street wharf, and there was a large quantity of rich earth that had been accumulating there for a long series of years, to be removed, and any person was permitted to haul away as much of it as he chose without charge. It was deemed a good compost or manure, and no person knew better the value of manure than the rich merchant; he soon had his team at work removing it to his farm; an acquaintance of his who saw him superintending his work, remonstrated with him on account of the avidity and industry with which he engaged in what his friend thought so small a concern; "Oh," says he, "Mr ———, I work today if I die tomorrow."

RULES OF THE GOSSIPING CLUB.—Any member of the society who shall be convicted of knowing more of his own business than another's, shall be expelled from the society without a hearing.

No member shall sit down to his own table, until he has ascertained to a certainty, what his neighbors within three doors of either side of his house, have to eat—whether they have paid for the same, and if not, if they expect to.

Every member who shall see two or three persons engaged in conversation, shall place himself between them until he has heard all they have to say, and report the same accordingly.

Every member who shall see a gentleman visiting a lady more than twice, shall circulate the news that they are going to be married; and said members are forthwith required to report all manner of things about the gentleman, to the lady, and ditto about the lady, to the gentleman. This will break up matches, and afford much good gossip.

The Pittsburg Navigation and Fire Insurance Company make a deduction of five per cent. on the premium of insurance on steamboats, on board of which no spirituous liquors are used.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the westerly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two led rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet high, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another which has been well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.
Nov. 29, 1833.

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM.

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road; lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm, containing 70 acres more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered, by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 300 to 500 apple trees on the place, independently of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well walled and watered, the buildings in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired from the immediate vicinity of the public Schools and the Theological Seminary—or for the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being all good, and markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vale Factory, one mile from the Rail Road depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure.

The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
ANDREW B. STIMPSON.
4W

Andover, January 16, 1839.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing four acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.
Dec. 26, 1833. JOHN HUNT.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartscuse. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—five mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—five named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.
For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
eow

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.
Nov. 21, 1833.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1839.

[NO. 34.]

N. E. FARMER.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND THE CULTURE OF FOREST TREES.

The following correspondence, which we have been permitted to publish, contains some interesting facts in relation to Vegetable Physiology and the culture of forest trees.

Hampden, Penobscot Co. Maine. }
May 14, 1838. }

GENERAL DEARBORN,

DEAR SIR—Having been much instructed by your letters on planting forest trees, recently published by a committee of the citizens of Bangor, who are at this moment, you know, all alive to the subject, it has occurred to me that I may venture without any especial introduction, to communicate to you the details of some very recent observations in relation to the form and growth of our forest trees, which I believe to be new, and possibly entitled to a more extended examination than may be had on this or any other single position, assured that, if nothing interesting shall be found in them, I may find an apology for the trouble of this letter in the motive which has induced it.

The fact that the trunks of our trees, especially the lower portions of them, are not cylindrical, but elliptical is, I suppose, familiar with every one in this timber growing, and timber cutting country.

But that these ellipses are *parallel with each other*, and that this form and this arrangement are not the consequences of accident, or of local and partial, but of causes constant and uniform in their operation, are truths, which, as far as I know, have thus far escaped the notice of horticulturists and others curious in these matters.

Measuring last week, a row of Elms planted in 1820, for the information of a friend in Bangor, I observed that the trunks were not only elliptical, or this I had frequently noticed, but that the ellipses were parallel, and that the course of the longest diameter was about 30° to 32° east of south and west of north, on the true meridian, and that the southeasterly curve was the *quickest* or more elongated than that on the opposite side.

As the form of these trees might possibly be affected by their too close, or crowded positions, in the row which is east and west, I proceeded to measure a large number of trees of various kinds, some of them standing in open ground, others in a thick grove, and others on the margin of the thick wood with open ground on one side only. In these various situations, the trees were taken promiscuously rejecting only such as were misshaped by accident. No difference material to the principle could be perceived, either in the form or in the direction of the ellipses.

It is important here to remark that the largest roots and most thrifty branches are evidently disposed with reference to the longest diameter of the ellipses—the strongest and most extended of these to the southeastward.

The form of the trunk, then, is very clearly referable to the disposition of the principal roots and branches and is a necessary consequence of the reciprocal action of these upon each other. But why this peculiar and uniform disposition of the roots and branches, is an enquiry not so readily answered. And should it be deemed worthy any farther pursuit, I beg that the following circumstances may be kept in view.

The line of the ellipses is nearly perpendicular to the line of the sea coast. It is also nearly in a line with our most violent southeasterly winds, and not many degrees from that of our northwesterly.

It is a very familiar fact that our rivers and water courses have a decided influence upon the trees in their vicinity, inducing an unusually abundant and vigorous vegetation on the water side. How far the humidity of the sea, combined with the general warmth of the morning sun, may influence one side of trees, at a distance of 20 or 30 miles, I will not undertake to conjecture, but while I do not presume to give any precise value to this circumstance, I think it worth keeping in view in any farther investigation, till farther observation shall determine.

That the strong winds alluded to, by constantly, or very frequently, agitating the tree and trying its strength, should induce corresponding efforts to resist their force and to extend its supports, enlarge its trunk in the line of assault, and lessen the volume of branches and foliage in the lateral directions, so as to present the least possible surface to the action of the assailant. All this is very intelligible because it is in accordance with the uniform operations of nature. But if this were the sole cause of the phenomena in question, it were difficult to understand why these arrangements should not conform more exactly with the almost uniform current of these winds. If however the causes suggested shall be found to unite their slightly varying forces to produce the effects, it will be seen that they respectively modify without overcoming each other. The direction of the ellipses, is in a line inclining from the perpendicular of the coast, towards the line of the S. E. and N. W. winds, but coincident with neither.

Most respectfully, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
JEDEDIAH HERRICK.

This table shows the greatest, the least, and the average difference of diameter in the order expressed, the difference being a proportion of the longest diameter.

20 Elms,	1-5	1-28	1-11	of the longest diameter.
15 Oaks,	1-7	1-30	1-15	" " "
9 Firs,	1-6	1-46	1-25	" " "
4 Birches,	1-5	1-9	1-7	" " "
4 Baswood,	1-5	1-11	1-7	" " "
3 Beaches,	1-8	1-12	1-10	" " "
3 Hemlocks,	1-12	1-18	1-15	" " "

4 other Hemlocks were found to be nearly cylindrical.

Hawthorn Cottage, }
Roxbury, May 16, 1838. }

DEAR SIR—I am extremely obliged to you, for the very interesting facts, which you have so kindly communicated, in relation to the contour of the trunk and the extension of the branches and roots of forest trees. They were new to me, and I do not recollect to have seen any allusion, in the works on botany and vegetable physiology, to the elliptical form of the cross section of the main stem, which from the statement you have made, appears to be universally the case, and to have been long and generally known, to the "timber-cutting" citizens of Maine. The cause of that peculiarity seems, however, to be sufficiently apparent. You state, that the longest diameter of the ellipse is in a direction from north 30° to 32° west, to south 30° to 32° east; and that the branches and roots, as well as the elliptical section of the tree are elongated, in a southeasterly direction.

Now, it has been established, by experiment, that a south-easterly exposition is the most eligible for the fronts of green-houses, as that affords the best opportunity to the plants, for receiving the earliest morning rays of the sun, and for enjoying them for the longest period, and especially, at those seasons of the year, when their vivifying influence is most required and congenial. The line, therefore, which has been found preferable to all others for the facade of green-houses, or the direction of such walls, as are intended to favor the growth of fruits and other vegetables, is very nearly perpendicular to that, which nature, it seems, has so remarkably indicated, from the manner in which forest trees are disposed to extend their vegetation.

Every person who has resided in the country must have observed, that on the south-easterly slopes or sides of hills, embankments, ponds, rivers, streams, buildings, and close fences, vegetation commences sooner in the spring and is more actively kept up during the season, than in any of the other exposures.

But there is another cause, besides the more direct effect of the solar heat, which powerfully aids vegetation, in such positions,—the protection afforded by the various artificial and natural barriers that have been named, against the cold and blighting north west winds, which have such a deleterious effect on all kinds of plants, as well as rendering our winters so terrifically rigorous, our springs so backward, our autumns so premature, and so many days, of even our summers too cold for the complete fructification and maturity of nearly all the vegetable productions, which are objects of attention to the farmer and horticulturist. The vast regions of perpetual ice and snow, which extend from the pole towards the borders of the United States, with the mighty range of the Rocky mountains, towering into the heights of uninterrupted congelation, and the lateness of the period when the ice and snow disappear from the great lakes, and immense forests, reaching within even our own bounds, have a direct and powerful tendency to render the north-western wind, the most prevalent, at least, through-

out New England, and all the states and territories which extend westward, from the Hudson, to the base of the Rocky mountains; and which are so fatal to the hopes and labors of the cultivators of the soil. The latter therefore have endeavored to guard against their withering and destructive ravages, by structures of various kinds, as well as to invite the first beams of the sun, to smile upon their cherished families of the vegetable realm.

Have not the forest trees made a like effort and are not the results in harmony with these well-established principles? Vegetable physiology has made great progress within the last half century; and more recently, the laws by which it is regulated, have been clearly illustrated, by numerous experiments in England, France and Switzerland. A tree is now considered, by the most able and distinguished writers on this subject, either as an *aggregate* of as many *distinct plants*, as there are *buds* on its branches, or as *one being*, analogous to what is called, when speaking of animals, an *individual*; but in both cases, the mode of nutrition and increment is the same. The elementary substances being liquified are conveyed in the sap through the albumen, and exposed to the light, air and heat of the sun, on the upper surface of the leaf, where are exhaled those vapors and gases which are not conducive to the health, or support of the plant, and others elaborated, or inspired from the atmosphere indispensable to the formation of wood, bark, fruit, gums, rosins, oils, aromas and saccharine or other matter peculiar to the several species, which are transmitted by the returning circulation, that commences on the inferior side of the leaf, and descends in such a manner in the cortex, as to create through the medium of the cambium, all the ligneous and other parts and substances, which have been named.

As these vessels, which like the arteries and veins in animals, conduct the sap, from the spongioles of the roots to the highest leaf, and bark through the cortex, are separate and independent, for each bud, throughout the whole extent of the tree, as so many isolated plants, those which are most favorably situated for receiving the earliest and greatest portion of heat and light, will be the soonest in active operation, and continue to exercise their functions, for the longest time, during each day and from the dawn of spring, until the autumnal frosts terminate all vegetation in the foliage; consequently the roots and branches, as well as the side of the trunk, on which those vessels are arranged, will increase faster and for a longer period, and thus produce results, which you have actually verified. Besides the trunk of the tree is, itself, a thick and impervious wall to protect the sap vessels and other parts of vegetation, of each bud belonging to the south eastern side of the tree from the blasting winds of the north west,—while it is also a vast combination of delicate pipes which are constantly conducting heat from the earth—that grand and inexhaustible reservoir of caloric, and distributing it throughout the whole mass, and to the end of the minutest twig, whenever the temperature of external air is below that of the earth, or the surface of the latter is frozen, but not so deep, as to reach the extremities of all the roots.

The theory I have attempted to establish has been based on the facts presented in your letter, and the practical operations of the cultivators of the earth, as well as the accredited principles of vegetable physiology, the known effects of heat, light and air on plants, the characteristics of our climate

and the general laws of nature in all her wonderful works; but whether it affords a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, which you have been the first to announce, I am not sufficiently confident to affirm; and have presented it, rather with the hope, that others, more competent, may be induced to make greater researches, and give the subject that thorough examination which it so eminently merits.

I am ever highly gratified in becoming acquainted with those, who have a love for trees and a taste for their cultivation; it is therefore pleasing to have commenced a correspondence, on a subject of such congenial interest.

In a country so eminently favored as this, by the vast number of the beautiful and magnificent varieties of trees which embellish our forests, compared with those which are indigenous to Europe, it is not a little surprising, that a deeper interest has not been developed, for rendering them tributary to the health, comfort and pleasure of the people, by considering them as indispensable to the completeness of a country residence and the public edifices, squares, grounds and highways, as are any of the appendages, which are deemed useful, ornamental or agreeable in either.

It is time that some portion of the population should begin to plant, and foster trees, and not all continue united with those, who are for the indiscriminate destruction of our superb native groves. When I resided on the banks of the Kennebeck river, as a boy, the county of Kennebeck was as much a wilderness and lumbering region, as any on the waters of the Penobscot river; but so reckless and wide spreading has been the devastation of every variety of tree, and in which work of repentance, the farmers have been so actively conspicuous, that many of them are now obliged to go many miles for their fuel, and pay a high price for it. These lessons of sad experience should not be neglected; and the gentlemen of Bangor, who have with such commendable zeal, formed an association for ornamenting that young and thrifty city, with trees, appear determined to leave honorable memorials, that they have not been either heedless of the errors of the past generations, negligent of the interests of the present, or indifferent to those of the future.

Such demonstrations of an enlightened and munificent public spirit are worthy of all praise; and may their meritorious example induce the citizens of all our towns, to exclaim, with the determined energy of the venerable Evelyn, "LET US ALSO RISE UP AND PLANT." With great esteem,
Your most obedient servant.

J. HERRICK, Esq.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

POULTRY.

The rearing of poultry produces much profit on a small investment.

Those who increased their stock of poultry during the last year, have been reaping a rich reward in return for their increased attention to this interesting branch of domestic economy. It has brought a very generous price, and eggs have not been less liberally paid for. Many chubby boys and rosy checked girls have often had their heart made glad, when "father" has returned from market, and announced the grand price for which he sold the turkeys, the ducks, the chickens and the eggs; for there is in many farmers' families a perquisite arising from sales of this description of stock, which ensures to the younger branches of the family as a

reward for their ingenuity, care and industry, in attending to the rearing and protecting the poultry, and an encouragement to future good conduct and obedience.

The multitude of grass-hoppers which inundated the country last summer, with myriads of other insects, furnished an abundant supply of meat for the fowls without apparently reducing the supply of it, and there was but little necessity for giving them other descriptions of food during the season.

The farmer who regularly attends market, sold during the last year poultry and eggs to the amount of about one hundred and fifty dollars, and the expense incurred in their production was so small as scarcely to be appreciable; this should encourage others to do likewise, and they will have their reward proportionate to their works.

Guinea fowls make an agreeable variety in a poultry yard, and they furnish more eggs than common hens; they sell well in market without being picked, and their vigilance in guarding against danger, and the great alarm they sound when it approaches, so terrifies the hawk, that he rarely ventures to pounce on a chicken when guinea fowls are in the vicinity. Some people rear and keep them on purpose to guard the poultry from the depredations of their enemies, and it is thought they find their interest promoted by it. Rome was once preserved, it is said, by the noise made by geese producing an alarm amongst the inhabitants in time to preserve them from their enemies, who were approaching. The writer of this recollects a case that occurred many years since of a barn being preserved from being fired by an incendiary, by a flock of geese, which were aroused from their slumbers by him as he was about to execute his vile purpose: this was afterwards testified to by an accomplice in the intended mischief. I state these facts in order to let young people know that geese have been of some use in the world besides furnishing us with good feather beds, and quills to make pens.

Those who design to profit by rearing poultry the approaching season, should give attention to it early in the spring and follow it up with vigilance and care until the young ones are well feathered, when they will require but little attention. There should be always a shelter provided for fowls whether they be old or young, and those farmers who are destitute of proper winter quarters for their poultry should not let another season pass by without making suitable provision to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; for with proper winter protection eggs would be abundant all the year, and what pays a better profit than eggs?

OVA.

(From the Review of "Loudon's Arboretum, in the Loudon Quarterly.")

By the far greater part of Mr Loudon's work consists of what may be called a descriptive catalogue of all the trees and shrubs which will grow in the open air in Britain, illustrated by engravings on wood. This catalogue is arranged according to the natural system, beginning with the *Clematis*, and other ligneous plants of the order *Ranunculaceae*, and taking in succession all the other orders which contain either trees or shrubs. According to this arrangement, one of the first trees described is the *Evergreen Magnolia*, so well known for the splendor and fragrance of its blossoms. This fine tree appears to have been first brought to Europe, from the banks of the Mississippi, in 1732, by a French officer of marines, who planted it in his native place, Maillardiere, about four miles from Nantes,

Here the *Magnolia* grew and flourished; but its introducer having died, little notice was taken of it, and when observed, it was supposed to be only some variety of the common *Laurel*, which it resembled in its leaves. Thirty years afterwards it flowered, and was then discovered by M. Bonami, professor of Botany at Nantes, to be the *Magnolia Grandiflora* of Linnæus. At a meeting of the states of Bretagne, held at Nantes in September, 1760, M. Bonami presented a branch of this *Magnolia* in flower to the Princess de Rohan Chabot, —and it excited so much admiration that its fame shortly after reached the ears of Louis XV. The monarch was then ornamenting his garden at the Petit Trianon, and had there some small plants of the *Magnolia Grandiflora*, which had in the mean time been re-introduced into Europe by one of the English collectors; and when Louis heard that he had in his own dominions a tree of this rare exotic 40 feet high, which was covered with blossoms every year, he sent two of his gardeners to examine it, with orders to transport it to Versailles, if they could ensure its living. This *it* was a formidable obstacle; and the gardeners reporting that they feared it would not survive its removal, it was suffered to remain at Mailladiere. Thirty years more brought the Revolution, and amidst the general destruction even the poor *Magnolia* did not escape; it was mutilated in the war of La Vendee, and its branches cut for fire-wood; the house near which it stood was afterwards burnt down, and the magnolia was scorched and withered by the flames. It partially recovered, and still survives, though now only the wreck of what it was.

In this manner Mr Loudon proceeds to mingle anecdotes of celebrated trees with his descriptions of the genera to which they belong; and there is scarcely a genus from which a similar extract might not be made.

In his chapter on the *Lime-tree*, Mr Loudon mentions one at Knowle, which covers nearly a quarter of an acre. The vast lower branches have rested their extremities on the soil, rooted into it, and sent up a circle of young trees, surrounding the parent. The outer branches of these in their turn stretch out, rest upon the ground, and take root, forming a second circle of trees, from 30 to 40 feet high, and their outer branches again are beginning to dispose themselves so as to form a third circle. This very remarkable tree stands on a lawn in an ancient geometrical garden, and must be at least two centuries old;—the soil is a deep sandy loam. The largest *Lime-Tree* in England is that in Moor Park, Hertfordshire, now the property of the Marquis of Westminster: it is 100 feet high, with a head 122 feet in diameter, divided into nineteen immense limbs. There are many very curious *Lime-Trees* on the continent, one of which, at Neustadt on the Rhine, has a trunk 54 feet in girth with several enormous branches, which are supported on 108 pillars. In the centre of the tree is a kind of summer-house, which is reached by a flight of steps. In the hollow of the branches earth has been placed, and gooseberry bushes have been planted, the fruit of which is sold to visitors.

When speaking of the different kinds of willows, Mr Loudon gives the history of the *Weeping willow*, which was first known in Europe, by its being introduced in "A View of the Village of Tonnau, drawn by John Nicohoff, July 3, 1655, on his way to Pekin, with the embassy which the Dutch sent to the Emperor of China in that year." Pope is generally said to have first introduced the weeping

willow into England; but this, Mr Loudon informs us, cannot be strictly correct, as it is included in a catalogue of British trees, published in 1692. The story respecting Pope is, that he, "happening to be with Lady Suffolk, when that lady received a present from Spain, or, according to some, from Turkey, observed that some of the pieces of witly bound round it appeared as though they would vegetate; and taking them up, said, 'Perhaps these may produce something that we have not in England.' Whereupon, he planted one of them in his garden at Twickenham. Which became the weeping willow there, afterwards so celebrated."

Napoleon's willow is a variety of the common *Weeping Willow*. It appears that the willow is not indigenous to St. Helena; but that, when General Beaton was Governor in that island, he introduced it among a great number of other trees and shrubs from England.

"He had the greatest difficulty in preserving his plantations from the numerous goats which abounded in the island; yet several of the trees survived, and attained a timber-like size. Among these was the tree of *Salix Babylonica*, which has since been called Napoleon's Willow. This tree grew among other trees, on the side of a valley near a spring; and, having attracted the notice of Napoleon, he had a seat placed under it, and used to go and sit there very frequently, and have water brought to him from the adjoining fountain. About the time of Napoleon's death, in 1821, a storm it is said, shattered the willow in pieces; and, after the interment of the emperor, Madame Bertrand planted several cuttings of this tree on the outside of the railing which surrounds his grave; and placed within it, on the stone, several flower pots, with hearts-ease and forget-me-not. In 1828, we are informed, these willows were found in a dying state, and twentyeight young ones were, in consequence, placed near the tomb, which was at that time surrounded with a profusion of scarlet-blossomed Pelargeniums. A correspondent, who was at St. Helena in 1834, says one of the willows was then in a flourishing condition; but another, who was there in 1835, describes it as fast going to decay, owing to the number of pieces carried away by visitors. In what year a cutting of this willow was brought to England for the first time, we have not been able to ascertain; but it appears probable that it may have been in the year 1823, and that one of the oldest plants is that in the gardens of the Roebuck tavern on Richmond Hill, which as it appears by a white marble tablet affixed to it, was taken from the tree in that year. Since that period it has become fashionable to possess a plant of the true Napoleon's Willow; and, in consequence, a great many cuttings have been imported, and a number of plants sold by the London nurserymen."

The famous tree near Lichfield, long known as "Johnson's Willow" (*Salix Russelliana* Smith), is generally supposed to have been planted by Dr Johnson; but in fact the tree had attained a large size when the Doctor was a young man. He tells us himself that "it was the delight of his early and waning life," and he never failed to visit it whenever he went to Lichfield. The tree was measured by the Doctor's desire in 1781, when it was supposed to be nearly a century old, and the circumference of its branches was upwards of 200 feet. It stood near the foot path between the city and Stow Hill, the residence of "Molly Ashton;" and we well remember its venerable appearance.

Of the Oak, its uses and value.—"Any Oak in

a good soil and situation," says South a practical planter, "will in seventyfive years from the acorn contain a ton of timber, or a load and a half of square timber. The same Oak at one hundred and fifty years of age will contain about eight tons of timber, or twelve loads of square timber." By the report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue respecting Timber, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that a 74 gun ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a half to a ton, would give 3,000 loads of timber; and would consequently require 2,000 trees of seventyfive years' growth, or 250 of one hundred and fifty years' growth. It has also been calculated that, as not more than forty Oaks, containing a load and a half of timber in each can stand upon an acre, fifty acres are required to produce the Oaks necessary for every 74 gun ship. In plantations made for profit, few Oaks are allowed to stand more than from seventyfive to one hundred, or at most one hundred and fifty years, and the above are the average dimensions of Oaks at the first and last of these ages; the first being, as we have already observed, that at which Oak trees are usually cut for ship-building. Instances are, indeed, on record, of remarkable Oaks producing from thirty to forty, and sometimes even fifty tons of timber each; but these trees must have been the growth of centuries. In the mansion at Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room fortytwo feet long and twentyseven feet broad, the floor and wainscot of which were the produce of a single Oak tree grown on the estate.

The oldest oak in England is supposed to be the Parliament Oak, (so called from the tradition of Edward I. holding a Parliament under its branches,) in Clipstone Park, belonging to the Duke of Portland; this park being almost the most ancient in the island. It was a park before the conquest, and seized as such by the conqueror. The tree is supposed to be 1500 years old. The tallest oak in England was the property of the same nobleman—it was called *Duke's Walking Stick*—higher than Westminster Abbey—and stood till of late years. The largest oak in England is the Calthorpe Oak, Yorkshire; it measures seventyeight feet in circumference, where the trunk meets the ground. The *Three Shire Oak* at Worksop, was so called from covering parts of Yorkshire, Nottingham, and Derby: it had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, dropping over 777 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelonos, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. Its bark brought 200*l.* and its timber 670*l.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

B. W. Froesch, Esq. exhibited the following apples; American Nonsuch, Ortley, and Newtown Pippin.

Samuel Downer, Esq. exhibited beautiful specimens of the Baldwin and Newtown Pippin Apples. Samuel Walker, Esq., exhibited the American Nonsuch Apples.

Enoch Bartlett, Esq., exhibited the Winter Pearmain, and Rhode Island Greening Apples.

Mr Manning exhibited the yellow Bellflower, and Woolman's Long Pippin Cox No. 124.

Mr George Newhall again exhibited a basket of Isabella Grapes, in fine order. We are informed by this gentleman that he preserves them in good condition during the winter, by packing them in cotton, in jars closely covered.

For the Committee. ROBERT MANNING.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

(Continued.)

Aquatic. Plants that live and flourish in the water are termed aquatic. There are also aquatic animals and birds. All our lakes, rivers and the ocean, furnish specimens of aquatic plants, some of which are of great use and value. A large part of the soda of commerce is obtained from a sea weed, which, drifted ashore, is dried and burned for the soda of the ashes. Hundreds of square miles in the equatorial Atlantic, at some seasons of the year, are covered with this marine vegetation. Some sea weeds, as the alga, that grow as they float in the water, attain a length of several hundred feet. The rice plant of the East Indies and the Carolinas, is an aquatic plant, and probably contributes as much to human subsistence as any plant on the globe. The wild rice, *Zizania aquatica*, of our northern lakes and rivers, is of great service to the native tribes of those regions, feeding the immense quantities of water fowls of all kinds that visit and breed in those inhospitable climes, as well as furnishing food to the natives themselves when their usual supplies from other sources fail them. The flags, rushes, and other grasses that grow in the waters of the lakes, or other quiet waters, the pond lily, &c. are further examples of aquatic plants.

Argillaceous. A term applied to soils in which clay forms a principal ingredient. It was derived from *argil* or clayey, as aluminous from alumine. In agriculture, argillaceous and aluminous are words of the same import, and mean soils or earth in which clay predominates. "Analysis" shows how the proportion can be determined.

Artesian. A kind of well made by boring through the successive strata of the earth until water is found. This name is derived from Artois in France, where the system of boring was first successfully adopted. By penetrating the rocky crust of earth in this way, the water frequently rises to the surface, and flows a living stream; in other cases it rises so as to be obtained without difficulty. In this country wells have been bored to the depth of a thousand feet, and those of 500 or 760 are not uncommon. Various products are obtained from the earth in this way. In Albany a valuable mineral spring has been reached by boring. The great quantities of water at the Kenhwa salines are obtained from Artesian wells. Springs of carbonated hydrogen, that burn with a perpetual flame; and immense reservoirs of petroleum, (the Seneca oil of commerce) have been discovered while boring for salt or for fresh water. Artesian wells have been sunk in the deserts between Cairo and Suez, and abundant supplies of water obtained; and wherever the borings have been properly and perseveringly conducted, either in this or foreign countries, water has usually been procured.

Artichoke. Two plants of this name are cultivated for food; the first *Cynara scolymus*, is chiefly cultivated in Europe for culinary purposes. The part that is eaten is the receptacle of the flower, divested of the unopened florets, and the bristles that separate them. The head thus prepared is boiled plain and eaten with melted butter and pepper, and is deemed wholesome and nutritious.

These *bottoms*, as they are termed, are also made into a variety of dishes, stewed and highly seasoned. The other plant, is the one known as the Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*, and is cultivated for the root alone. It is a species of sunflower, grows wild in several parts of South America, and the root is potato shaped. The roots are valuable as a food for animals, and are not unpalatable to man. They are found in most of our gardens, an improper place for them, as they are apt to spread, and are somewhat difficult to eradicate. In this country few attempts have been made at their field culture, but those have been profitable. In highly cultivated grounds in England and Holland, they have been found extremely productive, 70 or 80 tons of the roots having been gathered from a single acre. Their flavor is much like that of the former artichoke, when boiled and prepared for the table, and they are very valuable for feeding hogs and store pigs.

(To be continued.)

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

PLANTING TREES.

Those who won't dig must beg, and those who won't plant should not be permitted to partake of the fruits of other men's planting.

All of us have partaken of the fruits of the labors of those who have preceded us, and we are all under obligations to render some service to those who may succeed us.

The labor and expense of planting and rearing a few fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubs, is so trifling, that no one would suppose that the most indolent and penurious person in the community could be deterred by it from procuring and setting out a dozen or more the ensuing spring.

There is a pleasure and satisfaction connected with the performance of such a duty as this, which furnishes an ample compensation for the expenditure of muscle and money, independent of any benefit to be hereafter derived from it.

No person, it is believed, ever planted a fruit tree, or grape-vine, without feeling a secret consciousness that he had rendered a service of an important character either to his own family, or to others that might come after him.

It is the peculiar characteristic of the truly pious and good, to take pleasure in promoting and increasing the comfort, the happiness and the interests of their fellow men.

"There is no part of husbandry which is more commonly neglected than that of planting trees, without which they can neither expect fruit, ornament or delight from their labors. But they seldom do this till they begin to grow wise, that is, till they begin to grow old, and find by experience the prudence and necessity of it. When Ulysses, after a ten years absence, was returned from Troy, and found his aged father in the field planting trees, he asked him, 'Why, being now so far advanced in years, he would put himself to the fatigue and labor of planting that, of which he was never likely to enjoy the fruit.' The good old man, taking him for a stranger, gently replied, 'I plant against my son Ulysses comes home.' The application is obvious, and instructive both to young and old."

Determine now without delay the trees and shrubs you will set out in the spring, ascertain where the best and handsomest can be obtained, and suffer no ordinary circumstances to prevent you from executing so important a determination,

as that of doing some good in the world before you are called upon to give up your stewardship, which may possibly be before another annual period for planting trees comes round.

Let parents encourage their children, and children plead with their parents, to progress with the good work of planting fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, as soon as the spring opens; and then our farms and farm houses will soon exchange that dull, comfortless aspect, which is so obvious in many places, for a more cheering and exhilarating exhibition of the fruits of industry, care and good taste, and travellers as they pass by will enquire,

Who dwells in this delightful place
Distinguished for its perfect grace?

R.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

CUTTING CORN STALK FODDER — THE GRUB WORM — DOCTORING FRUIT TREES — ROOT CULTURE.

Williamstown, Mass. Dec. 20th, 1838.

HON. J. BUEL—Dear Sir—I have not the happiness either to bear the honorable title, or to share the enviable labors, of the *professional farmer*; yet having been accustomed in early life to the occupations of the field, for which I still retain a relish, and having made it for several years my relaxation to supervise the general conduct of a little farm, whose details are carried out by proxy, my sympathies are in a measure with the cultivators of the soil, and I feel a sufficient degree of interest in whatever pertains to the *improvement* of any branch of the great agricultural economy. That material advances have been made within the last few years in this most ancient and important of all the arts, I think, admits not of a doubt; and that the most considerable agent in effecting such a change, has been the prevalence of *mutual information* during this period, I hold to be alike unquestionable.

Entertaining opinions like these, it will not be thought strange if I feel an inclination to contribute my "*mite*," (if indeed I turn not out to be more *miteless* than the "*widow*,") towards the still further promotion of what has been by some denominated "*book-farming*." It is in compliance with such an inclination that I submit to your inspection the following items, the "*raw material*" of which I find in my "*Farmers' Journal*," If you deem them of consequence enough to merit a place in your columns, please to present them to your readers; and otherwise, give them a place among such other "*crumbs*" (unfit for "*the dogs*,") as you cast under your table, and pardon me for inflicting upon you the misery of giving them a bootless perusal.

Item First—Cutting Corn Fodder for Cattle. Having occasion, about the middle of November, 1836, to pass through your city, and stopping for an hour at Bement's Hotel, I had an accidental opportunity of witnessing the operation of a "*Green's Straw Cutter*;" and so well was I pleased at first sight with its execution, that I proceeded immediately to Thorburn's and made a purchase. Feeling a *little bit streaked*, as "*Slickville*" would say, after getting it home, lest some of the more "*knowing ones*" among my neighbors, should take it into their "*bump of self-esteem*" to underrate my wisdom in parting with thirty round dollars for a little machine," which Sampson would have pocketed just in the way we common folks do a jack-knife, I made some haste to get it into effective operation, working up hay and straw for my horses, and stalks

for my cattle. Of this latter article, I had on hand the produce of some 4 1-2 acres, heavy growth, and I directed my man to prepare of it daily a quantity sufficient for the *keep* (your pardon Dr Webster,) of five cows; which quantity proved not to vary much from ten bushels, and occupied in the preparation from one to one and a half hours per day. On this allowance, with pretty uniformly a little oat straw in the yard at noon, my cows were kept until some time in April, when the supply was exhausted. I never wish to have my cows winter better. Of the fodder thus prepared, (cut simply, and neither brined, salted nor steamed,) and fed to them in mangers in their stalls, they consumed by measure, five parts out of six; the rejected portion consisting entirely of the largest *buts*. These were thrown daily into the yard, as refuse, a measure to be placed entirely to the score of mismanagement, for had they been left in the mangers, and the allowance shortened a little, I am since convinced, they would have totally disappeared.

At one and a half hours per day, for four months the time consumed in preparing the fodder amounts to seven and a half days; which at four shillings per day, will make the *expense of cutting* \$5. The *savings in the fodder* cannot be fairly estimated at less than one-third of the whole, or the entire keeping of 12-3 cows (so "Colburn" cuts up cattle,) for four months. This being equal to the keeping of one cow for 6-2-3 months may be quickly set down at the current value of two tons of good hay, say \$20. Clear profit, \$15. But this is not all. The *improvement of the manure*, consequent on this mode of feeding the stalks, instead of casting them whole into the yard after the common practice, is of itself almost an equivalent for all the extra expense.

The 1st of December, 1837, I commenced in the same way, on the produce of four acres, (very heavy growth of the large Dutton,) except that I fed it to 20 two year olds. These had previously eaten no hay, and I instructed my man to keep them rather close for the first few days, in order to induce them to clear their mangers. In this I succeeded so completely, that at the end of feeding the stalks, I could say without hesitation, I did not believe, that of the whole supply, a *pound to the ton* had been wasted by *rejection*. From beginning to end, a single shovel full of leavings had not been removed from the mangers, and at the end, a shovel full could not have been obtained from them. These cattle were also allowed a little straw once a day in the yard. A short time previous to their commencing on the stalks, they were purchased in the neighborhood, at \$17 1-2 per head. When they had finished them, some two months after, I could have readily sold the whole of them at \$25 per head. Advance on their aggregate value, \$150. I have not yet been laughed at for purchasing the Straw Cutter; and should I, by any accident, be deprived of the one I now have, I would run the risk of being laughed at, and pay \$100 for another, could I not obtain it cheaper. I understand, however, that the price of the article is getting reduced, in which I very much rejoice, as I should like to see it introduced generally.

I should have remarked before, that my stalks are uniformly cut at the ground, which practice of course I fully approve. The largest bnts are cut without difficulty, and in no way injure the knives of the cutter. These I have hitherto been under the necessity of sharpening no oftener than once in twelve months, though the amount of work done by them, in hay, straw and stalks, has amounted to not

less than from ten to fifteen or twenty tons per year. To facilitate the operations of the machine, I annex to it a *false apron* for the purpose of receiving the stalks, the *true* one being of insufficient dimensions, and occasionally *clear the spaces between the knives*, with an instrument kept at hand for this purpose.

Perhaps, from what has been advanced above, I may be thought by some to have a *strong motive* for recommending "Green's Straw Cutter." I certainly have, sir; and an equally strong one for speaking in favor of any other cutter that will do the same execution, and consequently afford the same profit to the owner. The only inducement I have to say a word in favor of any machine of the kind, is to be found alone in the results of the above detailed experiments.

Item Second—A great Enemy to Corn, as many a desolated field of the last season can bear me witness, is the cut worm, or black grub. To prevent the depredations of this unwelcome visiter last spring, I caused each hill of my corn, immediately after planting, to receive a common handful of good live *ashes*, and another immediately after weeding. This proved however to present no obstacle to the progress of the enemy, and I soon discovered that my whole field was more than decimated, and the work of destruction advancing briskly. I therefore ordered my men, as a last resort to "prepare for war"—to "sharpen their finger ends," and set at once about exulting the marauders. For several days it seemed as if "a whole procession came to each one's funeral," but at length victory wreathed the brow of perseverance; and the precaution having been taken to replace each foe dislodged with a suitable quantity of good seed corn, I soon had the pleasure to see my field restored, in a good measure, to its original order and beauty, there being seldom a vacancy in a piece of four acres. The latest planted came to maturity, (the white flint being the variety used for replanting,) and the produce of the field was estimated at 45 bushels to the acre. Had I not pursued the course above indicated, I am confident that the average of the crop would not have exceeded 30 bushels to the acre. By the process of "grubbing," then, I secured an increase, in the produce of the four acres, of 60 bushels of good sound corn. The time consumed in the operation was probably equal to about eight days. Eight times five Yankee shillings is \$6, 67. Sixty bushels of corn at ninety cents per bushel, is \$54. Difference, \$47, 33. From this deduct the further expenses of harvesting, &c. &c. (not forgetting, however, that the stalks are worth something,) and there will still be left a remainder well worth pocketing by any small farmer. I would therefore recommend it to "the profession," whenever annoyed by the above mentioned enemy, to "go and do likewise."

Item Third—"Doctoring" Fruit Trees. Very often does it happen that a valuable young fruit tree is sacrificed for want of a little "doctoring." Some time in the latter part of June last, a street-running cow, through the inadvertency of a lad on the premises, gained admission, just at evening, into my fruit-yard. Attracted by the appearance of a fine Bolner plum tree, five years from the nursery, full of luxuriant foliage and young wood, and richly laden with its first offering of fruit, she made a rude attack upon it, broke it down to the ground, and before the mischief "got wind," succeeded in stripping it entirely of its young wood, one of its largest branches, and nearly all of its fruit. My

vexation on discovering the accident was extreme. It was a favorite tree, and I had watched over its growth for years, with an unusual interest: it had now come forward into full bearing, and already had my "mouth watered" in anticipation of its exquisite fruit. But there lay my "castle," in pitiful ruins. I had no hope whatever of repairing the misfortune. So with a length of visage that bore no mean comparison with that of the luckless cow, I turned me away to comfort myself as well as I could with that wonderful nostrum "What cannot be cured, must still be endured." By the next morning, however, I had made up my mind to *attempt a cure*. "There is nothing like trying." I accordingly commenced by examining the wound. The tree was broken quite down, about two inches from the ground, and all that held the root and stock (or "soul and body") together, was a thin slip of wood, not larger, to speak safely, than my smallest finger; and even from this, the *bark* was severed for nearly three inches. A pretty bad patient, surely; however, I proceeded, raised it up to a little more than a perpendicular position, and confined it firmly in different directions, by several thongs, made fast to stakes which I had driven for the purpose. By placing the tree in this position, I brought the bark into the closest possible contact with the slip from which it had been dissevered; and by confining it thus in different directions, prevented the winds from racking and twisting it, and frustrating my intention of reuniting the parts. I next proceeded to lay over the entire fracture a thorough coating of grafting wax, to exclude the *air*, and finished the operation by raising a cone of fresh clay loam, to the height of eighteen inches about the stock, to avert the influence of the *sun*, not only from the wax, but also from that part of the stock contiguous to the wound. To my surprise, I discovered within a week, that it was putting forth fresh leaves and new wood. This it continued to do, and even to *ripen a number of plums*, which I had left upon its mutilated branches. At length by the middle of October, I had the pleasure to see its new wood pushed, in numerous instances, to the length of six or eight inches, and to *taste of its fruit completely matured*. Having taken the further precaution to give it another good dressing of loam, I am now fully confident that it will outlive the winter, and another spring "go on its way rejoicing."

Item Fourth—A peep at Root Culture. On the 18th day of October last, I took from 108 feet of ground, in my garden, 7 1-2 bushels, large measure, of mangold wurtzel, being at the rate of 3,025 bushels to the acre; and from 90 feet, four bushels of carrots, being at the rate of 1,936 bushels to the acre. This teaches me what I, J, K, or any body else, *might do* on a larger scale. Respectfully,

ASAHEL FOOTE.

CONSIDERATE HUMANITY. It is stated in the Baltimore Sun that the late Isaac McKim, has made provision for the continuance of his copper mill and his shipping interest to a certain remote period, which will enable many an honest man in his employ, to be continued in his honest labor without being thrown on the world at a moment's notice.

A farmer in the northern part of Scotland some forty years ago, when turnip culture was beginning to creep into the country, sowed a head ridge for the use of the public; and put up a label with this inscription.—"You are requested to steal out of this spot!"—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The fifth agricultural meeting was holden on Thursday evening last, and was as well attended as any former one, showing an undiminished interest in agricultural inquiry and improvement. The Hon. Mr. Thaxter of the Council was in the chair.

The subject previously announced for discussion was MANURES, but as a gentleman from the interior, not a member of the Legislature as has been stated, but a mere visitor to the city, was present and would not be present at the succeeding meeting, it was deemed best, with the consent of the meeting to suspend the subject of manures and take up the subject of silk, with which the gentleman referred to, Mr. Smith of Amherst, was perhaps as practically familiar as any farmer in the state. Much interesting information was expected from him and the meeting were not disappointed. In a sensible, intelligent and plain manner he detailed fully his own experience in the culture of silk, gave his views of the probable future progress, success, and profits of the business; and replied to various inquiries, which several gentlemen saw fit to propose to him. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Field of Charlemont, a member of the house, who at the request of the chair, obliged the meeting by a detail of his notions and experience.

Mr. Smith began the business of the silk culture in 1831 and then purchased one ounce of mulberry seed. He has used seven or eight different varieties of worms and has fed from most of the different kinds of trees.

He expressed a diffidence in giving his opinion of the different sorts of mulberry; but it was quite apparent that he thought the *morus multicaulis* unsuited to our climate; and preferred to all others the Canton, the seeds of which he procured from Dr. Stebbins of Northampton, who obtained them through the missionaries, who had penetrated into the hilly country of Pekin where they procured this seed. This tree is easily propagated by cuttings; its foliage is large and substantial; and it has suffered very little from the winter. The white mulberry will make as good silk as any feed which can be given to the worms; and the only objection is the smallness of the leaves and the consequent increased labor in collecting them. To the question whether he could collect more weight of foliage from the *morus multicaulis* than from other trees, he replied that he could collect 30 lbs from the *morus multicaulis* or the Canton, when he could get only 10 lbs from the white mulberry. He was not familiar with the Broussa which he deemed only a variety of the white mulberry, of much value though its leaves were comparatively small, and it could be propagated only from seed. He pronounced the Alpine a highly valuable tree; but he stated that it was the result merely of a selection of the best plants for size and beauty of foliage from great numbers raised from the Canton or Asiatic seed, and that the name of Alpine is wholly an arbitrary designation of the best plants and not the designation of any new kind. He considers the *morus multicaulis* as furnishing from its very rapid growth in our latitude a leaf which contains too much water, and was liable to produce disease in the worms. He says his own experience and observation have taught him that the worm requires a difference in the nature of its feed according to its age. At its first coming out it needs a very tender leaf; and as it advances it requires a leaf much more substantial; that in short its appetite and wants corres-

pond to the progress of vegetation in the tree, the leaves at first being tender and acquiring in their progress to maturity more and more substance. He purchased at one time the *morus multicaulis* plants to the amount of 475 dollars, but they would not answer his purposes. They could not be left out in the ground in winter and he had lost many of them in the cellar. He prefers to set his trees in hedge rows or clumps, keeping them low and not suffer them to become standard trees. He thinks the best mode of gathering the leaves of the white mulberry is to cut the tops and then pick off the leaves; but there is danger of destroying the young worms if too much foliage was laid upon them. He considers it an easy and interesting labor for females and young persons.

The silk worm has five ages and periods of moulting; after the last moulting the worm requires 4-5ths of his whole feed. When begun to be fed he should be fed with the young leaf. Every day's hatching is to be kept by itself, and the worms are not to be fed on the fourth day of their lives. He thinks that there is no injury accruing from giving his worms wet leaves. They must not be fed with leaves that have been heated, but he deems it oftentimes of use to give the worms wet leaves and with that view very often sprinkles his leaves with a pailful of water to 100 lbs of leaves. Too dry a room is injurious to the worm. He does not hesitate to give them wet leaves in all stages of their growth.

He says that many losses occur from covering the worms too closely when they are young; and that every day's hatching should be kept by itself.

In speaking of the profits of the business he says that in 1837 he employed young women from Mansfield to whom he paid three dollars per week. They raised and reeled twenty-three pounds. The time occupied was nine weeks. The wages paid were forty-eight dollars. The bounty received from the state was thirty-two dollars.

One pound of silk may be got from 3000 worms of the yellow kind, if well fed. Of the white cocoons 5000 are required to a pound; and their work is completed in four weeks.

The best time to hatch the worms is determined by the condition of the feed. He advises to a hatching once in ten days. The hatching may be kept back by keeping the eggs in an ice cellar on the ice. Mr. Smith has confidence that if the eggs can be subjected to the action of frost by any artificial means they may be hatched the same season they are laid.

The great dangers to the worms in the silk room are from red ants, and mice, and rats. Against the latter predators the cat is the only security. Against the ants he uses chloride of lime; and quick lime spread round the stands.

Rev. Mr. Field of Charlemont has been ten years engaged in the culture of silk. He tried the Canton mulberry, but they perished in the winter. Mr. Smith says he probably had the seed of 1834, which came from a different part of China from that to which he refers.

Mr. Field confines himself to the white mulberry, which he believes will prove as valuable as any for our use and climate. The setting of the plants is a matter of importance. They should be so placed that the ground can be cultivated and manured. If the soil is well cultivated and enriched the leaf of the white mulberry will be very much increased in size. He advises to placing them in rows twenty feet apart; and the plants four or five feet apart in the rows. In his experience the labor of one hand five or six weeks will produce and prepare nine or ten lbs. of silk, which will give not much less than one hundred dollars.

Mr. Field has never ventured to give his worms wet

leaves under the common apprehension that they would be injurious or fatal.

We have given this rough and miscellaneous detail of the remarks of these gentlemen who have had several years experience on a subject which is now every where exciting great and deserved attention. When the mulberry tree fever has somewhat abated and men have come to their sober senses and the cultivators of silk take the field in place of the jockies and speculators in mulberry trees, bass wood cuttings, sago, &c. &c. we may expect this great business will advance with all reasonable success and profit. There will undoubtedly be many disappointments; and those farmers, who expect in two or three years to hold their ploughs in silk gloves and those housewives, who are calculating to wipe their dishes with silken towels, will we think find themselves in an error. But we verily believe that to a certain extent and in a domestic way the business will be highly productive and furnish employment and subsistence to many women, children and aged persons who might otherwise find it too easy to occupy their time usefully or earn their daily bread. We believe that it is destined to be a great interest of the country; and that the soil, and climate, and habits of New England are adapted to produce the article in abundance and of a superior quality. The subject of manures was afterwards briefly alluded to: but as the time was far spent, it was agreed to postpone the further discussion to the next meeting, to be holden on Thursday next at the usual time and place.

To an inquiry whether it were advisable to continue these meetings, there was a unanimous affirmation; and a suggestion on the part of some that they should be holden twice instead of once a week. H. C.

THE WAR BREEZE.

Farmer U. S. and Farmer J. B., whose farms are adjoining, have for some time been disputing about the right to a piece of land lying between them; and as to the place where the line should run. They left it to an umpire to determine the line according to the deeds; but he, too indolent to examine the claims, took his pencil and drew an arbitrary line on the plan, which satisfied neither party. They have since that time been trying hard by civil negotiation, in the only proper way for reasonable men and gentlemen to adjust the controversy. In the mean time it would seem but reasonable that no encroachments should be made on the land by either party but that it should remain untouched that the interests of neither party should be prejudiced. But it seems some scandalous thieves belonging to it said to farmer B. but probably of both parties, certainly however not with the countenance of either, have undertaken to plunder the timber and produce. This kindles the ire of farmer S. He holds a secret council in his family and goes down by force and arms to drive these trespassers from the ground and to take violent possession of the disputed ground, without giving his neighbor B. the smallest intimation of his designs. He then raises a war cry and rouses his family and all his neighbors by the thunders of his indignation and proceeds in battle array to take possession if he can get it, of the piece of land in controversy. Now there is no complaint against the good temper or good disposition of farmer B; and a very serious question arises, whether this is really the most likely and the best way to settle this business?

In plain English, Maine has declared war against Great Britain; has summoned her troops into the field, and now with ten thousand men is marching against the British. The British on the other side are collecting their forces and perhaps before the ink of this sheet is dry, a collision may have taken place and human blood be shed. When this occurs God only knows where it may end. When a fire is kindled in a dry stubble, or a combustible neighborhood, who can say where it shall reach or how it shall be put out.

A good many serious questions and considerations arise out of this matter. Has Maine a right to declare war and by her own acts involve the whole country in a bloody conflict?

Will England submit to have the territory taken from her by force; and will she be more likely to negotiate at

the point of the bayonet than with peaceable remon- strance? Suppose we should get full possession of the territory in dispute, does that settle the matter?

Suppose we come into conflict with the British troops, and kindle the horrible fire of war, will it not at once ex- tend along the whole line and produce a general con- flagration, and fill the borders of the two countries with out- rage, carnage and murder?

Would the possession of all Upper and Lower Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick be the tenth part of an equivalent for the expense, and bloodshed and misery of even a three years war with England?

War is a game at which two parties play. What a pity it is that those, who move the men on the chess board should not themselves be the men to be moved; and that they who declare the war should not be com- pelled to do the fighting; and that Governor Fairfield and his brave legislators should not be ordered at once to march through the deep morasses up to their knees in clay and mud; to sleep in the pine swamps night after night, live upon raw pork; leave their comfortable homes and families, neglect their farms, and then stand in the front rank to be shot at or bayoneted for eight dollars a month!

Worse than all this, how horrible is it that two neigh- boring nations, enlightened, moral, prosperous, christian na- tions, should go to killing each other and spreading a flood of scalding misery among the people, opening a volcano and pouring out torrents of burning lava over peaceful villages, all for what? for the settlement of a dis- pute already in the train of negotiation about a parcel of wild land. Alas, is there no hope for human nature!

H. C.

NOTICE.—A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horti- cultural Society, will be holden at its rooms in Tremont Street, on Saturday, March 23, at 11 A. M.

E. WESTON, Jr., Recording Secretary.
February 26, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1839.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 420 Beef Cattle, 8 pair working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves and 1200 Sheep. 120 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the storm, and the large number at market, former prices were not sustained. Cows were very unequal and, on some qualities the decline was considerable. We quote First quality, \$8 00 a \$8 25. Second quality, \$7 25 a \$7 75. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$7 00.

Working Oxen.—We notice sales at \$94, \$110, and \$125.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$35, 42, \$50, \$65, \$70, and \$80.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold at \$3 25, \$4 00, \$4 25, \$4 75, \$5 50, and \$6 50.

Steine.—None at market and not in demand.

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, week ending February 24.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	13	28	32	30 N.
Tuesday,	19	29	34	23 N.
Wednesday,	20	30	44	34 N. W.
Thursday,	21	29	40	26 N. E.
Friday,	22	32	38	34 N. E.
Saturday,	23	32	34	32 N.
Sunday,	24	32	44	36 N. E.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Gardener who understands the management of a Green House, Hot Beds, &c. has had long experience in the business, and can produce the best recommendations. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

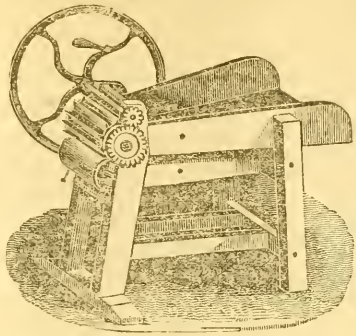
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses, and commodious barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stock- ed with fruit, with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be sold on eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or of the subscriber on the premises.

Feb. 13, 1839. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

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 promi- nent 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 very 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.

FOR SALE.

The farm belonging to the estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, containing about 125 acres of land, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, mostly fenced with stone wall and sup- plied with never failing water. The house is spacious, elegant and commodious, with two wells of superior and never failing water. The situation is not surpassed by any in the vicinity. The barns are large and in good repair. About 25 tons of first quality hay, the grain stock, and farming utensils will be sold with the farm, if wanted by the purchaser. Also, the outlands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if desired; consisting of about 125 acres of choice intervals, plain, and wood land, situated by the Nash- ua river. For further particulars, inquire of Thomas Bond, Esq. of Springfield, John W. Bush of Hardwick, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOTHAM BUSH.
Boylston, Feb. 13, 1839. 3W

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 62 North Market Street.
Jan 9, 1839.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

A BOAR FOR SALE.

The Subscribers are authorized to sell a boar, half Berkshire; he is large of his age, being twenty months old. Price \$75. Apply to
Feb. 6. ep JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MULBERRY SEED.

Brussa Mulberry Seed, fresh and warranted good, for sale by
ROBERT G. SHAW & Co.
Feb. 20. 51 Commercial Wharf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRICE	PRICE
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 62	7 47
Pot,		6 00	6 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1,	"	14 50	15 00
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	35	38
yellow,	"	25	30
CHEESE, New milk,	"	8	10
BONE MANURE,	bushel	18	35
in casks,	"		47
FATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4	400
Haddock,	"	2	225
MACKEREL, No. 1,	barrel	13 00	13 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	9 12	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 57	9 00
Richmond canal,	"	8 76	8 87
Alexandria wharf,	"	8 50	8 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
MEAL, Indian in bbls.	"	95	97
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	92	93
southern flat, yellow,	"	90	90
white,	"	90	95
Rye, northern,	"	90	95
Barley,	"	56	53
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	19 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16 00	17 00
Eastern sowed,	"	16	16
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	13	14
2d quality,	"	13	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,	"	20	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do.,	"	26	23
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 03	1 10
Winter,	"	60	60
Wheat, refined,	"	60	60
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	26	25
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	27 00
clear,	"	24 00	25 50
Mess,	"	23 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	50	100
northern,	"	1 50	1 75
Canary,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 87
Flax,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover,	"		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	62	55
do. 3-4ths do.,	"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.,	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
Pulled superfine,	"	62	55
Northern pulled,	"	47	60
No. 1,	"	47	60
No. 2,	"	30	35
No. 3,	"	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.	
BEANS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	14	16
per lb.,	"	18	26
BUTTER, lb.,	"	25	30
lump,	"	16	18
EGGS, dozen	"	62	62
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	3 00	3 00
white,	"	3 00	3 00
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	3 00	3 50
Russets,	"	3 00	3 25
CIDER, refined,	"	4 50	5 00

SEEDS OF FRUIT TREES.

Seeds of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscri- ber.
ROBERT MANNING.
Feb. 6. 6p

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A FARMER WANTS.

The Farmer wants a stable mind,
A purpose sure and steady,
To patient industry inclined—
For business always ready.

Good careful habits well infixed,
And judgment acting clearly,
To sift out truths with error mixed,
Though it should cost him dearly.

He wants a neat and prudent wife,
Who when he earns, can save it;
Who kindly soothes the care of life,
(Best gift of him who gave it.)

He wants a snug and tidy farm,
And health and strength together;
A house and barn to keep all warm
In cold and rainy weather.

Heaven's blessing then must crown the whole.
Or all his hopes are blasted;
But with this resting on his soul,
The purest joys are tasted.

He then enjoys a bliss, unknown
To those the world calls greatest;
Known only to the good alone,
The earliest and the latest.

(From Dr Humphrey's Tour.)

THAMES TUNNEL. The great want of a thoroughfare across the Thames, somewhere between London Bridge and Greenwich Hospital, suggested the idea of a *Tunnel*, under the bed of the river, which was commenced several years ago, about midway between the two. From various adverse causes it has advanced but slowly and irregularly; and it was not when I visited it, more than half completed. Two or three times, the superincumbent waters have broken through, to the great discouragement of the company, and even threatening to put a final stop to the enterprise. But by great labor and expense, the breaches were stopped, and the water was pumped out.

It is agreed on all hands, that if this immense work could be finished and secured against the irruptions of the river, it would be a great convenience, as the navigation of the Thames will not permit the erection of a bridge in that part of the city; and the river is so constantly clogged up with all kinds of water-craft, that to keep a ferry open would be quite impossible. When the work was first undertaken, it was regarded by many as visionary and impracticable; and the hopes of the most sanguine were nearly annihilated by the first cataract, which drove out the terrified workmen, and in a few minutes filled up the vast excavation. The undertaking has proved much more costly than was anticipated, and for a very considerable time the work was suspended entirely for want of funds. But at the last session of Parliament, a handsome grant was made to help carry it forward, and when I was there, the long arches again resounded with the heavy blows, and busy hum of the workmen.

You can see the *Tunnel* as you see every thing else in England, whether finished, unfinished or in ruins, by paying your shilling, more or less, at the

gate, and buying a guide book at twice its value—though the latter condition is not quite imperative. A shaft is sunk to the depth of fifty or sixty feet, on the south bank of the river, over which a temporary building has been erected, and you descend into the *Tunnel* by a winding staircase. Before it can be opened, the excavation must of course, be carried out a great deal further from the river, to get a convenient slope for heavy transportation. At the bottom of the stairs the *Tunnel* commences. It is ten or twelve feet in height, and wide enough for two carriage ways, and side walks, and separated by a row of massive pillars and arches. The sides and transverse arches, as you stand at the entrance, and by the help of lamps, look down these subterranean galleries, being built of the most substantial masonry, have every appearance of being perfectly secure, as far as they are finished, which is about 600 feet, nearly or quite to the middle of the river. Some even now doubt, whether this *Tunnel* will ever be finished; but I can see no insuperable difficulty in the way. As I have elsewhere remarked, our English kinsfolk are commonly much less in a *hurry* than we are; but they possess the virtue of perseverance in an eminent degree; and I have little doubt that some half a dozen years hence, they will be passing under the bed of their largest river with as much composure and safety as they now pass over London bridge. Whenever that arrives, the *Tunnel* will be of immense value to the lower part of the Metropolis.

It does not follow, as I am quite well advised, that, because every American who visits London finds a great many things to admire, or to marvel at, he can put them down upon paper so as to make them equally interesting to his countrymen at home. But I have ventured just to mention some half dozen of these trifles as specimens of the thousand *nugae* which arrest your attention in your daily perambulations of that vast Metropolis.

THE DRAY HORSES of London are animals of prodigious size and power. They resemble elephants, more than they do the ordinary breed of horses in the country. A gentleman told me he had three of them, that were worth at least a hundred pounds, that is about *five hundred dollars*, apiece. The best of these noble animals, especially those owned by the great brewers, are worth even more than this. How lamentable that they should be unconsciously employed in the distribution of poison to so many thousands of families! This leads me to say, that some of the breweries in London are immense establishments. In their vats a strong swimmer might find abundant room to tire himself. I shudder when I contemplate the probability that a single one of them will destroy more thousands, than fell in both the battles of Austerlitz and Waterloo. When will the governments and people of Great Britain and the United States be convinced, that it is as bad at least to kill a hundred men with strong drink, as to take the life of one man with a pistol or a dagger? How will posterity wonder at the obtuseness of our moral sensibilities in regard to the making and vending of alcoholic poison! Let but the meanest citizen of either country be murdered in cold blood, and you shall see the whole community roused as one man, to pursue and bring the criminal to justice; but let thousands perish under the slow tortures of intoxicating drinks, and where is the *posse comitatus* to arrest those who sold them the deadly poison? Where is even the public opinion, which effectually

frowns upon the trade of dealing out "death and damnation" to the high and the low, the rich and the poor?

The Police of London is very numerous and extremely well organized. This useful corps amounting, if I was rightly informed, to four thousand or more, are found in the streets at all hour of the day, as well as the night. They are distinguished by a plain blue uniform, with a little trimming upon the collar. You meet them at every turn, and judging from my own experience, they are very civil to strangers. As I often found difficult to make my way from one part of this vast city to another, I soon learned to inquire of the first *police man* I met, as I was quite sure he would be both able and willing to direct me. If you speak to any other person whom you happen to meet he may be as much of a stranger as yourself. And if you step into the nearest shop you may, or may not, obtain the information you want. I ought to say, however, that if those whom you address can address you, they will. I very rarely receive a short and gruff answer—and not unfrequently would the person spoken to, insist upon going with me into the street, or to the next corner, to make his directions more definite. Such attentions in the midst of an immense and bewildering city you cannot but appreciate and remember. You have map, it is true, and you can, if you will, study it so as to get a tolerably correct notion of all the principal streets and squares of the town,—but I never could have patience to sit down and find the place wanted, just as I was going out to meet an engagement—and then, one half the courts and cross streets are not to be found upon the map at all. There is nothing which cools the wrath of coachmen, carmen, and omnibus drivers, so effectually when they find themselves jammed together, pell mell, in Cheap-side, or Black-frisars, and begin to vociferate, and brandish their long whips—nothing brings down their high temper, like the appearance of a police man: "Do you stop there, and do you turn a little to the right, and you a little to the left and you, sir, go with me to the office yonder." Thus he clears away every obstruction almost in a moment, and the waves roll on as before.

TO BE LET.

The subscriber offers to lease for the term of three, five or seven years, his dwelling house and gardens in South Salem either with, or without any portion of the adjoining farm lands. The gardens, &c. contain about six acres, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees; two green houses, filled with the choicest green house plants, and grapes in full bearing; a forcing wall, with seed and tool rooms, a convenient gardener's lodge and a large ice house; sufficient may be sold annually from the garden to pay the whole rent. The dwelling house is large and convenient, commanding a fine view of the sea and is within three fourths of a mile from the centre of the city of Salem. The above offers a desirable situation either for a gentleman's residence, or for a public garden or boarding-house.

Also, to let for three, five or seven years, the farm house and barns, which are large and commodious, with the whole or part of the farm, consisting of over two hundred acres of land of the best quality, with a large orchard of grafted fruit—it is abundantly supplied with sea manure, and located near four market towns. The whole estate has a full supply of pure water. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. Jan. 23, 1839. E. HERSTY DERBY.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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[NO. 35.]

N. E. FARMER.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Cattle Shows of the Worcester and the Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Societies, Massachusetts. October, 1838. By HENRY COLMAN, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State.

This address is published in the *New England Farmer* at the request of the Worcester Agricultural Society as communicated in their vote.

MR PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: Among the subjects of appropriate considerations on such an occasion as this, it is difficult to select any one, the full discussion of which would not exceed the limits to which be crowded engagements of the day oblige me to restrict myself. I can promise nothing more than a few hints for other minds to work up at their pleasure.

Our social duties and obligations devolve upon is a serious responsibility. A man among men should remember that every thing human concerns him. The privileged citizen of a free community, owes to that community the ardent and active devotion of his affections and talents to its welfare and improvement and prosperity. "The country expects every man to do his duty."

In passing a few days since through a pine forest, I was led to admire the enormous size of some of the hills, raised by these most humble but indefatigable laborers. To them they were like Egyptian pyramids to us. During the last week a skillful pliarian showed me his bee-hive. The glass sides admitted of an inspection of its wonderful interior, its perfect architecture, its hurrying, active, happy population, and their vast accumulations of wealth to use and to spare; vast indeed compared with the capacities of the agents by whom these accumulations were made.

Two years since, I traversed the great Erie canal from one end to the other; I floated on the waters of the Ohio canal; and I returned to the sea shore by the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania canals and rail-roads. What a magnificent excursion! What mighty triumphs of art and labor are here. What a moving of the affections! what an expanding of the imagination! How many beautiful and splendid visions have floated before the mind, which were here surpassed by the great realities. Here were mountains levelled and valleys filled. Here were deep basins excavated, and noble and long-stretching embankments, which rivalled the neighboring hills. Here were rivers, hundreds of miles in length, flowing at man's pleasure, and in channels formed by his hands. Here were streams crossing streams on beautifully arched aqueducts. Here were mountains of granite pierced through and through, and a passage opened through the heart of adamantine barriers for vehicles freighted with human life. Here were deep inland oceans mingling their waters with the mighty sea that sweeps from pole to pole; and bearing upon their

quiet tides ten thousand floating and deeply ladenarks; myriads of human beings, active in the pursuits of business or pleasure; accumulations of wealth from the deep and tangled recesses of the forest, now first springing into life under the touch of civilization, from the glittering fields of polar ice, and from the shores of the Western Ocean; accumulations, whose growing extent defies all calculation. All this, too, is the work of a little animal of the ordinary height of sixty inches, with only two feet and two hands, and of an average duration of life less than twenty years. His mighty implements in these great exploits, were only a kind of Robinson-Crusoe assortment, a hoe, a pickaxe, and a spade. Such are the great results of intelligent, concentrated, persevering labor; achievements of our own times, and scarcely a quarter of a century old.

These results are wonderful. They are no miraculous creation. They are the fruits of the labor of individuals, applied in its most minute forms, and at successive times. When De Witt Clinton first struck a spade little bigger than a man's two hands into the ground; and said, "This shall bring the mighty waters of Lake Superior into the ocean, and the vast, and as yet unimagined treasures of the great West shall float upon their descending current," few minds could believe that this was any other than "such stuff as dreams are made of." But the prediction was accomplished and in his day. The thundering cannon never sent a more electrifying peal, than when its successive acclamations along the whole bright line announced, that the nuptial union between the vast lakes of the north, and the beautiful Atlantic was consummated. Never was a gladder note poured into the patriot's ear since the Declaration of 1776, than the assurance which then fell upon it, that these internal communications, these glittering silver bands, were to form the strong bonds of friendly union and sympathy with those distant territories now brought into such near conjunction; territories before scarcely known to each other by name, now shaking hands with each other as next-door neighbors.

Such are the great results of Labor. How can I better occupy the short time with which you are kind enough to indulge me, than in speaking more about this mighty agent in the affairs of men; and especially in its reference to the cultivation of the earth, that great art, the basis of all other arts, whose festival we this day celebrate. What further I have to say, then, shall be about labor; agricultural labor; labor in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts! what delightful and precious associations cluster around that honored name. If there is no poetry, there is to the children of Massachusetts always music in the name; and if the poets never could weave it into verse, where is there a true son of this mother, who has not felt the very name—especially if heard in a foreign land,—strike, with a touch of melody, the chords of the soul?

Massachusetts is with many a despised land. Many will tell you with disdain that "her territory

is little larger than a pocket handkerchief; irregular in its shape; on the east like a long man in a Procrustean bed, not daring to stretch himself at full length; on the west rising into almost inaccessible mountains, bristling with firs. Here are wide tracts of blowing sand; and here again long extended and solitary pitch-pine plains. Here deep and undrained morasses, and there piles of granite, or rolling boulders, or fields covered thickly with stones as a recently dug and unpicked patch of potatoes with its produce." Then, too, they continue; "the soil is thin and cold; it yields nothing but by hard labor and incessant manuring; and the wretched people must work or starve. The climate, too, is dreadful. There are the cold east winds in the spring, which come over you like the scraping of a new-filed saw; the bitter north-westers, which try the firmness of your muscles; and the early autumnal frosts, and the driving and bristled snow, which so often, without any reverence for persons, comes between the wind and your nobility. And then, too, the people; what are they but a pack of workers, rough-handed farmers, mechanics, shoemakers, manufacturers, and traders, and their vulgar wives and daughters, who condescend to use their needles and dabble in soap suds, and presume to come from the kitchen into the parlor; so that a chivalrous gentleman of the genuine cockney stamp and of the last impression, finds himself as little at home among them as the monkey of the menagerie in his regimentals, when he found himself in the farmer's cattle yard. Then comes their insufferable ambition. Why there is not a mother that is not dreaming of it, nor a father that is not working hard that his son may be qualified to be Governor of the Commonwealth, or a delegate to Congress, or perhaps rise as high as to be member of the General Court and Justice of the Peace." Such are the terms in which some men would portray our beloved Commonwealth. Now allow a son of hers—would to heaven he were worthy of his descent,—to speak of her as in truth he can; but that must be very different from what he would if he had the power to do her justice.

The territory of Massachusetts is comparatively small; but it is capable of sustaining from its own products in ease and comfort a population four times as great as now inhabits it. Look at her productive industry in the mechanic arts! Who, before the ascertainment of the fact, could have imagined that the annual value of her domestic manufactures exceeded ninety millions of dollars? The amount of her agricultural productions, could its statistics be ascertained, would present as astounding results. Yet the development of her agricultural resources and capacities has hardly been begun. Let us look at one of the most populous counties in the state of an agricultural character. The whole number of acres in the county of Essex exceeds two hundred and seventy thousand. Of this only fourteen thousand are under tillage. Only ten thousand, exclusive of that which is in roads or water, are considered as unimprovable; but

thirtyfour thousand, though capable of improvement, are unimproved; and upwards of one hundred thousand acres are in wood or pasturage. Now parts of this county have produced in repeated instances more than one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, more than thirty of wheat, more than eight hundred of carrots, more than nine hundred of Swedish turnip, more than five hundred of potatoes, and more than four tons of hay. These facts rest upon unquestionable testimony. The redemption of waste lands, in the county to which I refer, has in several instances of extensive improvements, increased its products twenty times in quantity and value; and has raised the value of the lands in many cases from five dollars to one hundred dollars per acre.

"The bounds of Massachusetts are irregular;" strange that nature should not have conformed more exactly to the rules of art and confined herself to right lines. The indentation of her shores however forms many valuable inlets and harbors, where her enterprising mariners find shelter and anchorage. Even her sandy shores and plains are not without their fertile spots. There is many an oasis in the deserts; and with the animal and vegetable deposits thrown up by the moving sea, even her sterile fields are made in many cases highly productive. The mountains, which form her western boundary, are not without their advantages. They constitute our dairy and grazing districts. They furnish the richest pasturage, and few of them are incapable of the cultivation of the most valuable grasses, esculent vegetables, oats, barley and Indian corn. Some of these hill-towns are advancing more rapidly in wealth than many of the towns embracing the richest alluvions of our valleys. Their inhabitants breathe an air, which gives strength and elasticity to their muscles, and spreads the vermilion hues of health over their countenances. They drink of the gushing spring, which pours its crystal streams from the sides of their mountains, for a draught of which many a settler on the verdant and beautiful prairies of the west would gladly give bushels of his wheat; and oftentimes, when I have followed the flight of an adventurous settler to his eagle's nest on some of our loftiest summits, I have been sure to find the abode of plenty and independence. Of the soils of Massachusetts, though we have our thin and hungry portions, we have little land, capable of it which will not amply repay the labor and expense of cultivation. Our morasses and peat meadows, when subjected to the operations of a skilful husbandry, become eminently productive. Our sandy plains are yet to undergo the quickening process, of no doubtful efficacy, of plaster and clover; and in many cases even our roughest granite pastures, which seem almost to defy cultivation, have been brought under the scythe, sometimes at an enormous expense, and yet in the end a profitable outlay. I have yet to discover the instance of a single agricultural improvement in the State, managed with judgment, skill and economy, which has not afforded an ample remuneration for the expense incurred, and always much more than double its value. In some cases this value has been enhanced a hundred-fold. In this matter it would be easy to give facts upon facts, but time does not admit of it.

Of the climate of Massachusetts it is enough to say that epidemic diseases are scarcely known among us; that we have no unhealthy districts of country; that a higher standard of health has not been reached in the known world. To the tem-

perate, industrious and virtuous, no part of the world presents a fairer chance for the continuance of the physical and intellectual powers.

Of her social and political condition, I will speak only of the great and essential elements. What can we ask more, then, than that all labor should be voluntary; that the fruits of honest industry should belong to those, who have produced them; that religious liberty should be enjoyed in its widest latitude; that justice should be carefully and promptly administered, and accessible to the most humble and the least protected; that the dominion of the law should be unquestioned; that the burdens of society should press with a weight too light even to be perceived, by the honest citizen any more than the beautiful element, which constantly surrounds him; that property should be very equally divided, and the various avenues to business be open to all; that a true equality should reign every where; that education, simple and liberal, should freely proffer its advantages to all; that property and distinction should be alike accessible to all; that the rights of one should operate no prejudice to the lawful success of another; and lastly, that the people should be sovereign, and every man, be he high or low, rich or poor, should be directly responsible to the public judgment. In all these substantial elements of social order and good, what community has ever surpassed our own?

Of the picturesque beauty of the scenery of Massachusetts, few even of her own children are fully conscious. In the general neatness and comfort of her dwellings; in the beauty and thrift of her numerous villages; in the improved taste, and every where the increasing attention paid to rural embellishments; in the neat cottage exhibiting its white front and its Venetian blinds on the side of some beautiful hill, or on the margin of some peaceful lake, its door yawning crowded with ornamental trees, its piazzas trellised with vines, and its avenues decorated with flowers; in the school house which meets you so often at the division of the roads, crowded with its courteous, happy, and buoyant congregation; in the lyceums, academies, and colleges for the higher departments of learning, which present themselves in such frequent vicinity; in the village church, which lifts its glittering spire from the midst of some umbrageous valley, perhaps by the banks of some flowing stream, the traveller who sympathises in what is beautiful in itself, and delicious and refreshing from its associations, will be constantly charmed and gratified as he passes over our blessed territory. Or is he in search of the picturesque and the romantic, let him follow round our indented sea-shore and traverse its hard-trodden beaches, where the ocean is continually pouring out its phosphorescent jewels at his feet; let him ascend some of the beautiful prominences in the vicinity of the capital; let him follow the course of the Merrimack and mark its deep and broken current, the many portions which occasionally open their glistening surface to the eye as he traverses its rich and cultivated shores; let him come into your own county and observe its improved summits, covered in the season of vegetable luxuriance with their rich herbage, their bending crops, and their numerous herds; let him visit some of your charming lakes and remark them, when, on their thickly fringed sides, the gorgeousness of their autumnal foliage is reflected in all its variegated brilliancy from their mirrored surface; let him pass over to the valley of the Connecticut,

and from its mounts Holyoke or Sugar Loaf, Pocumtuck or Round Hill, let him cast his eye over these extended valleys of exuberant fertility, of high cultivation, and of indescribable magnificence and splendor; let him follow up the Deerfield in its winding course through the beautiful valley of Charlemont, and among the gathering and deep clad mountains of Zoar; and as he ascends the Hoosic mountain from the east, let him trace the romantic passage of this wayward stream by the silver radiance of its waters as they find their passage through the deep and dense and frowning mountains which at every step seem determined to resist their progress; let him pursue his journey until he reaches the western descent of the Hoosic range; and let him stop at this striking spot and mark the unrivalled beauty and sublimity of the valley and mountain scenery as it first bursts upon the view; let him take his stand where the Hoosic and the Housatonic rise in the close vicinity of each other, and follow down their winding currents until they pass beyond the boundaries of the state; let him from whatever point he may choose, look down upon the exquisitely beautiful valleys of Williamstown, of Lakesboro', of Pittsfield, of Lee, of Hop-brook, of Stockbridge, of Lenox, of Great Barrington, of Sheffield, of Richmond, and of Egremont; and if his eye is not enchanted, his affections warmed, his taste improved, his imagination illumined and lifted up, it is because he has not the common attributes of humanity.

Such, fellow citizens, is the territory, in which divine providence has in its beneficence east your lot. I will not disturb the grateful and honest pleasure with which you contemplate your own goods, by any invidious comparison with the condition of others less favored. It is enough for us to know our own blessings; to acknowledge, to secure, and to extend them. This is to be done by labor; labor of the heart, of the head, and of the hands. Man was formed for labor. Physical exertion is indispensable to physical energy and activity; and physical energy and activity are the essential conditions of intellectual greatness and power.

(To be continued.)

IRISH CHARACTER.—In the midst of those most lawless burnings and destruction of property, the genuine Irish peasantry scrupulously honest in his intercourse with his neighbors, faithful to death in his attachments, an incorruptible follower, with a heart that beats with rude but impulsive sympathy for the sufferings of others, and glows with a genuine but understood ill love of country. Yet these characters are sometimes murderers, outlaws, ready for every violence—his hand armed against civilization when civilization becomes armed against him—and the whole tenor of his life at variance with the best interests of society. The world may make its conventional virtues and vices, and civil associations may dictate forms, but the source of good is in the feelings and affections of the animal. Even when bad government turns them aside from their natural career and enforces disordered reaction, the Irish make themselves a code of morality which fits them for the untoward difficulties of their position.—*Lady Morgan.*

The Northampton Courier says that a farmer in Hadley, last year raised upon two acres of meadow land, 57 1-2 bushels of sound wheat. When re-measured this spring, it was less in amount from waste and shrinkage, but what he had was sold for seed at \$2 50 per bushel, and produced him the handsome sum of one hundred and twentyfive dollars!

(From the Genesee Farmer)

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

(Continued.)

Ashes. When wood is burned in a position that excludes the air, the product is coal; if combustion is performed in the open air the produce is ashes. Ashes by being leached, or having warm water passed through them, are deprived of the alkali they contain, and this is obtained in the shape of potash or soda, by evaporation. Different wood, and plants, vary much in the quantity of ashes and alkali they produce; the fir, beech and poplar, ranking the lowest, and the box, willow, elm, wornwood and fumitory the highest. The leached ashes of several kinds of grain, were found by Ruckert, to be constituted as follows:

	<i>Silica.</i>	<i>Lime.</i>	<i>Alumina.</i>
Ashes of Wheat,	48	37	15
Oats,	68	26	6
Barley,	69	16	15
Rye,	63	21	16
Potatoes,	4	66	30
Red clover,	37	33	30

Leached ashes are found to be an excellent manure applied to soils that are light, or such as are inclining to be sour; the alkali correcting the acid with which such soils, as the vegetation grows, abound. In some instances crops of grain, roots and grass have been nearly doubled by their use; and no skillful agriculturist permits their waste.

Asparagus. A plant cultivated in gardens and deservedly esteemed for its value as an article of food, when properly prepared. Its value is also greatly enhanced by the early season at which it is produced. It is the young shoots of the plant, as they attain the height of some four or six inches above the earth, that are used for food, and these are cut slanting upwards, about two inches below the surface. Asparagus is usually grown in beds, and requires a soil very rich and deep, and if not so naturally, it must be made so by trenching and manuring with fine manure or compost, before the plants, which are raised from the seed, are put into it. They may set in rows eighteen inches distance, and ten inches in the row, or in squares at one foot distance. The beds during the winter are secured from frost, and the plants prepared for an early start by a covering of straw or litter. The beds must be loosened in the spring, and a coating of mould saturated with liquid manure worked in, has been found a capital dressing. A few plants are not cut but reserved for seed, to keep a supply of young plants for the beds. In a favorable soil, an asparagus bed, when established, and properly attended to, will last many years. The plants are usually allowed to stand three years before they are cut; some, however, commence on the second year. They are boiled and eaten with butter, as are green peas, &c. The asparagus offers a striking instance of the effect produced on plants by cultivation. In some parts of Europe it is found growing wild on the sea shore, its stem not thicker than a goose quill, and only a few inches in height. The cultivated plant is sometimes found three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and grows to six feet in height. In the neighborhood of cities or villages asparagus is cultivated as a source of great profit; and it should find a place in every kitchen garden.

Atmosphere. That mass of thin, elastic, and usually invisible fluid, in which the earth floats, and with which that and other bodies are surrounded. The height of the atmosphere is calculated at 46 miles; its pressure on the earth to be equal to that of a column of water 32 1-2 feet high, and on the body of a middling sized man at 32,440 pounds. The density of the atmosphere diminishes in geometrical, while the height increases in arithmetical progression. In all the functions of animal and vegetable life, the atmosphere acts a most important part. It is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, carbonic gas, aqueous vapor, and a minute quantity of hydrogen. In addition to these permanent ingredients, it contains a multitude of other substances, in the form of vapor or gas, varying in kind and quantity according to circumstances, but all exercising more or less an influence on the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Of those that affect the animal, that undetermined something called *miasma*, which produces disease to such an extent as to render some of the most fertile districts of the globe scarcely habitable, may be adduced; and of those that act on the vegetable, the ammoniacal products, the result of fermentation, may be mentioned. By stirring the earth, the absorption of these atmospheric agents is greatly promoted, and the consequent vegetation of plants proportionably accelerated.

Awns. The long bristle-like terminations of the envelope of the kernel in some kinds of plants, is termed the *awn* or beard. It is particularly conspicuous in some kinds of winter wheat, in most varieties of spring wheat, and in all the kinds of barley. Wheat without beards can be converted into the bearded, and vice versa, by changing the sowing from autumn to spring, or from spring to autumn. Of all grains, barley is the most liberally provided with this formidable appendage.

Azote. A gas, which constitutes the most important portion of the air, and is sometimes called nitrogen, because one of the most essential properties of its base is, that in conjunction with oxygen, it composes nitric acid. Though in itself fatal to animal life, it abounds in animal substances, and forms ammonia with their hydrogen when burned. The great difference between animal and vegetable substance lies in this, the former contains azote, and the latter is destitute of it. Owing to its feeble affinity for other substances, the number of compounds into which azote enters is small, and its influence on agriculture, with the exception of its effect when combined with animal matter, proportionably limited.

Bacon. The flesh of swine that has been subjected to the process of smoking over a wood fire, is termed bacon; but the parts to which this term is most usually applied, and which are usually chosen for bacon, are the hams, and the cheeks or jowls. A good ham is one of the most excellent kinds of food, and this goodness in a great measure is depending on their preparation. The kinds most celebrated, are the Westphalia, principally brought from Hamburg; the Hampshire, from England; and in the United States, the Virginia or Southern ham generally. It is not known that there is any thing peculiar in the feeding or pickling the Hamburg hams; but their superiority is attributed to the manner in which they are smoked. This is performed in large chambers in the third or fourth stories of buildings, to which the smoke is conducted in tubes from fires of oak or maple chips in the cellar of the building. In passing this dis-

tance, the vapor which smoke usually holds, is deposited, and the hams are perfectly dry and cool during the whole process. The Hampshire bacon is made from pork not scalded in dressing, but deprived of the hair by quick fires of straw or other combustible materials. This singeing is repeated two or three times as the case may require, when the hog is cut up, pickled and carefully smoked. These hams are particularly hard and fine, which is attributed to the skin not having been softened by scalding. The Virginia or Southern hams are supposed to owe much of their superior flavor to the animals being allowed to run at large the most of the time of feeding; to their being much in the woods, and wild, giving more firmness to the muscle; and to their feeding much on acorns and other products of the forests. Virginia hams are usually small, the hogs themselves rarely weighing over two hundred; and the pickling and smoking performed in the best manner. The great defects in smoking, commonly are, the hams are too near the fire; and the house is too tight. The hams are in consequence kept too warm from the fire, and the condensation of the vapor keeps them wet. Dryness while smoking is indispensable to good bacon.

Bark. Modern writers on vegetable physiology divide plants into *xerogenous* and *endogenous*; in the first of which the additions that constitute growth are made successively on the exterior side of the parts from which they proceed; and in the last the growth is the result of additions made internally. The trees of northern regions, such as the pine, oak, and elm, belong to the first class; the trees of tropical climes, such as the palm, cane, bamboo, and all grain bearing plants, belong to the last. The first named trees or plants, only have a proper bark. In this class of vegetables, every year adds a new layer of wood which is the *albumum*; and a new layer of bark, which is denominated the *liber*. Bark, then, is divided into three parts; the inner layer called the liber; the zone of successive outer layers called the cellular envelop; and the exterior surface of this envelop, which is termed the epidermis. A cross section of the bark of the basswood or elm, will exhibit this structure in perfection. The bark exercises an important influence in preserving plants from the effect of frost, and the albumum from injury, and cannot be removed without inflicting severe or fatal injuries to the trees. A healthy and clear bark is essential to a vigorous growth; and an occasional wash of soap, lime, or ashes, is found beneficial, when trees are attacked by insects or mosses.

(To be continued.)

MAMMOTH HOG.

Robt. Alexander, a substantial farmer from Jackson, Washington county, has raised and sold to George Swartz of this city, for \$200, a "leettle the largest" hog that was ever dreamt of. This noble porker is now two years and eight months old, and weighs sixteen hundred pounds. It is supposed by good judges that he will lose 150 pounds in *dressing*, which will leave his useful weight 1450 pounds. He measures 8 feet 9 inches in length, and is regarded by *connoisseurs* as the largest animal of his race, ever raised in America. This is the second hog that Mr Alexander has raised to the enormous weight of over 1400 pounds.—*Albany paper.*

He is a thriftless farmer who buys any thing which his farm can produce.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SWINE.

The production of pork is one of the most valuable and important staples of the farmers of the United States; and the swine of our country are scarcely second in value, as farm stock, to the entire amount of its neat cattle. Besides converting the offal and coarser and less valuable of the farm products into a marketable commodity in the feeding of swine, the richest and most luxuriant grain of the country is usually devoted to their preparation for market; and throughout the whole interior, in the pork crop of the farmer is combined the surplus of his root cultivation, and the net proceeds of his coarser grains: the gross result of all depending on the final proceeds of his pork account.

This is a very important matter for the farmer. The entire *modus operandi* of rural economy is more or less concerned in a subject so interesting in its results of profit or loss; and is entitled, I fancy to infinitely more consideration than is usually bestowed upon it.

With most of our farmers, even at the present day, particularly in the western country, among that numerous and wide-spread class whose principal dependence is on their pork crop for reward, a hog is simply a—hog—the name comprising all of excellence in the animal necessary to produce the article of pork required. The brute in question, for it deserves no softer name, is indigenous to the country. It exists in the streets of our cities, in the highways of our ordinary farming districts, and in the forests of the west and south—and in every cornfield and potato ground too, of the regions which they inhabit at all, provided the fences enclosing them be not remarkably close and of an extraordinary height. Their chief excellencies are, the possession of a surpassingly active and vigorous lever power in the poll and snout, acting by an ingenious co-operation of the spinal and nasal muscles; a celerity of speed, equalled only by the fox, or the hound, in a chase; and an indomitable propensity to all evil, conclusively illustrative of their lineage from a conspicuous race of scripture date. And this is the material from which is produced, in more than three-fourths of the United States, and indeed in almost the entire continent of America, the vast supplies of pork which are annually sold, purchased and consumed in the land!

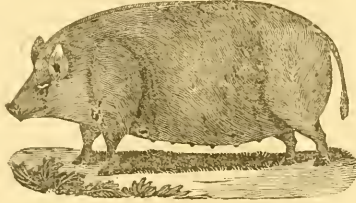
Important improvements, and wonderful changes, have been introduced in most of our breeds of domestic animals and farming stock; but less in our swine than in any other. Why this universal neglect in the improvement of an animal furnishing us with our richest meats, and adapted to consume, in the most profitable manner, not only to the farmer, but to the common house-keeper, the offal of both the harvest and the kitchen, is not easy of answer, unless it be that its remarkable propensities of shifting for itself in its semi-savage condition, render it more acceptable to those who consider that every thing pillaged from their neighbors, or from the public, is so much direct benefit to themselves. This perhaps is an uncharitable solution of the problem; but I feelingly appeal to those who, having a due regard to neighborhood comfort, and to individual right, if any other reason will account for the legions of miserable, starved, and mischievous brutes running at large, disgracing the name of even a—hog, and infesting almost the entire land.

Nor are the characteristics above named the only objections to the common swine of our country. They are huge and gross feeders; equally gluttonous in offensive animal offal, even to carrion, as in vegetable food and grains. Measured by well chosen and approved physiological rules, and none other will or can be admitted by true economy, utility, or common sense, the animal in question will be found utterly inadequate in comparison, to the main purposes of the farmer or housekeeper for profit. From fifty to one hundred per cent. more food, as the case may be, is required to make a given quantity of pork of inferior quality, both in taste, and marketable varieties, from the common hog, than is required in the improved breeds of our swine. This fact has been so often demonstrated that it needs no further confirmation, as all those who are conversant with the subject will readily testify. My own experience for many years is satisfactory on this point, and with all intelligent men, and practical farmers, no doubt exists upon the subject.

Within the last three or four years, the public attention has become much awakened to the necessity of a reform in this important branch of agriculture, and following the rapid spirit of improvement in our neat stock by the importation of many valuable breeds of short horn cattle from abroad, and their dissemination throughout our country, the better and more approved breeds of swine have been eagerly sought after, and to a considerable extent introduced into many sections of the Union. Among our truly intelligent and thrifty farmers, the spirit of acquisition in all improved breeds of animals was never so active, and I imagine that it only needs the dissemination of fact and information among them, to draw their attention yet more closely to it.

So important does the question of a thorough improvement in the swine of the United States appear, as connected with not only the quality of our pork, but as a means of the absolute saving of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars annually to our farmers, that, since I have commenced the subject, I feel disposed, even at the expense of prolixity, to speak of some of our most approved breeds of swine; yet I shall discourse of nothing but such as I know and have tried by actual demonstration, and such as I can with entire confidence declare to be worthy of attention.

As first among the most desirable breeds, I name the



IMPROVED CHINESE.

These animals in their purity, are exceedingly scarce in the country. They may exist in several parts of the United States, but I know of them now at only one farm in this region. I first purchased a pair of Caleb N. Bement, Esq. of Albany, in the fall of 1833, he having obtained them of Mr Dunn of that city, who many years before, procured the breed from New Jersey. At the time I purchased these of Mr Bement, he had many others of

the kind, and I then thought, as the fact has since proved, that he placed altogether too low an estimate on their value as an *original stock* for the improvement of other breeds. That gentleman has for some years past, I believe, been entirely out of the breed, having turned his attention almost exclusively to the breeding of Berkshires.

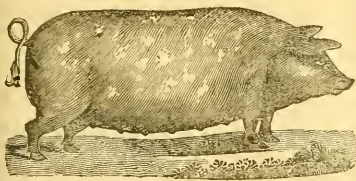
The principal and most important characteristics of this breed are, their exceeding quietness of disposition and habit; round and perfect proportions; tolerable length of body; delicacy of bone and limb; smallness of head, legs and feet; lighter in the offal parts than any other breed whatsoever; and a propensity to take on fat to a greater extent with less food than probably any other animal in existence. They are in fact the *beau ideal* of hogs! In size they are only middling, weighing at nine months old from 180 to 200; and at fifteen to eighteen months, 250 to 400 pounds; depending much upon their previous keep and fattening. Of the original pair which I purchased, the sow still survives, a good breeder, weighing in fair condition about 200 pounds. The boar at the age of four years, was overgrown with fat, and useless, although kept only on grass in summer and with low food in winter. He died when five years old, and his usual weight was about 400 lbs. One of their descendants is now four years old past, and has arrived at the same condition, being useless for breeding purposes. Numbers of their progeny have been scattered far and wide over the country. I bred many of them on my own farm, but the calls were too incessant for me to part with them, and not being conveniently located for their distribution, I parted with nearly my entire stock a year or two since, to Mr A. B. Allen, who has bred them extensively for sale on his farm on the Niagara River, two miles below Black Rock. I have fattened many of this breed, mostly mixed with English blood, and a few full blood, and I never made pork with equal economy, and of such perfect quality as from these. It is the breed slightly mixed with some other, that I would always select for the purposes of my own farm, and I feel warranted in saying, without fear of contradiction, that a cross of the China is the most valuable of any other in the country for economical pork making.

With all their perfections they are objected to by some; and entire frankness in the matter demands that their objections should be noticed. The first of these is, their want of size. That has been already stated. It is not an objection in my view. If they had longer legs, which would spoil them, this objection would not be so apparent. Others object to their lack of hardihood and want of constitution. If an entire absence of hog-like ferocity, and the greatest amenity of disposition of which the animal is susceptible, together with the love of a warm and snug shelter in the inclement season, instead of a wild burrow in a fallen tree top, or an ability to *burglar* itself into luxury at any sacrifice to its owner or his neighbor, be faults, then truly have the China pigs most grievous ones; for they love a shelter and a home in winter; and it is dangerous to life for their young to come into this breathing world in very cold weather—the first of April to the first of May being early enough for a litter of full bred China pigs to see the light. I know of no other vices with which they may be charged, unless it be the *lack of bristles*, and a total aversion to run, or to jump a fence, even two feet high, or to be rapidly driven. The sows are universally good and careful nurses, having from six

o nine pigs, rarely ten at a birth; which, if decently fed, they raise with abundant ease. Indeed, I know of no *fault* with the *pure Improved China Hog*: and still I consider them with all their good qualities, in their purity, not exactly the animal for the pork making farmer. Were I to direct him what to do to raise his breed of hogs to the greatest pitch of excellence, I would say—no matter what his breed may now be, if not of the approved varieties—in the Northern States, where his stock is fed in pens, with ground or cooked food—“Cross your stock with China, and keep crossing it, no matter how high, until they fail in size or vigor, and then go to the Berkshire or something else; but still let the main ingredient of the animal be China blood.” The continual tendency of hogs, as of most other animals is, without great care, to deteriorate; to grow coarse and wastey; and I know of no cross which so readily brings them back into snug and correct proportions as the China.

I have had various crosses of these upon other breeds of swine, and I have never known an instance where they were not improved by the China blood. The size of the crossed China is large; frequently double that of the pure blood, varying from three to four hundred pounds at eighteen months old, and *always* excellent. Even in the first cross upon the wild woods hog, the produce is astonishingly altered, and the second makes an admirable animal, with great constitution and hardihood, accompanied by the quiet disposition and fattening propensities of the parent China. More need not be said in praise of the China hog. Since I first obtained them, by judicious selections they have been continually improving in their appearance and good qualities, and I fearlessly challenge the country for finer specimens of Chinese swine than can be shown from my former stock, now at Mr A.'s farm.

If I have placed the China pig *first* in estimation it is because I think him better fitted than any other to *improve*, as a first cross, the condition of our country swine generally; but for some purposes and in the opinion of many of our farmers, particularly the large grazing and pork feeders of the west, the



BERKSHIRE HOG

possesses properties of far greater attraction. In the description of this animal, I shall claim for him no refinement of character, or particular placidity of temper; for, so far as I have been acquainted, he is as much of a hog as any other variety within my knowledge. These have been so often and so well described and figured in the agricultural papers by my friend BEMENT, of Albany, who has a large herd of them, that my account will be a short one. Their main properties are, larger size, weighing from three to five hundred pounds at eighteen months and two years old; and at a much earlier age I should not think they would so profitably fatten; great vigor, constitution and muscular action; but withal, an aptitude and quickness to fatten rare-

ly equalled in most other large breeds; extraordinary length of body; breadth of carcass; light offal; large, well shaped ham; and in fine an excellent pork hog. They are a darker spotted than the China, being in most cases nearly black, but without bristles, or with very slight ones. The sows are prolific breeders, having from eight to fifteen pigs at a birth. They have the usually ravenous disposition and character of the common hog, sometimes devouring not only their own young, but whatever other feeble and inoffensive small animals may come within their reach. They are good nurses, and a sucking Berkshire pig can rarely be excelled in beauty by any creature of the kind. They are strong, and coarse feeders; exceedingly hardy; good travellers (a desirable quality for the western country, where the farmer drives his fat hogs to market instead of butchering them at home;) are remarkably well calculated to follow fattening cattle through the corn fields, and to thrive on roots and coarse grains. They have obtained extensive celebrity on account of their great size, and other good qualities, and are, beyond question, with those who desire *extraordinary large*, as well as fine animals, the best *pure blooded* swine in the country. They have an increasing popularity; are sold in many instances at enormous prices, and will probably be multiplied, as they ought to be, throughout the United States.

Yet good as are these animals, they can be much improved by a cross of the China. They are antipodes in character and disposition; but each possessing excellencies of a peculiar and desirable kind, and when mingled with a cross of the Berkshire boar and China sow, the produce is the most perfect that the swine family, numerous as it is, can boast. I have had them, and have seen them elsewhere extensively crossed, and always with entire success. To the China is added, size, vigor, hardihood, and length of carcass; and to the Berkshire, docility, quietude of habit and disposition, delicacy of bone, limb and muscle, and a remarkable propensity to fatten—in fine, the best hog in the world! I never have yet witnessed such beautiful specimens of the swine family, as those of the Berkshire and China cross. When once made it may be followed up on either side, according to the fancy of the breeder; but let the cross be made either way, it cannot be amiss. I would therefore say to the farmer, if you would have the finest of hogs and the best quality of pork, procure both the China and the Berkshire, and you can never be at fault in possessing a perfect breed.

There is still another variety of swine which exists in this neighborhood, and which I deem too valuable to omit a passing notice of, while discussing this important matter. Their origin is partly owing to accident, and partly to my own love of innovating, as they were first produced upon my own farm, and have since been so successfully bred and substantiated as to claim the merit of a distinct variety. They originated from a cross with a most valuable large white English breed, and the improved China. They were bred several years on my own farm, where some of them now remain, but they are principally kept as breeding stock, together with the China and Berkshire varieties, by Mr A. B. Allen. He has given them the appropriate name of the

TUSCARORAS,

and by a careful and judicious system of selections and breeding, he has brought them to great perfection. They combine in all particulars, except in

delicacy and firmness of bone, the good qualities of the China. They are longer bodied, nearly double their size, yet smaller considerably than the Berkshire, and will weigh 300 to 500 lbs at eight-months old. They fatten equally as well when six or nine months old as the China, are lighter colored, being usually light spotted, the white predominating. They have the tranquil pleasant habits of the Chinese, without the uneasy, predatory propensities of the Berkshires, and are in all particulars just what the farmer of our Northern and Middle States would desire for a good stock and pork hog.

In fine, I do not know that I can better conclude this long story, than by saying, that in small and delicate breeds the China is the most perfect; in the large and grosser sorts, the Berkshire is decidedly preferable; but, for a *good, honest, quiet, every day hog*, the Tuscarora is, after all, equal, if not superior to either. At any rate if you possess nothing but the common breed, try one or all of these, and you cannot but be essentially benefited. A notice of other varieties must be left for a future paper. ULMUS.

FINANCES OF MAINE.

It would seem from the subjoined statement of the finances of Maine, that this grown-up daughter of Massachusetts is even much more of a spendthrift than her good old mother. It appears that a considerable amount of her past expenditures has arisen from her liberal bounty on the growing of wheat; and that the calculations of future expenditures are predicated upon a large bounty to be paid on the production of corn and wheat. This after all is a most judicious expenditure and in the result highly profitable to the State. If Maine will dig from her own soil nearly a million dollars worth of bread stuff for her inhabitants, by the payment of a hundred thousand dollars bounty, without which bounty not half of this amount would have been produced, the balance is altogether in favor of the State; to say nothing of its moral effects in the stimulus given to wholesome industry the encouragement to agricultural enterprise; and especially in the proud consciousness of self-dependence, and independence, which necessarily follows this development of the immense resources of the soil of that rising Commonwealth.

The amount paid from the Treasury of Maine during the last year, in bounties on Wheat, raised within the State, was \$77,998 89. The amount which will be required to pay the bounty on Wheat and Corn the ensuing year, is estimated to be 125,000, or 150,000 dollars. The whole expenditures for the past year amounted to \$448,199, of which \$62,660 were on account of the public debt. Of the receipts \$348,795 were from loans, and \$48,146 from the Bank tax, which is appropriated to the school fund. The present amount of the funded debt of the State is \$584,250.

The receipts of the Treasury for 1830 are estimated by the Treasurer, to amount to \$134,723, and the ordinary expenses of the government for the year, \$560,842.

MAXIMS.

1. He is no husbandman who does any work in the day time that can be done in the night, except in stormy weather.
2. He is worse who does on work days what he might do on holidays: and
3. He is worst of all who, in a clear sky, works within doors, rather than in the field.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The sixth meeting was holden at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday last, and was fully attended; Mr Bates of the Council in the chair.

The subject of consideration was manures, and the discussion was principally confined to lime and ashes. A communication from Dr Dana on the subject of ashes, and presenting interesting facts and valuable information was read by the Commissioner of Agriculture and will appear hereafter in his reports.

Several gentlemen took part in the discussion and detailed many valuable facts. Mr Buckminster of Framingham, Mr Abbot of Westford, Dr Keep of Boston, Dr Stebbins of Swansey, Mr Carleton of Danvers, Mr Danforth of Pittsfield, gave their views and experience. The chairman, Mr Bates, communicated some valuable information as to the use of ashes for broom corn, it being considered equal to any manure which could be applied to the crop. It is applied in a small handful or large spoonful to a hill either at the time of planting or after the plant has come up.

It is not convenient at this moment to give a full report of the remarks made and the facts stated. The general impression or experience was adverse to the use of lime, little effect having been as yet perceived from its application; and in some cases a positively injurious effect. The effect of ashes and of lime is undoubtedly much the same; and that is to render the insoluble food of plants soluble, so as to prepare it to be taken up by their roots. But the operation of ashes is much quicker than that of lime from its greater solubility. Ashes effect a sudden, fine a permanent improvement. The amount of any earthy ingredient taken up by the plant is very small indeed. Of the essential benefit of the application of lime to lands in certain proportions and under certain circumstances no intelligent and experienced mind can entertain a doubt. Its mode of application however, and its mode of operation are matters in which we want all the light which science and experience can give. It is not surprising that mistakes should be made and disappointments occur; but these furnish new motives for further inquiry and more exact experiment.

The next agricultural meeting will be holden at the same hour and place on Thursday evening next. The subject proposed for conversation is the redemption of wheat lands, whether sand plains, salt marshes or peat-bogs. This will of course lead to the further discussion of the application of these and other manures; and it is hoped the attendance will be full. Very great pleasure has been derived and we have no doubt great improvement will be promoted by these occasional meetings. Nothing is more desirable in these cases than that farmers who have facts to communicate, should communicate them; and the conversation be as free as possible.

H. C.

CROP OF CORN.

With the subjoined letter I received a trace of as beautiful ears of corn of the Dutton variety as I have ever seen, and was assured that it was only a fair specimen of the crop. The letter is a private one but I hope the liberty I take in publishing it will be excused. The suggestions in regard to coal ashes, or ashes as a preventive of the ravages of the wire worm; and the use of manure from salt hay are deserving of attention; and will, I hope,

lead to the disclosure or observation of other facts of a similar nature; and which should be given to the public as contributions to the general stock of agricultural knowledge.

H. C.

WEST NEEDHAM, FEBRUARY 15th, 1839.

To the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey,

DEAR SIR—I send you a sample of some corn which was grown the last season, the seed of which I obtained from Judge Buel. He sent me two bushels of ears of the Dutton corn. I received it last April, let a neighbor have one half, the other half I shelled; and had half a bushel, and planted it between the 14th and 20th May on three acres of ground; one half acre of it came up well, the remainder two and a half acres the yellow wire worm, as we call them, destroyed one third part of the corn that was planted, by eating into the kernel just after sprouting. Some part of the ground where the worms ate, I planted the second time but it did not amount to much. On the half acre that the worms did not infest I had thirtysix bushels. On the three acres together I had one hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn according to measurement. The reason I assign for the worms not eating in the half acre is that the manure that was put into the hill was mixed with hard coal ashes. The whole three acres were in one piece and manured in the hill about five cords to an acre of barn manure and pond muck mixed in compost, except the half acre that was mixed with ashes. The land is what we call plain land; loamy soil not in high cultivation. The corn was not fit to harvest until September. Although the season was very dry the corn was green through the season. I did not know a leaf to roll, when adjoining fields suffered very much with the drought, I assign the reason partly to the soil and ploughing deep; and partly to the barn manure which is made a considerable part from salt hay.

Yours, with respect,
BENJ. SLACK
MR HENRY COLEMAN.

SILK CULTURE.

We have received three books on the Silk Culture from Mr Kenrick, Mr Cobb and Mr Whitmarsh, one from each; of which the first moment of leisure we shall give an account. The silk business properly so speaking can be expected to make very little progress, while the mulberry tree speculation is going on. This speculation however may be expected indirectly to aid the silk business; as it will fill the country with the first requisite, the means of supporting the "operatives." While this speculation however is rife, every species of fraud, which can be introduced into it, will be likewise going on in a kind of "under-tow;" and many vexatious disappointments may be looked for. We have already heard of frauds in this matter, with men who claim to be respectable, which make us blush for human nature. We say to those who are disposed to engage in the business with a view to ultimate and reasonable success, "keep yourselves cool; look before you leap; wait until the boat gets to the wharf before you spring for the shore; and be sure when you do jump, that it is solid land on which you intend to place your feet and build your fire; and not on Simbad's island which proved only the back of a floating whale. The silk business is certain to succeed in the country, only as every other business that is worthy of success can succeed, by knowledge, skill, prudence, frugality, perseverance and industry; but the idea, which really seems to have added the brains of some men, of planting a morus multicaulis tree at night, and going out the next morning and finding half a dozen pair of silk gloves and hose with laced cloaks dangling from the branches, and perhaps, if the wheel of fashion has got far enough round for that, to find besides a pair of black

silk breeches with diamond knee buckles fastened to the strap on the same tree, partakes a little too much of the romantic for such sober people as we are to encourage.

Mr Whitmarsh's opinions are professedly grounded upon experience and observation. His experience is eight years old; and his observation embraces the best silk district in France and Italy. He states one fact with emphatical distinctness; that the seed of no mulberry can be expected with confidence to produce its like; although he does not commit himself by naming any particular tree, the inference from his advice and observation is strongly against the morus multicaulis for our northern latitudes. Our columns are open to any fair and calm discussion of these matters.

H. C.

THE WAR IN MAINE.

We are sorry that just after our Geologist had given us such charming accounts of the wheat soils on the Arostook, our possession of it should be made matter of violent question; and that our brother farmers in Maine instead of being engaged in stacking their grain in these fields should be occupied in the far less profitable and less welcome employment of stacking their arms. We are as sorry to say that the prospect of peace is not cloudless. The general government are evidently disposed to adjust the misunderstanding by negotiation; but when will this negotiation begin and when will it end? Will Maine agree to it? Having marched her troops up the hill, will she be satisfied with marching them down again? If she refuses to withdraw her troops, can the general government compel her to withdraw them? and how can that be done but by direct collision? If she refuses to withdraw them, and the government fail to compel her to withdraw them, will Great Britain ever consent to negotiate, while Maine holds armed possession of the territory in dispute? Can the fire of war be lighted up in that territory and not extend along the whole line? and the come misery and wretchedness and crime and outrage over the whole country, like the inundation of one of our mighty rivers. Suppose we have a general war with Great Britain, shall we be able to carry our point without negotiation? Admit, as we have no doubt that she is in the wrong; admit her rapacity for conquest and the extension of her empire in every possible direction for which she has always been notorious, do we soberly expect to whip her into the traces? What is to be the cost of a war to Maine suppose success certain after a three years' conflict? What is to be the cost of a war to our commercial, cotton and manufacturing interests? We might go on to ask these questions until the sun comes back again to the spot where he now is, but it is not necessary. We have our own opinion on all these matters; but in the Farmer they are contraband and cannot be admitted. War is no child's play. A battalion of troops drawn up in their clean-washed regimentals, in front of the State House on Boston Common, with their sparkling armor and their gilded epaulettes, and all the charms of the soul-stirring bugle and the deep toned drum filling the air in the month of June is a very pretty affair. But a battalion of men calling themselves christians, with the ferocity of tigers dealing death from a thousand blazing cannon among men like themselves strewing the fields broadcast with the mutilated, the dying and the dead, and then raising their arms crimsoned with human gore in the fiendlike exultation of conquest, make one shudder with horror, and distrust one's own identity as a human being; and ask in the tone of the angel in Franklin's fable, "who coming down to the earth in the time and on the very spot of a battle between two fleets in the West Indies, when he saw the decks of the ships bespattered with blood and brains, and saw the headless trunks rolling about and the scattered and smoking limbe,

d heard the roar of cannon and saw the piercing of the
yonets in boarding, whether this can be earth, or
hether indeed it is not h—ll?" H. C.

LARGE CALF.

Jabez Smith, Esq. of East Needham, informs us, that he
s raised a bull calf now 9 months old, which weighs
tween 700 and 800 pounds. He is of English blood,
d of perfect symmetry. The calf is offered for sale,
d may be seen on the premises.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 4, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 320 Beef Cattle, (including 80 unsold
st week.) 80 St. Ires. 20 Cows and Calves, and 300
heep. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week
r like quality were hardly sustained. We make our
otations without much alteration. First quality, \$9 00
\$e 25. Second quality, \$7 25 a \$7 75. Third quali-
y, \$5 00 a \$7 00.

Stores.—Very few sales.
Cotes and Calves.—Not half at Market were sold.
Ve notice the following sales, \$30, \$40, \$52.
Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold at \$4 00, \$4 50,
nd \$6 00.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
f the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded
ortly exposure, week ending March 3.

Table with 4 columns: MARCH, 1839, 7 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES, BRIGTON.

Just received from England and France, a rare collection
f Plants, viz:
Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Gooseberries, Pear
ocks, Purple Beach, English Elms, Japan Jinge Trees.
Striped, Myrtle leaved, Gold margined, and Weeping
riped Box Trees.
Common silver leaf, Fine do., Upright Golden, Smooth
eaved Golden, Balance do., Plain Screw do. do., Cameli-
a leaved do., Marginal and Hedgehog Hollies.
Portugal, English, Long narrow leaved, and short do. do.
aureles.
Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Thorns, Eglantines, 100 varieties
ew Roses, Oranges, Camellias, and various kinds of Green-
ouse Plants.
Orders will be promptly executed and forwarded to any
art of the country.

Orders may be left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. or for-
warded by mail to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass.
Brighton, March 4.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a valuable farm, situated in Newton, half a mile
rom the Upper Falls Village and ten miles from Boston.
The farm comprises about 100 acres of land, one third of
hich is covered with a thrifty growth of wood and fencing
umber. It has a good well of water, besides a never failing
brook which passes through the farm. The buildings are
of ample size, and in good repair. A lot of about ten acres
of the land near the buildings, is on a level plain of superior
quality for the growth of the mulberry tree. For particulars
quire of Miss Ann Bent, 214 Washington Street, or of E. F.
Woodward, near the premises.
Boston, March 5, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Fitchburg; for a description of the same, see Massachu-
setts Spy. Apply to P. Williams, on the premises or to N. L.
Williams, No. 2 Montgomery Place, Boston.
March 6, 1839.

A BOAR FOR SALE.

The Subscribers are authorized, to sell a boar, half Berk-
shire; he is large of his age, being twenty months old.
Price \$75. Apply to
Feb. 6. ep JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MULBERRY SEED.

Brussa Mulberry Seed, fresh and warranted good, for sale
by ROBERT G. SHAW & Co.
Feb. 20. 51 Commercial Wharf.

FRUIT TREES, &C.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.

The subscribers have recently received, per the Switzer-
land from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties
of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in
France, together with a small Collection of superb French
Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting; which they
offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and
Plums are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at \$1 00
each.

PLUMS.

Downtown's Imperatrice Pordregon
New Orleans Isleworth
Old Orleans Reine Claude
Green Gage Mirabelle petite
Golden Drop Mirabelle grosse
Early Monsieur St Catherine
Late Monsieur Royal du Tours

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

Beurre Capiamont
Autumn Burgamotte
Charmontelle Es-gene or jargonelle
Louis Bonney Beurre Rance (new)
William Ben Gretien Beurre Royal or Beurre Diez
Orange Burgamotte Burgamotte du pasque
Catherine Sieulle (new)
Passe Colmar Beurre Thuin
Louis Benne d'Auranche Beurre Magnifique
Duchesse d'Angoulême

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

Burgamotte d'Penticote, or Eastern Beurre.
Beurre d'Annalis.
Beurre Dorre.
Mouille Bonche, Mouthwater.
Beurre d'Arenburg.

ROSES.

Red Moss, \$1 50
White Unique, 1 00
Phillip, 1 00
Josephine Antoinette, 1 00
Palmyra, 1 00
Striped Unique, very rare, 3 00
Cristata, 1 00
Du Roi, 1 00
Madame Hardy, 25
Perpetual d'anger, 1 00

STOCKS.

10 000 Pear Stocks; 10 000 Plum Stocks, \$20 per thousand.
ALSO,
500 pound French Lucerne, 500 pound Sugar Beet.

ALSO ON HAND.

1000 White Antwerp Raspberry Plants
2000 Red do do do
1000 Franconia do do (very fine.)
Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nur-
sery prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BRUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We offer for sale a small quantity of Brussa Mulberry
Seed, by the pound or ounce, which may be relied on as true
and genuine. This variety of Mulberry is much superior to
the Morus Multicaulis, for this climate, being perfectly
hardy; said to be even more hardy than the common white.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Gardener who understands the management of a Green
House, Hot Beds, &c. has had long experience in the busi-
ness, and can produce the best recommendations. Apply at
Feb 27. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass.,
consisting of about 220 acres, much of it first rate land, and
in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are
two dwelling houses, and commodious barns, and the place
may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stock-
ed with fruit; with an abundance of fuel for use and sale,
and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining
so many advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be
so then eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office
or to the subscriber on the premises.
Feb. 13, 1839. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public
that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years,
and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones
may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that
they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to
the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a
low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which
will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road,
in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another Price. Rows include ASHES, BEANS, BEEF, BEEFWAX, CHEESE, BONE MANURE, FEATHERS, FLAX, FISH, MACERBEL, FLOUR, BALTIMORE, MEAL, GRAIN, HAY, HOPS, LARD, LEATHER, LIME, OIL, PLASTER, PORK, SEEDS, SOAP, TALLOW, TEAZLES, WOOL.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another Price. Rows include HAMS, PORK, POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and
Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved in the
Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscri-
ber. Feb. 6. 6p ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the New York Evening Star.]

THE NORTH WIND.

From the frozen North I come,
Where I'm nursed by the polar snow;
Arousing from my icy home,
Over the earth I blow.

I blow high in the air,
And the storm cloud hurries by,
And land and sea both speak of me,
With many a piercing cry.

With many a mighty crash
Widely the forest roars,
And furiously the white waves dash
Against the rocky shores.

With a sudden gust I raise the dust
High in the chilly air,
Then on I blow, and bank the snow
And drift it every where!

I rock the tall steeple—
I twirl the glittering vane,
Then roaring hoarse I slam the doors
And shatter the window pane!

I strew the leaves about the plain,
And strip them from the tree;
E'en the giant oaks with sudden strokes
All bow their heads to me.

Full well the farmer knows my force,
And the wanderer of the sea,
When I wreck the vessel on its course,
Or prostrate lay the tree.

I howl o'er the snow-clad farm,
I sweep the smooth barn floor,
And snore and sire crowd round the fire
As I crack at the cottage door.

Then wrap your cloak about you,
Or I'll tell you what I'll do;
I'll freeze your nose, I'll freeze your toes,
And I'll freeze your fingers too!

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

In the Report of the Trustees of the Asylum for the Blind, last year, particular mention was made of a deaf, dumb, and blind girl, named Laura Bridgman, then a pupil of blind the Asylum, and a promise was given of further notice of her case. The Report of the present year contains the following account:—

It has been ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that she cannot see a ray of light, cannot hear the least sound, and never exercises her sense of smell, if she has any. Thus her mind dwells in darkness and stillness, as profound as that of a closed tomb at midnight. Of beautiful sights, and sweet sounds, and pleasant odors, she has no conception; nevertheless she seems as happy and playful as a bird or a lamb; and the employment of her intellectual faculties, the acquirement of a new idea, gives her a vivid pleasure, which is plainly marked in her expressive features. She never seems to repine, but has all the buoyancy and gaiety of childhood. She is fond of fun and frolic, and when playing with the rest of the children, her shrill laugh sounds loudest of the group.

When left alone, she seems very happy if she has her knitting or sewing, and will busy herself for hours: if she has no occupation, she evidently amuses herself by imaginary dialogues, or recalling past impressions; she counts with her fingers, or spells out names of things which she has recently learned, in the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes. In this lonely self-communion she reasons, reflects, and argues: if she spells a word wrong with the fingers of her right hand, she instantly strikes it with her left, as her teacher does, in sign of disapprobation; if right then she pats herself upon the head and looks pleased. She sometimes purposely spells a word wrong with the left hand, looks roguish for a moment and laughs, and then with the right hand strikes the left, as if to correct it.

During the year she has attained great dexterity in the use of the Manual Alphabet of the deaf mutes: and she spells out the words and sentences which she knows, so fast and so dextrally, that only those accustomed to this language can follow with the eye, the rapid motions of her fingers.

But wonderful as is the rapidity with which she writes her thoughts upon the air, still more so is the ease and accuracy with which she reads the words thus written by another, grasping their hand in hers, and following every movement of her fingers, as letter after letter convey their meaning to her mind. It is in this way that she converses with her blind playmates; and nothing can more forcibly show the power of mind in forcing matter to its purpose, than a meeting between them. For, if great talent and skill are necessary for two pantomimés to paint their thoughts and feelings by the movements of the body, and the expression of the countenance, how much greater the difficulty when darkness shrouds them both, and the one can hear no sound!

When Laura is walking through a passage way, with her hands spread before her, she knows instantly every one she meets, and passes them with a sign of recognition; but if it be a girl of her own age, and especially one of her favorites, there is instantly a bright smile of recognition—an intertwining of arms—a grasping of hands—and a swift telegraphing upon the tiny fingers, whose rapid evolutions convey the thoughts and feelings from the outposts of mind to those of the other. There are questions and answers—exchanges of joy or sorrow—there are kissings and partings—just as between little children with all their senses.

One such interview is a better refutation of the doctrine, that mind is the result of sensation, than folios of learned argument. If those philosophers who consider man as only the most perfect animal, and attribute his superiority to his senses, be correct, then a dog or a monkey should have mental power quadruple that of Laura Bridgman, who has but one sense.

We would not be understood to say that this child has the same amount of knowledge that others of her age have; very far from it; she is nine years of age, and yet her knowledge of language is not greater than a common child of three years. There has been no difficulty in communicating knowledge of facts—positive qualities of bodies—numbers, &c.; but the words expressive of them, which other children learn by hearing, as they learn to talk, must all be communicated to Laura by a circuitous and tedious method. In all the knowledge which is acquired by the perceptive faculties, she is of course backward; because, previous

to her coming here, her perceptive faculties were probably less exercised in one week, than those of common children are in one hour.

What may be termed her moral nature, however, her sentiments and affections, her sense of propriety, of right, of property, &c., is equally well developed as those of other children.

She is now able to understand simple sentences expressive of action, as "shut the door," "give me a book," for she does not know the force of the particles, *the* and *a*, any more than a prattling infant, who understands—give cake—but puts in *me* and *a* from imitation, without knowing their meaning; or than many a child in school understands the difference between noun and verb, though he has gone through all the parsing exercises and can give a rule for every thing about it.—*Boston Courier.*

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips, will do well to make a selection, for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale, when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—five mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Tulips—five named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

Tulips Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. CROOM, of Waltham, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names

First Class.
A bed of 20 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.
100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to 25 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 13s 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow
Nov. 1.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET...BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1839.

[NO. 36.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Cattle Shows of the Worcester and the Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Societies, Massachusetts. October, 1838. By HENRY COLMAN, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State.

(Continued.)

Agricultural labor is the basis and instrument of wealth. The laboring man is the original producer of all the wealth in the community, and in the world. The almost creative power with which God has endowed man, by which he casts the seed into the ground and by his fostering care matures the harvest, is among the most wonderful attributes of his nature. Let the children of luxury and fashion disdain, if so they choose, the humble labors of agriculture; for all they enjoy and possess they are first of all indebted to the agricultural laborer; and the very money in which they think they compensate him for his toil, and with which he in his simplicity is so easily satisfied, until the modern invention of fictitious capital and of the anticipations of future results in the form of bills of credit, was only the representative of the accumulations of his own previous labor. All the burdens of society are sustained, all its taxes are paid, all its improvements are effected by agricultural and mechanical labor. The manufacturers, who prepare the products of the earth for the use and convenience of man, or construct implements and machines by which man's toil is abridged, or his capacities of production extended, must be considered in the light of producers. The learned professions seem to be made necessary only by the follies or imprudences, or wickedness of mankind. The professors of the fine arts, the artists, are the mere embellishments of the social edifice, beautiful and charming when in their proper place. The intellectual teachers of the community, when they perform their high duties faithfully and philosophically, exalt the condition of man and multiply his capacities for labor and enjoyment. Agriculture and the mechanic arts are most largely indebted to science for their productiveness and utility. But one of these are producers in the proper sense of that term. All the burdens and all the support of the community fall upon labor. Nor do the accumulations of the labor of other years in the form of money; nor the bestowment of permanent funds or public uses; nor the discovery of a gold or silver mine; nor pecuniary endowments for any benevolent or moral purpose in the form of vested funds, in any respect abridge or alleviate labor. Capital itself in any form, if brought into active use, only a new demand upon labor. Capital itself, and its accumulations be ever so great, of itself will produce nothing. It is labor only that can render it productive, and that in truth pays all the income which is supposed to be derived from it.

When by a liberal endowment provision is made in the form of permanent funds for the support of some public institution, it is often said that nothing farther will be needed; but the intelligent observer will perceive that these funds will produce nothing of themselves farther than to stimulate production; and that, not by any intrinsic efficacy, but by a mere political and conventional agency; but all production must come from labor; and this too from labor applied to the earth. Not infrequently we hear the passengers in a stage coach complain of the slowness and refractoriness of the overloaded, jaded, and half-fed horses, and of their own fatigues and sufferings even on a jaunt of pleasure. In some cases, if it were practicable, it would be only just that such persons should be put into the traces, and the horses into the carriage. But, "have they not a right to complain if they will? Do they not feed the horses?" Yes and whip them too. But will they not remember, that the very feed by which these horses are sustained, is the product of fields which these same horses ploughed. The whipping is a pure gratuity; and is to be received doubtless with all due gratitude. Labor, physical labor is the great instrument of all subsistence, of all wealth and of many of our pleasures. Think of this, ye children of luxury and fashion! When you repose on your beds of down; when you traverse your magnificent halls with their soft carpets, their festooned tapestry, their gilded cornices, their glittering lamps; when you set down to your overloaded boards, steaming with every luxury from every clime; when you challenge the passers by to admire your pillared palaces; your ornamented grounds; your luxuriant gardens; and the ten thousand appendages of beauty and taste with which you stand surrounded, remember that all this is the produce of labor; daily, hourly, nightly toil; of the swinging of many a tired and lacerated muscle; of the sweat of many a reeking and haggard brow. Happy if it be not an abused and unrequited toil. Yours is in many cases only the labor of enjoyment.

I will not farther detain you with other illustrations of the value and importance of labor, with which every department of society is full. I do not complain of labor as an evil. Through the pride and insolence, through the avarice, or inhumanity, or recklessness of some who hold the power it may be made, it often is made, a dreadful evil. But the necessity of physical and mental exertion is a beneficent arrangement of divine providence; and a situation involving no necessity of personal exertion and labor, neither physical nor mental, is never a subject for envy.

What then is the duty of an enlightened and just community, towards labor; agricultural labor in particular?

I do not begin by asking you to compensate it. This, a just and beneficent providence will take care of, if you do not interfere by your avarice or your injustice, to rob it of its proper wages. Say what we please of the unproductive returns of agricul-

tural labor even in Massachusetts, boast as much as we choose of the exuberant crops of the virgin West, or the reeking vegetation of Southern climes; this I assert with confidence, that the returns of agricultural labor even in Massachusetts, afford as ample a compensation as a reasonable mind can ask. This I could establish by irrefragable evidence, did the time admit; but it will be my province to do it in another form. I will refer, however to two established facts. From the returns of hundreds of as intelligent farmers as are to be found in the state I have ascertained the fact, that charging labor at one dollar per day for a man, and the same for a single team, in a six years course of two manured crops and four unmanured, say for example potatoes, corn, small grain and grasses, that after paying the interest upon the land at fifty dollars per acre, and taking only a fair average of crops under good cultivation, it gives a return of fifteen to twenty per cent. per year. This, when especially the greater security is taken into view, and all the wasted capital and risks and losses on the other are brought into the account, is as good a return as has been gathered from any commercial or manufacturing stock in the country, in the same length of time, extraordinary circumstances always excepted.

The other fact to which I refer, none of you will controvert. In my intercourse with the farmers of Massachusetts, I can recall hundreds of instances of competence and substantial independence where the owners began life without a dollar, in comparatively poor and inauspicious locations, and by the labor of their own hands have supplied their own wants, reared and well-educated numerous families; and now, free from debt and with all the ordinary comforts of life, are set down to enjoy the calm evening of age, free from corroding cares, in the grateful acknowledgment of that kind providence which has led them thus far on the journey, in a soothing and cheering retrospect of the past, and in humble and animating hopes for the future. Massachusetts is every where, even in what would seem to be its most inhospitable localities, dotted over with these examples of rural comfort and independence. But pecuniary compensation is not the only nor the best compensation with which a wise and beneficent providence requites intelligent, well directed, persevering, and honest labor. Health of body and health of mind; calm repose at night; interesting and ever varying occupation; the spurtings of hope; the satisfactions of harvest; the exquisite pleasure of dispensing; the consciousness of honorable self dependence and useful exertion; the pleasure of eating bread raised by one's own hand, and of wearing the products of your own flocks; the exercise of a generous hospitality without stint; the freedom from anxious cares; and the charming and delightful conviction that in multiplying the products of the earth, and in beautifying and fertilizing the little spot which God permits you to occupy, you are directly, constantly and effectually contributing to the public welfare, happiness and improvement, and stimulating and forming

those around you to habits of useful industry, these are the best compensations of honest labor; these are rewards which no golden standard can measure.

I have said that labor will secure its own compensation, under the just laws of divine providence if you do not divert its overflowing streams of just recompense from their proper channels, nor drain them before they reach their true owner; nor demand unjustly for your own ease and luxury, the unreasonable appropriation of his time and talents and earnings, because you have the power to enforce it; nor when he asks for the bread and the fish which his toil or his perils have earned, throw out to him only a stone or a scorpion, though you may pretend the stone is a diamond, and dazzle his vision with the gilded scales of the reptile.

Let me speak in this case without a figure. In a community approaching any thing like a perfect condition, as there should be no idleness, so there would be no want. No man, woman, or child, capable of rendering by honest labor some service to the community, should be excused from that labor; least of all should they be relieved from supplying as far as possible, his or her own wants. That all should be served, then all should serve. It is easy to say what should be; but in the present condition of human nature, we must be content with the most humble approaches to such a standard. When we consider what a large portion of most communities are living without producing a single dollar by honest industry, and living too in luxury, we cannot but admit that unjust burdens are imposed upon the honest and laborious. No one should be exempted from taking his share of the burdens of the community, and rendering his service for its benefit. I would complain of no man who loses his time and talents of body or mind for the common good or happiness, in any innocent form, whether of pleasure or of profit, of use or of ornament, in which the community chooses to be benefited. But every man, woman and child, should labor in some honest profession, trade, or business, or they should be cut off from the privileges of the community. Labor should be honorable. Idleness should be such a disgrace as to be sure to lose a man his caste in society. While no provision should be spared to make those comfortable, who through misfortune, incapacity, or advanced age, are incapable of providing for themselves, a man living without honest occupation, deserves little better than the house of correction, or the penitentiary, where the state should furnish him with honest occupation; and as to the idle and profligate and wasteful and dissipated, before industry should be taxed with their support, they should die in the streets, whether with ruffle shirts on, or no shirts on. So likewise would I annul all your eleemosynary provisions for the gratuitous support of those, who are not unable but not willing to support themselves, for these are all unjust taxes upon labor. But it is idle to talk of these Utopian schemes of reform.

Some things however, are practicable. The community may do much to secure to their lawful owner the honest wages of industry by removing the facilities and temptations to corrupt and wasteful, and immoral expenditure. As a virtuous, just, and christian community, the government are particularly bound by every principle of duty, to abate and remove the facilities of intoxicating liquors. Hundreds of hundreds of valuable farms, teeming with the products of industry, have been gradually

drawn in and engulfed in this dreadful maelstrom of ruin; and whole families have sunk with them, striking with horror and agony a whole community, and robbing it of its best treasures. Here then the government are bound to interpose, as matter of self protection and of common humanity. I am for no party in this case. I go for the cause of temperance, and for that only. In a case where humanity, bleeding, suffering humanity calls so loudly upon us, where broken-hearted wives and distracted mothers, and abused, deserted, and suffering children come in crowds to ask for mercy and pity at our hands, and where the ground steaming with the fresh-shed blood of murdered wives and children, fallen by the hands of the drunkard, cries to us in shrieks of agony, for God's sake, for the sake of all that is humane and just, do not let any miserable, selfish, party, passionate considerations on either side blind our eyes to the path of right, or prevent our keeping in it. This is no case for passion, but for solemn duty. If the law regulating licenses passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which is now agitating the commonwealth to its centre, be good, let it be maintained; if wrong, let us reject it. If the people approve it, let us lend our aid to sustain it; if otherwise, we should seek its repeal, for it is in vain to attempt any reformation wholly in opposition to the public sentiment. This too I say farther, and in perfect sincerity, that if any man or any party will propose any measure less objectionable or more proper—more effectual to the suppression of this dreadful vice, this wholesale plunderer of the earnings of labor, we should instantly send in our cordial adhesion.

There is another protection that honest labor asks at the hands of the community; and that is, that it should not be robbed of its earnings by any fraudulent form in which these wages are paid. The laboring classes are more than any other class in the community interested in the condition of the currency. It represents their earnings; formerly it represented only the actual accumulations of labor; now, by an invention of modern times in the form of bills of credit, it anticipates contingent profits and represents what is expected to be earned. The credit system has been to the country the source of great advantages and improvements; but all the abuses which it has suffered, and all the losses, which those abuses have occasioned, have fallen directly and entirely upon labor.

Banks, in their legitimate design, were intended for the safe use of the accumulations of previous labor, in the form of capital, in order to stimulate and assist honest industry and enterprise; and in a young country where the means of wealth are so abundant, to create a capital for immediate use by a reasonable reliance on future returns. No object could be more just and useful, and no scheme better devised under a safe and honest direction. No one could question the safety and propriety of such an operation, where the loan of this quick capital was secured by an undisputed lien upon real property of equal and certain value. The only difficulty lies in the creation of a purely fictitious capital and the extension of credit upon contingencies. It is obvious that these operations could only be safe when after a thorough consideration of probabilities and chances, such loans correspond with the power of the borrower to meet his demand fully and certainly, when the time of the loans should expire. This could only be determined by the occupation of the debtor, his habits,

skill, enterprise, and character; and it was the clearest dictate of prudence and justice, as well for the creditor as the debtor, to keep always far within the limits of safety. Had this always been done, all would have been well. But when banks are instituted without any substantial capital honestly paid in, and in the true spirit of the law "to remain there as part of the capital of the bank;" when credit is extended beyond all safe and reasonable limits; when capital is loaned not for the aid of honest industry and private and public improvements, but for the purpose of enhancing the nominal value of property on which no labor is expended, and no improvements are made or even designed to be made; when a flood of irresponsible paper is thrown upon the community for purposes not of honest trade, but of gambling and speculation, then comes the terrible and disastrous explosions of the last year. Their labor is every where tickled and lulled by soft and magnificent promises, while her pockets are picked by the gross, ostentatious villany and frauds. It is clearly the duty of the government to protect the laboring portion of the community against such wholesale treachery. It is hoped that the country has learnt a lesson of wisdom which it will not soon forget. The flood of unsubstantial, fictitious capital, which was poured out upon the country three years since, could it be followed out in all its ramified and various consequences, led beyond a question to frauds, any crimes, and licentiousness, and losses, and miseries which the most brilliant successes of honest trade even for a quarter of a century, could hardly atone for. Next to a bank that cannot pay because it never had any thing to pay with, is a bank that puts it out of its own power to meet its promise; and maintain its honor, by its own improvident and extravagant issues and loans. It is a novel measure of right when the law of obligations among individuals may be violated by corporations with impunity; and there is some little ground to doubt the soundness of the discretion, when justice is only acquits the delinquent on account of the necessities of his condition, necessities it may be his own voluntary creation, and the powerful temptations to which he was exposed, in many cases temptations of his own procuring, but disrobing herself of her high dignity, commends him for the adroitness of his delinquency.

(To be concluded.)

We thank an esteemed friend for the following communications, and like poor Oliver Twist, "v humbly ask for more." There is much more where this came from; and it is that true charity which does not impoverish but enriches the donor. I will have at least in such contributions the delightful consciousness of being useful. The fact referred to in the last paragraph of engrafting the tomato upon the potato vine is a curious one; as the tomatoes on top, and the potatoes at the bottom of the same vine is a sort of mermaid cultivation which if not useful is at least amusing.

Translated from the "Bon Jardinier" of 1838.

THE POTATO. *Solanum tuberosum.*

We speak of this plant only to remind gardeners that it is well to plant when it can be done, so of the earliest varieties in a good exposure, in order to obtain the root as early as possible. What is the object no manure must be used, and the land chosen should be a dry, sandy soil. The planting is done in March, (in France,) and on the 1

of each hill a handful of litter is laid to protect the shoots when just above ground, from the cold. The *heteroclit*, the *early dwarf*, the *August tuber*, and the *fine early*, a new variety received from America by Villanorin, and excellently suited to early planting.

We take this occasion to observe that the potato is easily propagated by sprouts, and to point out a very simple method which is in use among some gardeners. In March large potatoes are laid on a bed and covered with a glass frame. They soon throw out sprouts in abundance, which are separated when from 6 to 10 inches long, and 3-4 covered with soft well prepared earth in a favorable exposure, only the extremities of the shoots being left out of ground, on which a little light straw must be laid to guard against cold.

Here it is customary to eat only the tubers of the potato, but Loudon tells us that according to Dr Clark, the tops of the stalks or vines are eaten in Sweden, boiled, and are considered a delicacy.

TOMATO, love apple, *Solanum lycopersicum*. An annual from Mexico. (From the same.)

Sown early, under glass, to be transplanted to the open garden, under a south exposure, when the danger of frost has ceased, at 24 or 30 inches distance. When the plants are 15 inches long, they are fastened to a prop or trellis; when two or three feet long the growth is stopped by nipping off the extremity of the plant. Afterwards the secondary shoots are nipped, just above the flowers. When there is a good number of fruits, half grown, the leaves are partly stripped, and the new shoots cut off. In the latter part of the season the leaves are completely stripped, that the fruit may be entirely exposed to the sun. It wants a deal of water in summer.

Some gardeners in the neighborhood of Paris raise early tomatoes in the following manner. Sown in January under glass. Transplant in February, also under glass, when the plant is strong enough. The bed must be kept at a high temperature by stoves, at the same time the inside of the boxes must be guarded from moisture as much as possible. In March they are again set out, finally, on a new bed, two and a half feet wide, which receives two rows, in quincunx order. A bell glass is put over each and the air admitted when the weather allows. The glasses not to be taken away till the middle of May. About three weeks after setting, all but two branches are removed, which are attached to a string going from one end of the bed to the other. When the plant is strong and the fruits are formed, it is nipped off above the second or third bunch. They ripen from the end of June, through July. For this purpose an early variety with criped leaves is employed.

Of the tomato there are several varieties; the *large red*, which is furrowed, most cultivated for the kitchen; *large yellow*, a new and fine subvariety of the last; *small red*, *small yellow*, the *pear tomato* and the *cherry tomato*. The seeds retain the power of germinating for 3 or 4 years. The tomato is successfully grafted on the potato, by the herbaceous graft of Tschudy. In this way a crop of potatoes is obtained, under ground, and a crop of tomatoes from the vines.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of dirt and sand which collect upon them grind the threads. Sweeping them also wears them.

(From the Old Colony Memorial.)

ROTATION OF CROPS.

It is a principle well understood among scientific farmers, that ameliorating or enriching and exhausting crops should alternate or follow each other in succession.—Green crops, such as Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, Potatoes, &c., which on account of their broad system of leaves, draw much of their nourishment from the atmosphere, are called enriching or ameliorating crops.—White crops—Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Barley, &c., whose leaves become dry, receive nothing from the atmosphere, but draw all their support from the soil, while ripening their seed, are called exhausting crops.

As the success of the farmer in a great measure depends upon a judicious system of Rotation—and as this subject has not engaged the attention of more able writers, (in this section of the country) whose deep researches and longer experience has better qualified them for the important task, I will venture to suggest a system of rotation for a farm of twentyeight acres of land suitable for convertible husbandry, divided into seven lots of four acres each; we will suppose it all in sward. The first year, after liberally dressing four acres with green unfermented manure, we will plough, roll, harrow, and plant with Indian corn and potatoes. The second year we will take up four acres more, going through the same process; and on the first four acres, with additional manure, we will raise some of the green crops, Ruta Baga, Mangold Wurtzel, and Carrots. The third year we will take up another four acres and lay down the first with grass and some of the white crops, as Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley, and so on, until we have gone through the seven lots when we will commence again with the first (in the same manner) which will then have lain four years in grass; and we venture to predict that a farm managed in this manner, with a tolerable dressing of manure, for the two first crops, will increase in fertility and yield an annual profit that will richly repay the labor and expense. But the question may arise, where am I to get manure to dress eight acres yearly? Make it. The man is not worthy to be called a farmer, who cannot, with five head of cattle and two hogs, make two hundred loads yearly. Cart into your barn-yard and hog-stye, mud, loam, leaves, straw, &c. &c. Judge Buel says, "the importance of every species of vegetable and animal matter as a manure for the soil may be made apparent to every farmer by a few plain considerations. Every kind of animal matter is derived originally from vegetables, and is convertible again into vegetables—and every part of a vegetable is in like manner convertible into new plants. The elementary matters of a species of vegetable, are always the same; that is, a stock of wheat or a stock of corn grown this year, contain the same materials, and in about the same proportions as they did last year. These materials which constitute the wheat or corn crop, are principally drawn from the soil, and consequently the fertility of the soil is diminished in proportion to the number and amount of the crops which are carried off. However rich therefore a soil may be naturally, it must be evident that every crop serves to diminish its fertility—that it becomes poorer and poorer every year, until it is no longer worth cultivating, unless fertility is kept up by restoring the vegetable matter or a large portion of them, which have been carried off. We have all seen this proved in numerous instances under the old

system of farming. To prevent decrease of fertility is one of the improvements of modern husbandry; and it is prevented by manuring and alternating crops. Under the old system the rich lands of the west will deteriorate till they are no better than those of the Atlantic border—under the system of manuring and alternating the ordinary lands of Flanders have been made to maintain their natural fertility for hundreds of years, and those of China for thousands of years, and many of our worn out lands are now being in like manner renovated." C.

Mattakes, Feb. 20.

(From the Pontiac Courier.)

BLOODY MURRAIN.

Many cattle in this state, Ohio, and the Western states generally, die of a disorder called Bloody Murrain. Some years since, I lost a fine ox by this disease. As far as I know it has baffled all attempts that have been made heretofore to effect a cure and has been considered fatal.

Last week, one of my oxen was attacked violently with this disorder. I supposed he would die as a matter of course, but unwilling to lose such an excellent animal without doing any thing to save his life, and being advised to try coppers, I went to look for some, and happening to observe a paper of alum, the thought struck me of mixing the two together, and make an experiment with them. I mixed about half an ounce of each, (coppers and alum) in about a quart of hot water, which was put in a bottle and given to the ox. In about 12 hours, finding it had helped him, I repeated the dose, with the most happy effect, as in a few hours afterwards he ate some bran that was offered him. He is now quite well, although very weak from the discharge of blood which attends the disease.

The publication of the above may benefit my brother farmers, and I would therefore request you to insert it in the Courier. Yours, &c.,

ELISHA SHILDEN.

Waterford, Jan. 22, 1839.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 2, 1839.

Benjamin V. French Esq. exhibited the following apples; *Mela Carla*, Royal, Bourassa, and Fearn's Pippin. Also King's Bonchretien Pear. This Pear was imported from France among a large collection of fruits, by the late Hon. Rufus King. The original name was lost; it was introduced to notice by the late James Bloodgood of Flushing, N. Y. who gave it the name by which it is now cultivated. It is of second rate quality, and valuable only in the absence of the finer varieties.

Mr Manning exhibited, Pennock's red winter, the Danvers Winter Sweet, and one unnamed variety from France.

A basket of beautiful red apples (unnamed) were sent by Judge Heard; they had much the appearance of the Spitzemburg, but could not positively be identified as that variety; they will undergo further investigation.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING,

N. E. FARMER.

We are well acquainted with Low's work, an account of which, given by an esteemed correspondent, is subjoined. We concur in all which is said in its favor; and are happy to learn that it is to be reprinted in numbers with all due despatch in the Rural Library published regularly in New York; and at a price more than 75 per cent. less than the cost of the English copy. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to commend to our brother farmers, with a high opinion of its usefulness and the strongest wishes for its success, this same Rural Library, which is designed to embrace the best standard works in agriculture, and is published by Saml. Fleet in New York at a very reasonable rate. We are authorized to say that the publishers of the N. E. Farmer will be happy to act as agents for this or any other agricultural works published in the country.

H. C.

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,

Comprehending the Cultivation of Plants; the Husbandry of Domestic Animals; and the Economy of the Farm. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F. R. S. E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 1 vol. 8vo 2d Edition with alterations and additions, and above 200 wood cuts.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

SIR.—A wish to extend to others who may not be immediately able to procure the book for themselves, a portion of the gratification which I have found in its perusal; and a desire to make some return in kind for the pleasure as well as improvement which I have never failed to derive from the columns of your paper; have induced me to forward you the following brief notice of the work, whose title forms the heading of the present communication.

To give you an idea of the expectations with which I entered on the perusal of the book, and of the spirit by which the accompanying critique might consequently be supposed to be determined, it will be sufficient to say, that I had fully before my mind's eye, the sensation which its first edition produced on either side of the Atlantic, that its author was not only one of the most distinguished members of a society, which, as you not long since remarked, did more for the agricultural improvement of Scotland, than any other similar institution that could be named, had effected for that of any other country in the world, but that he was one of the professors of an university whose chairs have been honored for the last fifty years, as they continue to be graced at the present moment, by master spirits in every department of human learning. It will readily be conceived, that a work which could justify the anticipations, such remembrances were calculated to excite, can hardly be unworthy of your notice or of the attention of your readers. That it has done something more even, will I presume be apparent from the following coup d'œil, the only sort of notice consistent with the space which in periodicals like the Farmer can be allotted to such purposes.

The title page (perhaps from those suggestions of modesty which men who have least need, are always the most inclined to listen to) gives by no means, so satisfactory an idea of the nature of the contents as it might be very easily made to do.

The author, in his introduction, notices for the purpose of exposing its precipitancy and nonsense,

one of those mistakes in which the ignorant and the educated, those who admit as well as those who deny the advantages of book farming, would be most likely to agree, viz. that a knowledge of the system of agriculture of our country, or, what is the same thing to every individual who has not travelled and seen for himself, an acquaintance with the publications in which that system and the reasons on which it is founded are explained, is of no use to the agriculturists of another country whose climate and productions are greatly if not, loosely speaking, altogether different.

This is an idea so prevalent amongst those who, from their very numbers must long continue to influence the agricultural character of these states, that I shall leave professor Low to settle the matter with them in the best way he can, and you, and your fellow-laborers in the different sections of the union, to allow for those deficiencies which the limits of his undertaking did not allow him to fill up.

He says in the introduction already alluded to, "However different may be the natural productions of countries, and however necessary it may be that the farmer adapt his operations to these differences, yet there are rules and maxims in the art, common to the husbandry of all countries; and he who is thoroughly acquainted with one good system of practice, applicable to any one of the situations in which the farmer may be placed, has the means by an easy analogy, of applying his knowledge to other, and even dissimilar ones." And in another paragraph the person who could manage a farm on the banks of the Tweed, could hardly fail of success on the banks of the Ohio or *vice versa*.

Before entering on the details of the first great division of the work, the author takes a rapid and condensed survey of the facts which geology has contributed for the illustration of the theory of the formation of soils—of the aids which chemistry has given by analysis, and practice has confirmed by experience—of explaining the nature, operation and means of increasing manures—or for preserving or increasing the productive powers of the soil—of the implements of every kind necessary to the work of the farm, and of the necessity of such a degree of knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed as would at once enable the farmer to correct the mistakes of ignorant mechanics or supply the want of skill of his own workmen—of the operations of tillage—preparation of the land for crops—succession of crops—illustrated by wood cuts wherever the nature of the object in view rendered the thing necessary or desirable.

Then comes the cultivation of plants to which all I have mentioned, though containing a mass of curious and instructive matter gleaned from the practical husbandry of every civilized nation on the face of the earth for which it would be idle to look in any other single publication extant, is only considered an introduction, rendered necessary by the comparative perfection to which the science and art of agriculture have been brought within our day.

In this section we are inducted into the best known modes of cultivating every kind of plant which man has ever yet devoted to the promotion of his comfort, his luxury or his interest. The habit or birth-place of each individual—the latitude and longitude to which its production may be extended—the probable results as to profit or loss of acclimating in climates where they do not nat-

urally, grow the plants and vegetables of other countries which fashion or habit has made necessary of all, &c. &c.

In the husbandry of domestic animals we are supplied with all the details as to the breeding, rearing, and improvement in this line which the most judicious experiments and persevering experience under every variety of circumstances could be expected to collect on such a subject. The sketch, for as such it is only given in connexion with the principal object of the work, until the time will allow the author to amplify it into a more comprehensive form, must be particularly valuable to all American farmers who are devoting particular attention to the improvement of their stock.

The economy of the farm lays down principles which may be modified to suit any object to be desired for the erection of buildings, the division into lots for the most easy attainments of the cords that should be kept in view, the construction of fences, gates, &c. The capital necessary for the successful and profitable management of a farm. The necessities without which no farmer should enter on the cultivation of ground. The proportion of live stock to the extent of farm—expense and produce of the same—operations of the farm in the order of time. Showing the most judicious and profitable way of disposing of every month, week, day and hour of the year. In the words of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, "No work on agriculture has appeared in our time which will bear a comparison with this excellent, and we would say classical work, of Professor Low. It will become the manual of practical agriculture for the British empire; and the judicious views and sound rules of our author will unquestionably prove beneficial to the agriculturists of other countries." D. W. C.

Westchester Co.

The agricultural public will feel themselves much indebted for the subjoined communication. The facts to which it refers are astonishing; but nature is full of such wonders. The cause assigned for the curious facts, which are here referred to we are disposed to regard not only as possible, but highly probable. The effects which are here supposed to follow the toil of these diminutive and humble laborers need not excite any surprise, when we recur for a moment to the immense coral reefs to be found in various part of the tropical regions and the large islands of the Pacific, resting upon these coral formations and the abodes of a large population, the basis or sub-stratum of which islands are the product of the indefatigable labors of the little and humble coral insect. It would seem to be almost a law of divine Providence that the greatest effects should spring from the humblest causes.

We owe an apology to our esteemed correspondent for delaying the publication of this valuable article. He may be assured that though postponed it was not neglected; and that we shall always heartily welcome his communications. H. C.

PROVIDENCE JAN. 14, 1839.

MR COLMAN—I have condensed the following article from a communication upon the formation of vegetable mould, made to the Geological Society of London, by Mr Darwin, and inserted a paragraph or two of my own. The season will soon recur, when opportunities will be presented to those who delight in observing the curious phenom-

na of the animated world to refute or confirm the views herein contained.

Mr Darwin states that his attention was called to the subject of his communication by Mr Wedgewood of Staffordshire, who showed him several fields, which a few years before, had been covered with lime, and others with burnt marl and cinders. These substances are now buried several inches beneath the surface, though the fields have remained undisturbed since they received the top dressings.

Previously to fifteen years since one of the fields was waste land; but at that time it was drained, trowed, ploughed and well covered with burnt marl and cinders. It has not since been disturbed and now supports a tolerably good pasture. The section here was, turf half an inch thick, mould two inches and a half, a layer one and a half inch thick, composed of fragments of burnt marl, (conspicuous from their bright red color, and some of considerable size, viz. one inch by half broad, and a quarter thick,) of cinders and a few quartz pebbles mingled with earth; lastly, about four and a half inches beneath the surface was the original, black, peaty soil. Thus beneath a layer nearly four inches thick of fine particles of earth, mixed with some vegetable matter, those substances now occurred, which fifteen years before, had been spread on the surface. Mr Darwin states that the appearance in all cases were as if the fragments had, as the farmers believe, worked themselves down. It does not, however, appear at all possible that either the powdered lime or the fragments of burnt marl and the pebbles could sink through compact earth to some inches beneath the surface and still remain in a continuous layer. Nor is it probable that the decay of the grass, although adding to the surface some of the constituent parts of the mould, should separate, in so short a time, the fine from the coarse earth, and accumulate the former on those objects which so lately were strewn on the surface. Mr D. also remarks, that in fields near towns, which did not appear to have been ploughed, he had often been surprised by finding pieces of pottery and bones some inches below the turf; in a similar manner on the mountains of Chili he had been perplexed by noticing elevated marine shells, covered by earth, in situations where rain could not have washed it on them.

In the spring of 1835 a boggy field was so thickly covered by sand that the surface appeared of a red color; but the sand is now overlaid by three quarters of an inch of soil. About eighty years ago a field was manured with marl; and it has since been ploughed, but it is not known at what exact period. An imperfect layer of the marl now exists at the depth, very carefully measured from the surface, of 12 inches in some places, and 14 in others, the difference corresponding to the top and hollows of the ridges or butts. It is certain that the marl was buried before the field was ploughed because the fragments are not scattered through the soil, but constitute a layer, which is horizontal, and therefore not parallel to the undulations of the ploughed surface. No plough moreover, could reach the marl in its present position, as the furrows in this neighborhood are never more than eight inches in depth. Thus in eighty years the marl has been covered with a bed of fine earth averaging 13 inches in thickness.

The explanation of these circumstances, as suggested by Mr Wedgewood to the author, although it might at first appear trivial, he did not doubt was the correct one, viz. that the whole is due to the

digestive process by which the common earth worm is supported. On carefully examining between the blades of grass in the fields above described, the author found that there was scarcely a space of two inches square without a heap of the cylindrical castings of worms. It is well known that worms swallow ear by matter, and that having separated the serviceable portion, they eject at the mouth of their burrows the remainder in little intestine-shaped heaps.

The worm is unable to swallow coarse particles, and as it would naturally avoid pure lime, the fine earth lying beneath either the cinders and burnt marl, or the powdered lime, would, by a slow process, be removed, and thrown up to the surface. This supposition is not imaginary, for in the field in which cinders had been spread out only half a year before, Mr Darwin actually saw the castings of the worms heaped on the smaller fragments. Nor is the agency so trivial as it at first might be thought, the great number of earth worms making up for the insignificant quantity of work which each performs.¹⁷

Any one may satisfy himself of the immense multitudes of these creatures that are at work in nearly every field, meadow and pasture, by careful observation in the spring.* Not unfrequently in two or three nights, in favorable weather for their operations, a large tract of land will be covered entirely by their ejected matter. Observing, some years since, the vast number of little earth heaps that had been formed in a single night, and that not a single worm was to be seen in the day time, I provided myself with a lantern on a dark drizzly night, and was surprised to find the whole surface of a large yard literally covered with them. It was absolutely impossible to cross the yard without crushing thousands of them to death, provided however you walked with as little noise as possible, for by stamping the foot, every worm over a considerable area disappeared in an instant.

Thus we perceive what insignificant agents are employed in the economy of nature in effecting important modifications in the condition of nearly the whole superficial covering of the earth. These facts have hitherto been disregarded and it is not improbable that their value is as yet very imperfectly appreciated. O. M.

REPORT

of the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Vegetable and Grain crops.

The committee of the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, "On Vegetable and Grain Crops," recommend that premiums be paid to the following persons, viz.

To John Moorehead of Marshfield, co. of Plymouth, for his crop of carrots—632 bushels on one acre. \$30

To Jona. F. Southwick of Uxbridge, co. of Worcester, for his crop of Ruta Baga—825 bushels to the acre. 30

*An ingenious and observing friend informs me that he has never seen the earth worm in new or uncultivated fields. Is this fact universal?

This fact I believe is not universal. I think I have seen them in new lands; though the places in which they are most commonly to be met with and in greatest abundance, are places that are surcharged with rotten manure and decayed vegetable matter; and especially, if such places abound in moisture, as in places where soap suds and the wash of the house is thrown. It is their well known habit to come to the top of the ground in the evening after a warm rain; possibly because they can then work to the greatest advantage.

To Amos Sheldon, of Beverly, co. of Essex, for his crop of Indian corn—being 80 bushels on one acre. \$30

The statements in these cases, the committee advise to have published as a part of this report.

Mr John L. Cooper of Sheffield, co. of Berkshire, offered a claim for the premium on winter wheat—35 4-5 bushels, which was found inadmissible from the want of a certificate as to the quantity of land—an essential document.

Mr Tristram Little of Newbury, presented a claim for the premium for the "greatest quantity of vegetables for home consumption and not for sale." The quantity was too small in the opinion of the committee, to merit the premium.

The same gentleman sent in a statement of a small experiment as to compost manure,—which we consider too small to attract the public notice much, and not minute enough to deserve a premium.

The committee regret, as they have done for years past, that so few of our intelligent agriculturists have made application for the handsome premiums—more than twenty in number—offered by the society for vegetable and grain crops. They wonder at it the more as the past season proved a bountiful one for all grains, and for all vegetables excepting potatoes. A great portion of the articles on which premiums were proposed, now enter into the common husbandry of the state as food for animals. This almost total absence of claims the committee have reason to believe is owing more to inattention to the advertisement of the society, than to any other cause.

The statements of the several claimants detailing their method of cultivation will follow without delay.

J. Moorehead's account of Carrot Crop.

MARSHFIELD NOV. 12th, 1838.

B. GUILD Esq.—SIR—I send you the amount of a crop of carrots raised by me the present season on one acre of land, which was planted with carrots in 1837. The produce was eleven tons and one half. I planted the same piece the present season with carrots; the manure used was a mixture of barn yard manure and kelp; the quantity was 50 loads of one horse. I carted out my manure about the middle of May, I spread my manure and ploughed about the 24th and 25th of May. Began to plant June 1st—finished June 7th. I hoed my carrots first time from June 27 to July 2d. I began to weed July 3d, finished weeding July 20th; I began to weed 2d time July 24th, finished weeding August 9th. I harvested my carrots from November 5 to November 13, the carrots were dug up and put in small heaps and carefully separated from sand, and all of them weighed in Fairbanks' patent hay scales; the produce was thirty-five thousand four hundred pounds; the seed sown was the common carrot, excepting about 100 bushels of the blood red carrot, these were planted in drill; 14 inches apart on a perfect level surface.

Submitted with respect,

JOHN MOOREHEAD.

Hams cannot be kept with ease or certainty unless the flat bone near the centre of the inner side which joins on the other bones of the ham by a ball and socket, be first carefully removed. Where this has been neglected, although every other care has been taken, failures and loss have followed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The seventh agricultural meeting was attended at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday. The subject of conversation was the redemption of waste land; sand, salt-marsh, bog or peat. The discussion was animated and instructive.

The commissioner read to the meeting several interesting communications on the subject of reclaiming lands, among others from Mr Moore of Concord; Mr Fay of Marlboro; Mr —— of Chelmsford; Mr Brown of Saugus; Dr Bancroft of Groton, and Mr Pinney of Lexington. Each of these gentlemen had had much practical experience in the matter; and the communications were interesting and instructive.

Mr Brown's communication stated an extraordinary improvement in the recovery of six acres of swamp. Before he commenced his operations this tract for any useful purpose, was worthless. With the courage of a man exactly fitted to drive off the trespassers from the disputed territory, or to follow Putnam's wolf into his den, he began this improvement; first by ditching and draining; and then by the extraction of the stumps, and roots, and logs. He extracted logs in some cases sixty feet in length; and found three tiers of stumps or roots, lying one above the other. He ultimately succeeded in clearing his land and dug out two hundred measured cords of wood and sold most of it in charcoal, from this six acres. His land is now brought into a highly productive state, and is not overvalued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. The whole expenses attending this improvement were \$18 dollars, and the balance in favor of the experiment was \$394.23. The whole statement in all its details and particulars will presently be given to the public.

Mr Moore at Concord has been equally successful, though his expenditures have been far less. The extensive meadows to the south east of the beautiful village of Concord were of no productive value, and indeed were offensive to the sight. By ditching, draining; removing the bushes, paring, turning the sod, spreading loam and sand, with some manure intermixed, he has obtained large crops of grass and corn. From 81 rods of this meadow, which he was induced to measure merely as matter of trial, he obtained this year 3305 lbs. of well made hay; and from other parts at the rate of more than ninety bushels of corn to the acre.

Mr Fay's improvements have been considerable and successful. The first experiment of cutting up all the turf and piling it in stacks, and then burning these stacks, and spreading the ashes was found to be too expensive for profit. He now merely turns the sod over, and as soon as it becomes dry burns it as it lies, and the ashes are already placed where it is desired they should be.

Dr Bancroft's method is to pare where hassocks abound and putting them in stacks burn them and spread the ashes. In other cases he ploughs his land and plants potatoes on the inverted green sward, carrying on an abundance of sand and gravel, and sometimes loam to bury his seed of potatoes without making any hole for them. In this way he gets the surface in the course of the season reduced and prepared to receive the grass seed, or otherwise he plants a second time. His lands required occasional manuring; but are rendered highly productive. In no part of the state perhaps have there been finer improvements made in the redemption of this species of land

than in Groton; and it is rather striking to observe that in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining to land on which the most beautiful and productive improvements have been made there are large lots of land of the same character as this was, remaining in the dog-in-the-manger state, which the owners through a strange perversity will neither improve themselves, nor suffer others to improve.

Mr Pinney's improvements have been extensive, substantial and extraordinarily successful. He ditches and drains his lands, especially by cutting drains round the margin of his swamps, which communicate with the main ditch, as it is well known that much of the water, with which these swamps are filled, is either top-water or comes from springs in the neighboring hills; he then completely inverts the sod and lays it flat, rolling it where it is practicable. He does this with a plough prepared for that purpose if the nature of the land admits of it; or otherwise with a bog hoe, and it can be done in this way at the rate of about 20 dollars per acre. He sometimes takes advantage of the season; and when the frost is sufficiently out of the ground for the plough to penetrate about three inches, he turns over with success and ease this land, upon which he could not go with a team, if the frost were entirely out. After the land is completely ditched and drained and the sod completely inverted and rolled, he applies about 20 loads of compost manure to the acre and sows his grass seed; and the land yields abundantly. He deems this kind of land, after such improvements are completed, as the most productive land among us. Formerly he was accustomed to sell this land at the rate of three dollars per square rod for the right of digging the peat two spits or about five feet deep—this would give 4-0 dollars per acre—he considers it now more valuable to be kept for grass.

These are very important statements, and their communications will be given to the public; and the whole subject of the improvement of these lands fully treated in the commissioner's report on the agriculture of Middlesex.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Dr Stearns of Sudbury, who gave an instructive account of his improvements of the marginal lands round his peat meadows and swamps by under-ground draining;—by Dr Stebbins of Swansea, who gave an account of the redemption of the lands at Hoboken, N. Y.;—by Mr Pearce of Martha's Vineyard, who spoke of the improvements effected on his farm by the use of lime; by Dr Keep, who wished to explain more fully the views on the use of lime which he formerly gave to the meeting, and which he thought had been misapprehended; by Mr Buckminster of Framingham, who detailed his improvements by inverting the green sward on marginal lands without draining, and applying compost of loam and ashes; and by a gentleman from Taunton, who gave an agreeable statement of his own improvements, mingled with some interesting sketches of his personal history, in his struggles to subdue his father's prejudices. The father having passed from the gristle of youth into the bone of manhood, it was very difficult to make him take up the line of march in the course of modern improvements. It was however the good fortune of the son to succeed; and to compel from him the last acknowledgment, which an old man ever willingly makes, that the young do know something which their fathers did not.

The meeting broke up at the appointed hour with an evident impatience for another session. It was agreed therefore to adjourn the meeting to the ensuing Thursday at the usual hour and place, and the subject suggested for discussion were the cultivation of roots and fruit trees.

H. C.

THE WHEAT BOUNTY.

Agreeably to an order of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State presented to that body on Saturday, an abstract of the returns of the bounties paid for Wheat, by the several towns in the Commonwealth showing the quantity of Wheat raised in each town for which the bounty has been claimed and allowed,—the number of claimants in each of said towns, the amount allowed upon such claims, the names of the towns for which no claims have been received, and the names of the towns whose claims were disallowed. The abstract was ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

It appears from this abstract that returns have been received from 221 towns; the number of claimants 3633 the number of bushels of Wheat raised (for which the bounty has been claimed) 97,195 1-2; and the whole amount allowed \$9421 92.

From 76 towns no returns were received. Of those 1 was in the county of Suffolk, 21 in Essex, 20 in Middlesex, 2 in Worcester, 4 in Hampden, 2 in Berkshire, 8 in Norfolk, 4 in Bristol, 4 in Plymouth, 10 in Barnstable. From ten towns, the returns were not made in compliance with the law.

RAW AND COOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.

MR EDITOR—Suppose I had six pigs or shoats to winter, all of the same breed, age and weight. Three of them I place in a dark, warm pen and the other three in a similar one. I have one hundred bushels of potatoes to keep them on which I divide equally, and feed three with them raw and the other three with them boiled or steamed in such quantities that both parcels will be exhausted in one day, giving them all as much water as they will drink and no other food. Which three of the pigs will be in the best flesh or condition when the potatoes are all consumed, those fed on raw or those fed on cooked potatoes.

It is known that cooked potatoes will digest easier and pass out of the system sooner than they will before they are cooked, therefore will not those fed on raw potatoes do better, or lay on flesh, while the others are hungry?

I merely put this question for the consideration of your readers.

A man recently told me that he put a quantity of potatoes into his barn and let them freeze, and they have continued frozen and he has put them into his boiler to cook in that state and his swine never did better on potatoes that had not been frozen. It will probably be a convenience to those who have small cellars, to leave their potatoes up where they will freeze, but if they are suffered to thaw they will lose their value. This however, may be regulated by covering them in the barn floor until the weather gets pretty cold and then expose them for a night, they can then be kept through the winter. If raw potatoes will keep store swine in better flesh than cooked ones, the same principle will apply to apples, pumpkins, squashes, and all kind of roots.—Maine Farmer.

SECOND REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Second Report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has been some days in the press, and will soon make its appearance. The publication has been retarded by the publication of many other public documents, which were under the immediate action of the legislature.

H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 11, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer. At Market, 250 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold this week) 10 pairs of Working Oxen. 20 Cows and calves, and 750 Sheep. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We advance our quotations to inform to subscribers. First quality, \$25 a \$27. Second quality, \$23 a \$25. Third quality, \$20 a \$22. Working Oxen.—A few sales effected, price not able. Cows and Calves.—"Dull." We notice a few sales. 30, \$35, \$42, \$55, and \$60. Sheep.—"Dull." Several lots were sold for less than any cost in the country. Lots were taken for \$3 75, 4 25, \$5 00, \$5 50. Swine.—None at market. One or two lots will be at Brighton next week.

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 orderly exposure, week ending March 10.

Table with 5 columns: MARCH, 1839, 7 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

PRIZE WHEAT.

The Whittington New White Wheat, which obtained the "Medal" at the Liverpool Agricultural Meeting.

The attention of Agriculturalists is again called to this very valuable, prolific and perfectly hardy description of White Wheat. The prominent properties of which are its ripening much earlier with length and strength of straw, largeness of ear and grain, and its superior milling qualities, which can be attested by several well known Searley Millers. The introducer of it strongly recommends, if the soil be rich and kindly, that very little or no manure be applied, the origin of this Wheat was three ears, discovered on a mountain in Scotland, and the Propagator, Mr Whittington, a practical Agriculturalist, Land Agent and Valuer for 40 years, is perfectly satisfied, from the impartial trials he has made, during six years on "poor soils," of its growing more Straw than any other kinds, "of its superiority to standing the weather," and not degenerating in the produce or quality that he intends for the future to sow no other sort.

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N. B. We have on hand a small quantity of the WHITTINGTON Wheat, which is decidedly the finest article of the kind we have ever seen. Those who are desirous of trying it, can have a small parcel, not exceeding one pint each, if application is made for it soon. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 13.

FRESH SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, fresh lots of the following kinds of seeds. Rohan Potatoes Chinese or Tree Corn Dutton Small Canada, Early White Potatoes Early Jefferson Varieties of Spring Wheat Buck Tuscorara and Sweet Corn Indian Barley, Bedford Oats And a full supply of Peas, Beans, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 13.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Corn, Grain and Dairy Farm, situated in Westford, about nine miles from Lowell, and one mile west of the Meeting House and Academy, on a road from Westford to Groton, and twenty miles from Boston, and containing one hundred and fifty acres of tillage, mowing, pasturing and orcharding, and fifty acres of wood and timber land, all except the wood land lying together, and that but a short distance from the tillage land. The buildings are a two story house, wood and chase house, cider house, and barn ninety feet long, with two sheds. It has a valuable peach orchard, pear, plum and cherry trees, with many valuable grafted apple trees. It is well fenced, principally with stone wall. The whole will be sold together, or in parts to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of LUTHER HALL, under the Seaman's Bethel, North Square, Boston, or of RUFUS PATTEEN, on the premises. March 13.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let, a farm situated on Charles River, in the north part of Newton, and near the Newton Chemical Works. It contains fifty acres or upwards of good land, and has on it a good house and other buildings. It is a pleasant situation on the bank of a country seat, or its vicinity to the Waltham Factories an excellent location for a market or vegetable farm. Forty acres can be added to the above, if desired. March 13. 4wis* SETH BEMIS, Watertown.

FOR SALE.

A new milk goat, of a superior breed, producing milk like cream; well calculated for the invalid, or for a vessel for a long voyage. Inquire at this office. March 13.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a valuable farm, situated in Newton, half a mile from the Upper Falls Village and ten miles from Boston. The farm comprises about 100 acres of land, one third of which is covered with a thrifty growth of wood and fencing timber. It has a good well of water, besides a never failing brook which passes through the farm. The buildings are of ample size, and in good repair. A lot of about ten acres of the land near the buildings, is on a level plain of superior quality for the growth of the mulberry tree. For particulars inquire of Miss Ann Bent, 214 Washington Street, or of E. F. Woodward, near the premises. Boston, March 6, 1839.

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kearick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Jan 9, 1839

MULBERRY SEED.

Brussa Mulberry Seed, fresh and warranted good, for sale by ROBERT G. SHAW & Co. 51 Commercial Wharf. Feb. 20.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Gardener who understands the management of a Green House, Hot Beds, &c. has had long experience in the business, and can produce the best recommendations. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. Feb 27. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses, and common barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stocked with fruit; with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be so then eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or to the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM SALISBURY. Feb. 13, 1839.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money in ascertaining how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground loam at a low price, and is ready to receive orders in any amount, which will be promptly attended to. Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Table with columns for goods (ASHES, BEANS, BEEF, etc.), units (barrel, bushel, etc.), and prices. Includes sub-header 'CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.'

PROVISION MARKET.

Table with columns for goods (HAMS, PORK, BUTTER, etc.), units (pound, dozen, etc.), and prices. Includes sub-header 'RETAIL PRICES.'

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber. Feb. 6. 6p ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

An account of the Smithfield Market in England from a publication entitled "The Voice of Humanity."

In Smithfield market there is not room to tie up to the rails much more than half of the cattle sent there for sale! The remainder are disposed of by being formed in groups of about twenty in each, into "rings" or "off-droves," as such divisions are termed. About two o'clock in the morning the Smithfield barbarities are at the height, and the constables, being sent into the market in the daytime only, are consequently not in attendance. The drovers surround the unfortunate bullocks which cannot be tied up in the market, and commence by aiming with their bludgeons blows at their heads, to avoid which they endeavor to hide their heads by keeping them towards the ground. On attempting to run backwards, the bullocks are restrained by blows upon their hocks and legs, together with the application of goads; whilst if they venture to lift up the head, a dozen bludgeons are instantly hammering on it, until again lowered to the ground. This scene of barbarity is continued until every bullock, however refractory, obstinate, stupid, or dangerous at first, has been disciplined to stand quietly in a ring—their heads in the centre, their bodies diverging outward like the radii of a circle: this is done that they may conveniently be handled by the butchers. The barbarity of Smithfield is at its height during the night; but in the daytime, by seeing the process by which one or more bullocks, when sold, are driven out of a "ring" or "off-drove,"—and observing the hammerings with bludgeons on the head; the thrusting the goads into the nostrils of the animals to make them move backwards, after similar instruments had been applied to urge them in the contrary direction by witnessing the mode of re-forming the "rings" or "off-droves," which are constantly broken through by the withdrawal of purchased animals as well as by the passing and repassing of carts and drays, some faint idea may be formed of the amount of needless barbarity inflicted, and of the consequent deterioration of the meat. The deterioration of the meat has been calculated at no less a sum than 100,000*l.* per annum, notwithstanding the care which the drovers take to strike chiefly where there is no flesh interposed between the skin and the bone; where the animal feels most acutely but there is no black mark to tell tales.—"I have lived fourteen years in Smithfield," said a very intelligent witness, "and I find it perfectly impossible to sleep in the front of my house on Sunday night. The cruelty practised upon the cattle, in beating them into the 'rings,' no person can believe who has not seen it; and, as it is a matter very easily to be seen, I hope some of the committee (now sitting) will see it personally. Supposing a salesman to have twenty beasts (which could not be tied up), he will have them all with their heads in and their tails out; they form a ring and in order to discipline them to stand in that manner, the drovers are obliged to goad them behind and knock them upon the noses. They strike them with great force upon the nose, and form them cruelly behind, by which means they round themselves into a 'ring,' so that, at the period I speak of, there is a great deal of unnecessary cruelty. At length the cattle will stand in that manner, so perfectly disciplined, that, at breakfast-time there shall be twenty or thirty 'rings' of this kind

standing in the middle of the market. If the 'ring' is broken by any means, they are all in the greatest anxiety to get in again; and when the drovers are obliged to separate these "rings," and drive the cattle away, they have a great deal of trouble, and the labor of the men is excessive to get one single beast out. Indeed, if you can conceive first getting the cattle into 'a ring,' as I have stated, and if one is sold out of the ring at eleven in the day, the beast is ordered to be driven through fifteen hundred cattle, whichever way he goes out of the market, and the man is goading that beast all the way—if you can conceive men compelled to exercise this cruelty, they will not be very delicate of the manner in which they use it after a time!"

Another witness, who had been "a salesman about eight years," thus described the scene:—

"I have stood behind eight of these off-droves, and the cruelty which is necessarily exercised to get them to stand properly is very great indeed, and which by tying up, might be totally removed, and is the cause of the great complaint which exists of the bruises and the wildness of the different animals when passing through the streets. I will describe simply the manner in which it arises. Perhaps more than an hour's violence has been exercised towards the cattle, to get them to stand about twenty in each circle,—and during the whole of this time they are beaten, now about the hocks and then about the head. If the head turns outward, they are beat about the head till they are turned inward. The great cause of the inhumanity described arises from this circumstance, that when a bullock is driven, perhaps from the centre of the market, by the butchers' drovers, that bullock will run into five, six, seven, eight, or nine of the droves before he gets out of the market: perhaps in every one of the droves that bullock is beat about the head for ten minutes before he can be got out of it again, and then he runs to another drove, from the circumstance of having been so beat about in the early part of the morning. Consequently, perhaps, this bullock is beat out of ten droves before he gets out of the market, to the very great injury of the animal. He is often beaten nearly or quite blind; and when it gets into the public streets, the bullock, irritated by the violence committed, scarcely conscious where he is, runs at any thing, or over every thing, or through every thing. All this would be entirely prevented, if there were room to tie each bullock separately up."

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES, BRIGTON.

Just received from England and France, a rare collection of Plants, viz:

Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Gooseberries, Pear Stocks, Purple Beach, English Elms, Japan Junco Trees.

Striped, Myrtle leaved, Gold margined, and Weeping striped Box Trees.

Common silver leaf, Fine do. do., Upright Golden, Smooth leaved Golden, Balance do. do., Plain Screw do. do., Camellia leaved do., Marginal and Hedgehog Hollies.

Portugal, English, Long narrow leaved, and short do. do. Laurels.

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Thorns, Eglantine, 100 varieties new Roses, Oranges, Camellias, and various kinds of Greenhouse Plants.

Orders will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of the country.

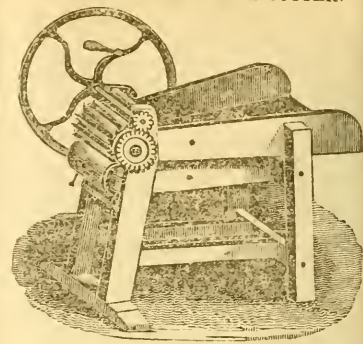
Orders may be left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. or forwarded by mail to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. Brighton, March 4.

BRUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We offer for sale a small quantity of Brussa Mulberry Seed, by the pound or ounce, which may be relied on as true and genuine. This variety of Mulberry is much superior to the Morus Multicaulis, for this climate, being perfectly hardy; said to be even more hardy than the common white.

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 very 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.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries: the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

SILK WORMS' EGGS

Preserved with much care, producing sulphur colored cocoons; the worm from this kind of egg would throw its cocoons the last season in twenty eight days. Specimens of the cocoons may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, if desired. Apply to JOHN SULLIVAN.

SHAKERS' SEEDS AND HERBS.

WIGHT & GIBSON, No. 44 Hanover Street, under the American House, (opposite Elm Street), are appointed by the United Society at Harvard, Mass. as their agents for the sale of all kinds of Garden Seeds, raised and put up with directions for culture, by Jonathan Chandler.

Prices, the same as when sold by the society or their travelling agent.

Herbs, Roots, Extracts, & for sale as above.

January 23, 1839.

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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET... BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1839.

[NO. 37.

N. E. FARMER.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Cattle Shows of the Worcester and the Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Societies, Massachusetts. October, 1838. By HENRY COLMAN, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State.

(Concluded.)

I fear I have already too far trespassed upon your indulgence, and yet I have scarcely approached my subject. I will touch then but one or two other topics; and that as briefly as the case admits.

It is the duty of the community to elevate the laboring classes; to change them from mere drudges, machines, and beasts of burden, into intelligent and self-governed agents, who understand their rights and duties; and who shall be able to comprehend the great interests of the social compact, and their own relations to society. Education is the great elevating power to be applied. In a country where political rank is unknown, education and improved talents make the distinctions, which give character, respectability, and influence. Science is important to the farmer as a help to his art. All the great improvements in agriculture, which have ever taken place, have originated with men of enlarged and improved minds. All the important inventions by which the toil of the husbandman is facilitated or abridged, have sprung from cultivated minds. How can there be a doubt that science has yet in store for intelligent husbandry, many most important discoveries? Science as a source of recreation and pleasure, demands the attention of farmers. Many of the operations of labor to which they are called, do not wholly engross the mind; and mental cultivation of the highest order may go hand in hand with labor. In our climate the long evenings of winter furnish valuable opportunities of intellectual improvement, and need science as in ample, a safe, and a beautiful resource.

The proper and best objects of education, the true nature of a really valuable education for the laboring classes, are not generally or well understood. The first object of education should be to enable a man to provide for himself; to understand his own constitution, physical and mental, to take care of his own health, and especially to teach him the use, and to entice and stimulate him to the exertion and development of his own powers. The physical sciences, the practical and mechanic arts, the science of human nature and human history, the condition of the world, the advances of the human mind, the discoveries and improvements which are constantly taking place, moral science, political science, these should constitute the great subjects of education. It might be supposed that in this enumeration I should have given the first place to religion. We know so little, properly speaking, of religion, that it can scarcely be called a science. We may say of an undevout farmer as of an invidious astronomer, that he is deficient in acuteness of perception or in soundness of mind. All science

is properly religious. It all leads up to the great artist who created the universe; and the infinite spirit who kindled the human intellect; and the mighty mind, which comprehends all knowledge. The study of the holy scriptures will inspire devotion, purify the affections, impart consolation, and elevate the hopes and purposes of the heart. But what is commonly called doctrinal theology, I care not of whatever sect, is commonly too full of absurdities and puerilities, to deserve the attention of those intelligent and philosophical minds, which are capable of wide, comprehensive, noble and elevated thoughts. The religion of purity, justice, truth, kindness, humanity, faith in God, in his providence, his moral government, and in a future life, as revealed in nature and confirmed in the gospel, comprehends what is mainly important in the education of the laboring population in any of the departments of society.

Classical learning, so called, which occupies now a large portion of the best years of those who pursue it, excepting as matter of mere taste, pastime, or embellishment, is of little substantial use to any one. It is a notorious fact, and in my opinion sufficiently disgraceful to the boasted wisdom of the age, that at least two thirds of the young persons, who enjoy the best advantages of a liberal and classical education, and come out adorned with the highest honors of our colleges and universities, are even then incapable of keeping themselves from starvation; and have then to begin to learn the practical arts of life; and the remaining third are able to do it, not from any thing they have learned at these places of education, but from what they were compelled perhaps by stern necessity to learn elsewhere.

What shall I say of the other sex? I shall not enter upon the vexed and alarming questions of our times concerning the equality of talent, or the measure of political rights. It is not for me to settle such controversies; or even, non-combatant as I have always been, "to enter the disputed territory either as a traveller or a squatter." I can only say that in some of my agricultural excursions I have seen women driving teams and men with their sleeves turned up breaking the cheese-curd. Neither of them seemed to me very gracefully employed. I could have wished that the hands of the fair one should have held only those silken reins, which the sex know so well how to manage after the nag is once bitted and bridled; as to the man, I should greatly have preferred to have seen him at the tail of the plough. In matters of taste, however, we are not to dispute, for it is not possible to agree.

Female education is a most important subject, and I am not willing to trifle with it; but in many and some of them our most fashionable seminaries, the course of education least of any thing, is suited to qualify them for the appropriate duties of wives, mothers, and housekeepers. The spinning wheel has long since been exiled to the garret, and it is proposed now to send the needle to keep it company. The family of the Do-littles of both

sexes, is an old established family among us. The family of the Do-nothings is fast coming into notoriety. This is a miserable progeny arising from too frequent intermarriages, within the forbidden lines of consanguinity of the Do-little family; an unquestionable cause of degeneracy, as every farmer knows.

Pardon me, if I relate a homely anecdote. Some time since an honest fellow, who had lived in the "half scissor state" for a length of time, was strongly inclined to change his forlorn condition. Placing his affections on a comely damsel, he got, in common parlance, "the refusal of her," and was permitted to take her home and try her household qualifications. He kept her a fortnight; but as she could neither spit his meat, nor make a pudding, nor mend his coat, he carried her back. He was prosecuted for breach of promise; and the subject being left to the decision of a mutual umpire, he was amerced in the sum of seventy dollars and some cents. Had it been seven times seventy, he would have felt himself lucky to escape so; for what is an honest farmer the better, who most get his living by the sweat of his brow, though ever so much a man of taste, if he could have given the original statue of the Venus de Medici given him to set up in his kitchen. Let's wife would be better than this, for she might be of some use in saving his pork.

This ridiculous system of bringing up our daughters is as pernicious to health as to usefulness. They are feeble and withering like plants grown in a cellar. We seem entirely to have lost sight of the great truth that intellectual energy is intimately dependent on physical energy; that power of mind like power of muscle, can only be acquired by habitual and strong efforts and exercise; that in our ambition to make our daughters ladies, we are in danger of making them mere toys, fit only, like the waxen virgins hawked about our streets, to be kept in glass cases and set up in a spare chamber; that under such training, by the inflexible laws of our physical constitution the whole race must decline, of which decline some persons not wanting in sagacity declare, that even now they see the portentous signs. We should remember a more affecting truth, which some may see written in their book of fate in tears of blood; that as mental energy depends on physical energy, so likewise moral strength and moral purity are closely dependent upon mental determination and force. It is often asked, how shall we find employment for our daughters? I answer, while some few of the old race are lingering among us to show us how things were done in their day, go back to the old system of supplying from the resources of the farm, as far as it can be done all the wants of the household. Go back to the old system of household manufactures. Not the better for being old, but the better for being sanctioned by long and decisive experience. Who is there that would not feel a higher pride in wearing a garment spun and woven by the hands of his wife or daughter, than in putting on the brightest robe that ever graced the

shoulders of an Asiatic prince? With early hours, a discreet arrangement of time, and established habits of industry, there would then be ample opportunity for reading and intellectual improvement; and for social pleasures. If this can be done only at what some persons choose to call a pecuniary loss, a point which is by no means fully settled, it would be a certain moral gain, with which no pecuniary consideration should be put in comparison. But I fear I am talking only to deaf ears. This, I think I hear you say, is only the querulousness and garrulity of age. Forgive me, I pray you for remembering "the days of auld lang syne."

In the last place, let it be the desire of every man who has at heart the welfare, honor, and good morals of the community, to render labor respectable. To do this effectually, let those who labor prove themselves worthy of respect. Honor your calling; that your calling may honor you.

This can only be done by intelligence, temperance, industry, integrity, and piety. It is the singular privilege of the agricultural condition, that it is in general far removed from the harassing vexations and the perilous temptations of trade and commerce, the seductive allurements of political ambition, the frivolities of fashion, and the heartless and shameless enormities of licentiousness and dissipation. Know the unspeakable value of such seclusion; and guard with a sleepless jealousy the honor of your profession.

Farmers! To your country you owe high duties: On your virtue rest its hopes; the defence and the security of its precious liberties. You are fixtures to the soil. Other men may at pleasure transfer their residence, interests and affections. It is not so with you. Your interests and fortunes are indissolubly entwined with the interests and fortunes of your country. Do your duty to your country then as men. Standing as the pillars of the social edifice, let it not totter or fall through your weakness or neglect.

Farmers of Massachusetts! love, honor, defend, and cherish the land of your birth. She is the sepulchre of your fathers; men as brave and as true as ever flourished on any soil. She is the living home of the intelligent, the accomplished, the industrious, the useful, the patriotic, the benevolent, the pious. She is to be possessed by succeeding millions, in whom your blood shall continue to circulate. Make her what she should be. Let her go down to future generations improved by your industry; enriched by your gains; adorned by your taste; illuminated by your wisdom; elevated and sanctified by your virtue; and like the brightest star in her own beautiful hemisphere to the wandering mariner, let her stand out as the never changing, and ever shining guide to the home of truth, of liberty, and of unaffected and unadulterated religion.

We have the pleasure herewith of presenting the able and interesting report of the committee of The Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms. It comes mainly from a practised hand and is full of instructive remarks.

The committee consisted of

WILLIAM PRESCOTT,
P. C. BROOKS,
E. H. DERBY,
E. PHINNEY,
D. WEBSTER,
JOHN WELLES,
JOHN C. GRAY.

The trustees empowered a gentleman highly competent—Rev. Morrill Allen of Pembroke—to visit all the farms, which had been entered for premiums, and to report to the Trustees the replies which he obtained to the printed interrogatories and any incidental information which he might obtain or deem proper to give.

The commissioner of agricultural survey, as it seemed to be his duty, was active in circulating the proposals of the society; and in inducing many persons to enter the list as competitors. He will not say whether the judgment of the Trustees conforms to his own views or otherwise, because this he is not called upon to do; and it would be impertinent in this case to obtrude his opinions. It would be next to a miracle if the decision of the Board should give universal satisfaction. He has no doubt that they have performed their extremely difficult and responsible duty with a fixed determination and anxious desire to do impartial justice. The commissioner however feels that it is but just to himself to state, that although he was instrumental in inducing applications, the Trustees, with a proper and kind regard for the delicacy of his position, have never consulted him on the matter of any one of the claims or farms in any respect whatever; and he was as ignorant as any one of the competitors of what their decision was or was to be until the report was put into his hands for publication.

II. C.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Mass. Agricultural Society on Farms.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for awarding premiums for the best cultivated farms, have carefully examined the several statements made by the respective claimants, and report as follows.

Believing that heretofore the want of competition among farmers may have been in some measure occasioned by the inconsiderable amount of the premiums offered, the trustees determined at the commencement of the past season, by an offer of what they considered, very liberal premiums, to excite the attention of our most successful and enterprising farmers and to induce them to offer their claims. With a view also of saving the claimants the task, (often considered an unpleasant one,) of reducing their statements to writing, the trustees were at the expense of sending an intelligent, and faithful agent to every gentleman who had made known his intention of claiming a premium, whose duty it was to receive upon his own farm, and at the fireside of each farmer, his answers to the several questions proposed by the trustees. Still the number of applicants is small, very small compared with the many excellent farmers that may be found in the commonwealth; and these though highly respectable in point of merit, as producers, may not perhaps in all respects be considered the best farmers in the state.

Considering the unfortunate prejudice that exists in the minds of many against receiving instruction from books, on the subject of agriculture, the trustees were desirous of presenting to the farming community much valuable information through a medium less extensible, information in a less distrustful shape, coming directly from practical cultivators of the soil. It is no doubt owing in some measure to the existence of this prejudice against what are termed book farmers, or, in other

words, against scientific farming, that so many of our most enlightened and enterprising agriculturists withhold from the public the beneficial results of their labors. This ought not so to be. Who more than the cultivator of the soil, requires the light of knowledge to guide him in his arduous duties, to give confidence to action, and a successful result to his labors? We have our schools and colleges, learned professors, and extensive libraries, to qualify our young men for the learned professions, while the humble votary of agriculture, whose art contributes more to the support of society, than all the other arts united, and, more than any other requires the aid of science, is left to feel his way in the dark, with nothing to guide him, but vague conjecture, or blind tradition. Hardly a town in the commonwealth which has not its social library, filled with books giving instruction upon every subject but that of agriculture; while nine tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of its readers are to a greater or less extent, cultivators of the soil. Almost every village in the state has its lyceum, and its lyceum lectures; and yet how seldom do farmers, who constitute a great majority of the hearers, get from these sources any information on a subject, which is not only most interesting to them, but to the whole community? They listen with profound attention, and are no doubt much edified with descriptions of the exact dimensions of the pyramids of Egypt, or the crusades of Peter the hermit, while the subjects most intimately connected with their every day occupations, such as the composition, structure, and mode of treating the different kinds of soils, the method of producing and applying the various kinds of manure, the best mode of renovating and improving their worn out fields, rotation of crops, and the numerous branches of science immediately connected with agriculture, are seldom if ever touched.

The claims of the several applicants for premium are so nearly balanced, that the committee, after bestowing great labor upon the subject, have found it extremely difficult to discriminate as to the superior merits of either. They are all good farmers—all of that safe, calculating class, whose every effort seems to aim, with a good degree of certainty, at a moderately profitable result, risking no expenditure where the issue may be uncertain, hazarding no experiment where there is a possibility of defeat. This is judicious, and highly commendable in those who do not possess the means to justify them in pursuing a more adventurous course. This, however, from their own acknowledged thrift, is not the case with some, who have claimed, and are entitled to the bounty of the society. Experimental farming, we are aware, is viewed with a suspicious eye by the cautious capitalist; and the man who hazards his capital in agricultural experiments, is considered on the high road to bankruptcy, and looked upon by too many as a rash enthusiast. And yet it is to the discoveries, which experimentalists have made, that we are indebted for much of the progress made in agriculture.

The merits of the several claimants being considered by the committee so nearly equal, they recommend that the premiums be not awarded, as proposed by the trustees. At the same time they do not feel justified in withholding any part of the amount offered, but bestow the whole in the shape of gratuities upon such of the claimants as, after much consideration, they have concluded to be the most meritorious.

The farm of Levi Goodrich, of Pittsfield, con-

vols. of 200 acres, and a pasture of 123 acres in a neighboring town. Soil a gravelly loam—about 50 acres of interval overflowed in the spring by the waters of the Housatonic river—51 acres under the plough—spreads and ploughs in 20 loads of green manure to the acre—ploughs greenward in the fall—sows rye in the fall, or oats in the spring. The second year, manures and plants with corn, potatoes, or turnips: and the third year sows with spring grain, and stocks to grass. Many prefer turning over sward land in the spring, say from the first to the middle of May, after the grass shall have started a few inches. The reasons are, that generally a greater quantity of vegetable matter is turned under, the sod will turn over smoother in the spring than in autumn, the grass is much less likely to spring up between the furrow slices, which materially injures the crop, and lastly the worms, which commonly abound in grass ground, are less likely to injure the crop. The reason must be obvious to every farmer. Finding no green substance in land turned over in the fall to feed upon, they invariably seize upon the growing crop. Where the green sward has been thus turned over in the spring, after the grass has started it is said, and is within the experience of some of our members,—that injury from the worm does not occur, but when this is done in autumn it is rarely otherwise.

The rotation adopted by Mr Goodrich we do not entirely approve. Successful culture greatly depends upon a correct and systematic rotation of crops. It will be found that a very considerable saving of labor and manure, an increase of crops, and a continually improving soil are the certain results. A repetition of similar crops upon the same fields, together with an injudicious use of the plough, have reduced many a farmer's grounds to barren wastes. One crop should never be followed by another which requires the same elements of matter for its nourishment. Two grain crops therefore should not succeed each other upon the same field, without the intervention of a root, or some other crop, depending for its growth upon different nutritive properties of the soil. If we were to take the liberty of suggesting to Mr Goodrich a course of culture, it would be one in some measure differing from that pursued by him. We should recommend that he turn over his sward land in the month of May, and instead of 20 loads of green stable manure, to spread on 20 loads of compost to the acre, made by mixing his green manure with double the quantity of his alluvial peat or swamp mud. A load of this compost well rotted down, has been found, by repeated experiment, when well mixed by the use of the harrow, or cultivator, with the fresh earth which has been turned up, to produce as great crops of grain or roots, and as durable in its effects, as the same quantity of green stable manure. If the first crop should be corn, the second should be potatoes, or roots, followed by wheat, or rye, with grass seed, or with grass seed alone. If the first crop be roots, the second should be wheat, or rye, or corn followed in the fall or spring, with grass seed. During all this the sod should not be disturbed, and no other ploughing but the first turning over of the green sward. The portion of the hard pan turned up will in this way be kept on top, and enriched by mixing with the compost, and by exposure to the enriching properties of the atmosphere. It will be perceived that, by this method, there will be a great saving of labor and manure, there being but one ploughing, and one dressing of compost, for the

production of two crops, and laying the ground to grass; and in addition to these advantages, the soil will be deepened and enriched. Sward land when turned over, should not be turned back by cross ploughing, until the vegetable matter which is turned under, shall have entirely decomposed, nor until the commencement of a second rotation. By cross ploughing the portion of fresh earth which is brought to the top, and which is so essential to the crop, especially to a wheat or rye crop, is turned back to where it was brought from, and the vegetable matter and light mould is brought again to the top, to be wasted by the winds, or washed away by rains. Deep ploughing is indispensable to good husbandry, especially in the culture of a wheat crop. By a chemical analysis it has been ascertained, that in a tract of country resembling in all respects the rough, hard soil of our own state, the hard pan, or subsoil, has more of the elements of fertility than the top soil, divested of its vegetable and animal matter. It contains twice as much of the carbonate of lime, and other fertilizing qualities, as are found in the top soil. This circumstance may account for the fact, that we have never known a crop of wheat, either in Massachusetts or Maine, to fail, when the seed has been sown upon the inverted sward, where the ploughing has been deep, either as a first, or second crop in the rotation.

Mr Goodrich sowed 6 acres of summer wheat, two of which were upon land planted the year previous with Ruta Baga, and gave twenty bushels to the acre. The other four acres were on land sowed to Rye the previous year, and yielded but ten bushels to the acre. This speaks loudly in favor of rotation. The great difference in the two parts of the field could not probably be caused so much by the extra manuring on the part of the field sowed with Ruta Baga, as by the change of crops, and the circumstance, which was no doubt the fact, that the ground appropriated to roots the year before, was ploughed much deeper than the part sowed to rye.

Mr Goodrich's crop of Ruta Baga was a fair one. We regret that he had not given us a few more particulars relating to this crop, such as the nature of the soil, the kind and quantity of manure used, expense of cultivation, &c. The value of this root is but little known by the bulk of our farmers, and its cultivation being but of recent date, compared with most other crops, would seem to render a greater particularity as to the mode and expense of culture, the more necessary. On soils which are suited to this crop, and there are very few which are not, we are confident that no crop, to a certain extent, will be found to yield so profitable returns for the labor and manure expended. When the abundant yield and the various uses, to which Ruta Baga may be applied, are considered, it is surprising that this article is not held in higher estimation by our farmers. Oxen and cows may be fattened on these alone, with a small allowance of hay—milk cows will double their quantity of milk, when fed with a moderate portion of these roots—young cattle will thrive when kept upon the poorest hay if allowed a small quantity of them—horses may be kept in good working condition by giving them half the amount in value of these roots, that would be required to keep them in the same condition on grain—swine may be kept in a healthy, growing state, when given to them cooked, and for sheep, whether store, or fattening, they are the very best food they can have. Add to all these, they are an excellent vegetable for the table, and may be kept almost the whole year round. The

soil best adapted to this crop is no doubt a deep, moist loam: and yet the greatest crop we have ever seen, was produced upon rather a high sandy knoll. The green sward was turned over after taking off a crop of hay, at the rate of 25 cart loads of compost to the acre spread upon the surface, and the seed sowed upon the inverted sod, which was not disturbed in the cultivation of the crop; a quantity of saltpetre was sowed on broad cast at the rate of 100 lbs to the acre, just before planting, the effect of which was, not only to prevent injury from worms, but greatly to promote the growth of the roots. We recommend to every farmer to have his field of Ruta Baga; no crop leaves the ground in better condition for the one that follows, and none gives him a more profitable return.

The quantity of grass seed sowed to the acre by Mr Goodrich, we have no hesitation in saying is much too small—only 4 quarts of herd's grass and 4 lbs of clover seed! not a quarter part of what it should be. Half a bushel or 3 pecks of herd's grass, a bushel of red top, and 8 lbs of clover seed to the acre we think little enough. By a liberal supply of grass seed, every inch of the ground is occupied, and the crop of hay not only much heavier, but greatly improved in quality. Farmers make a great mistake in supposing that they injure the crop of hay by heavy seeding. Thin seeding admits the growth of weeds. The hay is coarse and strawy, and much less nutritious. The increased value of the crop, by thick sowing, will pay ten fold for the extra quantity of seed.

With these exceptions, we think highly of the skill and enterprise exhibited by Mr Goodrich in the management of his farm. His fields, taken together, produce large crops, and indicate a high state of culture. By a judicious application of labor, united with a good share of agricultural skill, he has enabled himself to present a striking instance of profitable farming. The committee therefore recommend that a gratuity of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid Mr Goodrich.

The farm of Mr Caleb Wetherbee of Marlborough presents some strong claims to the favorable notice of your committee. His farm when he commenced operations upon it, was very rough and stony, having a naturally strong and productive soil. By his own personal exertions, he has made the rough places smooth, and has reclaimed large tracts of swamp land to good English meadow; and is still zealously engaged in the same praiseworthy business, and adding much to the annual increase of his farm.

We cannot however pass over unnoticed what we consider some striking defects in his mode of culture. He breaks up his sward land in autumn, the next spring plants with potatoes—if planted with corn the worms would destroy it—plants for two succeeding years with corn, and then sows down to grass with grain. As a remedy for the evil suffered from worms, we recommend turning over his green sward in May, after the grass has started—roll down, spread on compost, harrow well in the same direction with the furrows, and plant corn upon the inverted sod the first season. The worm will find food enough without resorting to the corn. Planting grain crops in succession is a manifest violation of the rules of good husbandry. Mr W's crops of corn are pretty good, and we have no doubt, that by a proper attention to a correct system of rotation, putting on the same quantity of manure he now applies, he may nearly double his crops of grain, and save one half the labor now

bestowed; and in addition to these advantages his soil will be greatly and permanently improved. On this point we speak with confidence, because our opinion is the result of many years practice.

Mr Wetherbee's method of reclaiming wet meadows and swamp lands, we think is attended with too great expense; but this is not the greatest objection. The process is ineffectual. Covering with sand or gravel, with heavy manuring, may give good crops of grass for two or three years; after this the wild grasses, and coarse herbage will find their way through the covering, and grow with increased vigor, and entirely supplant the cultivated grasses, when the whole must be covered again or abandoned as worthless. Why should we lose the benefit of the rich vegetable mould upon the surface of our peat and swamp lands by burying it under a mass of unproductive gravel or sand? Our wet peat grounds in this way may in time, by covering them deep enough, be converted into coal mines, but they will never become permanent English meadows.

After thoroughly draining by marginal and centre ditches, the best course is to turn over the turf on top in the month of August or September, with a plough having a wrought iron share, ground to a sharp edge, follow with the bog hoe, and level what the plough has left uneven. Late in November, or a short time before severe frosts set in, put on compost made of two parts of loam, clay, or vegetable mould to one of stable manure, twenty cart loads to the acre, sow the grass seed, and roll or bush it in. In this way, if the weather in September be dry, all the coarse and wild grasses will be completely exterminated, and a firm, compact surface is given, which will yield great crops of clean English hay for many year with an occasional top dressing. If the ground be too wet and miry to admit of ploughing it, the whole may be turned over with the bog hoe. The expense of this will not exceed \$20 to the acre, at the usual price of labor.

The zealous and praiseworthy exertions of Mr Wetherbee, we think however entitle him to the favorable notice of the trustees, and we accordingly recommend that a gratuity of one hundred dollars be paid to him.

Mr William Pomroy of Northfield has a farm of 90 acres—a very productive one for its size, and well managed. From 21 1-2 acres of grass land, he takes 60 tons of hay, a great crop—and seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre—plants his corn upon inverted green sward, without manure except plaster of Paris and ashes put into the hills, which he states is done more for the purpose of preventing injury from worms than to assist the growth of the corn. Three years out of five, has put nothing in the hills, depending entirely upon the decomposed vegetable matter which is turned and kept under. This is an important fact, and goes far to establish our theory in regard to the management of sward land. It is to this cause, we apprehend, more than to any other, that the great fertility of his grounds, and his abundant crop of hay is to be attributed. It also shows that the belief in the fertilizing properties contained in the sub-soil is not without foundation. The committee however regret that Mr Pomroy has not given a more particular account of his crop and management in the second and third years after turning over his sward land. His preference for turning in dried clover, rather than green, with his wheat or rye stubble may be well founded. The suggestion is new to us, and contrary to the popular no-

tion on this subject. We do not feel entirely satisfied with the reason assigned for his preference; but never having tried it, we cannot speak with confidence. That green clover and all other green substances lose some of their fertilizing qualities by drying, cannot be doubted; and why the fermentation of green clover beneath the surface should render his soil, which he says is "loam bordering on sand," "cold and heavy," we profess not to understand.

The systematic method pursued by Mr Pomroy, in the management of his farm is worthy of much praise. The committee recommend that Mr Pomroy be paid a gratuity of seventyfive dollars.

Mr Nathl. S. Bennet, of Framingham, has a farm of 92 acres, which he cultivates at a small expense—breaks up his sward land in August, cross ploughs in April, spreads 25 loads of green manure on the acre, harrows it in, and plants his corn. Turning over green sward in August he thinks a perfect remedy for the corn or cut worm. This may be the effect, but we should probably differ with him as to the cause which produces this effect. By ploughing so early in the season, the grass has time to spring up, and grow before winter, between the furrows, and when he cross ploughs in the spring, the young grass furnishes a sufficiency of food for the worms, and therefore the corn is not injured by them. As a remedy not only for worms, but for much useless labor, we recommend to him to turn over his green sward in the spring, and never to cross plough before planting, if he is desirous of benefiting his crops, and preserving the fertility of his soil. We think there is a great want of economy in applying long manure to the surface, when much of its fertilizing properties is lost by evaporation. By mixing his long manure with his peat mud, he will have compost to spread upon the surface, which will be much less liable to waste.

Mr Bennet has tried irrigation, but abandoned it because "the water was too pure"—a very novel objection. Water from springs is sometimes found to be impregnated with mineral qualities which prove injurious to grass, but this is the first time we have known it objected to on account of its too great purity. Farmers differ in opinion as to the beneficial effects of irrigation. This difference arises, we apprehend, from the different situations of the land, upon which the experiment has been made. On land which is level or nearly so, from which the water does not move off quickly, it will inevitably drown and destroy the cultivated, or English grasses, and introduce in their place a wild kind of sour grass, which may be said to be worthless. On the other hand when the water is thrown upon grass land from which it moves off quick, it invariably is attended with a good effect, however "pure" the water may be. The very abundant rains which fell in the months of April and May, 1837, killed the grass upon hundreds of acres of level mowing grounds in the vicinity of Boston, while the side hills, whose declivity formed an angle of not less than two degrees with the plane of the horizon, were greatly benefited by the abundant rains. Many farmers supposed their grass was "winter killed," when it was very apparent to a close observer, that it was killed by the water's remaining on the surface, and becoming stagnant. In order that irrigation should be made useful, the water as soon as it reaches the level part of a field or that which is nearly so, should be collected into drains and conducted off.

Mr Bennet has bestowed immense labor upon

his fields, which were once very rough. His buildings and fences are in fine order—these, with his 800 grafted apple trees, and some hundreds of other fruit trees, do him great credit, and entitle him, in the opinion of the committee, to a gratuity of fifty dollars.

Mr Salisbury, of Groton, considering the obstacles he has had to encounter, has been very successful in bringing a worn out farm into a very productive condition. His operations, with some few exceptions, we think highly judicious, and if persevered in with energy, will soon amply compensate him. His plan for the improvement of his stock, is highly commendable, and should be followed by every farmer. If our farmers every year would raise the calves of their best cows, we are confident they would find it to be not only the surest, but much the cheapest method of enhancing the value of their stock of cattle. The committee recommend that a gratuity of fifty dollars be paid to Mr Salisbury.

Mr William Welles of Shelburn, we think is well entitled to the appellation of a good farmer. His rotation of crops is less exceptionable than that of any one, whose claim for premium has been presented. His method of ploughing and cultivating sward ground, accords with our views, with the exception of spreading, and lightly harrowing in his green manure from the stable. This we think is bad economy, and must be attended with a loss of much of its fertilizing properties. Green manure, if ever applied, should be turned under with the plough. There is no danger that the roots of the plants will not reach it, and if its nourishing qualities are ever thrown out, they will ascend; and never until the laws of gravitation are altered, will they descend. We think Mr Welles' crop of corn and potatoes would have been greatly benefited by making his long manure into compost, and spreading it on the surface, and mixing it well with the harrow or cultivator. We are of opinion that Mr Welles should be allowed a gratuity of fifty dollars.

Mr Peter Fay of Southborough has a valuable farm, which he manages with much skill, and profit, and is deserving of a gratuity of fifty dollars.

Mr Joshua R. Lawton, of Great Barrington has a farm of 173 acres, beside woodland. He makes a free use of gypsum, as many others do in Berkshire. He gives more attention to composts, than is common in the place where he resides, and has to a great extent renovated his farm in a few years. The committee think him deserving a gratuity of fifty dollars.

Mr William Buckminster, of Framingham, has a farm of 150 acres—exclusive of woodland. His merit as a farmer, and his efforts in various ways to aid the cause of agriculture, entitle him in the judgment of the committee, to a gratuity of fifty dollars.

The committee are aware that it is the practice of many judicious agriculturists to break up in the fall for their corn or potato crops, as it lessens their spring work, and the earth may be thought to be rendered more mellow by freezing and thawing. The committee, however, from the experience and careful observation of some of their number, are satisfied that the spring is much to be preferred to the fall, to plough for corn or root crops, and respectfully request their brother farmers in the country to make the experiment. The committee will only add that every suggestion that appears to

be new in this report, is made with the sole view of inviting experiment and improving our modes of culture, and they have no doubt that they will receive all the attention and weight which they deserve.

The committee recommend that the statements of those to whom gratuities have been made should be published, with this report in the *New England Farmer*. All which is respectfully submitted

By the Committee.

BEET SUGAR IN FRANCE.

A very warm dispute is now going on in France between the West India planters and the raisers and manufacturers of beet sugar. The planters are contending for the reduction of duties upon foreign sugar, while the beet-sugar party demand the continued protection of the government of the domestic product, by high duties on foreign sugar, as matter of right and essential to the prosecution of the growth and manufacture of beet sugar. We give below some extracts from a letter of a correspondent of the *New York American*, which we believe to the astonishment of many of our readers, will show the vast extent of the product and the immense interests involved in the case. We regret that we had not room for the insertion of the whole letter. We have selected that portion which is particularly agricultural.

"The beet-root planters and manufacturers make out a very plausible and imposing case. They appeal to the original efforts and sacrifices in the doubtful enterprise; to the costly and elaborate processes in science and art; to the studied incitement and encouragement from the national and departmental authorities; to the political value of their success in rendering France independent for an article which has become a necessary of life. They rely upon such statistics as the following. The capital vested in the business is not less than sixty millions of francs—fifty thousand workmen are employed during the winter, in the factories; of these, great and small, there are six hundred; the product, this year, is one hundred and ten millions of pounds, more than half the consumption of France; the culture spreads over a space of 60,000 hectares, (the hectare being 2.47, 1143 acres;) a multitude of other and very diversified branches of industry are now vitally connected with this one so extended. In the departments where it has been established, sloth and mendicity have given place to labor and comfort. Even a single large beet-root-farm and factory has, in every case, changed the whole face of things, in a district, as if by enchantment. Indeed, if we may credit the instances quoted, the ameliorations would appear wonderful and admirable. On the 17th inst., a large manufacturer, addressing the Supreme Council, related that on an estate where, formerly, he employed seven servants only, and could scarcely feed one hundred sheep, he fed a thousand, and employed fifty workmen, since he had introduced there the beet-root culture. Such facts are calculated to make a deep impression on the Council, and all who know how much agriculture has suffered and remains behind-hand in France from many causes. A writer for the *Journal des Debats*, (17th inst.) in an able and curious article on the *Irrigation of the Fields* enumerates those causes, and adds—"France every body agrees, is essentially an agricultural nation; and still, notwithstanding the superiority of our soil and climate—notwithstanding the abundance and admirable

distribution of our springs, our streams and rivers—our soil does not yield, proportionably, the fourth of the product of that of England."

The beet-root party protest that the smallest reduction of the duty on the West India sugar would irretrievably ruin the domestic manufacture; and they contend that the Executive has not legal faculty to make any change by ordinance; the whole subject belonging to the legislative power. The question was fully discussed and voted at the last session; and when a duty of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes, (the kilogramme being 2055 lbs. avoirdupois,) for the first year, and 15 for the second, was imposed upon the indigenous sugar, it was implied that no alteration was to be attempted within two years at least. Upon that presumption, new fields had been planted; new factories erected; large investments hazarded.

The domestic manufacturers are not unwilling that the Colonies be allowed to carry their sugar to other countries, for then, in due time, they would get possession of the whole French market; but the Colonial delegates observe—"if we have solicited that privilege, it is because we despaired of relief in France; the measure showed the hardship of our condition; it did not argue that we relied upon the efficacy of the privilege; we felt driven to the necessity of seeking any chance—taking any price for our products where it could be obtained." Perish the Colonies, provided we prosper, is the import of much that has been enumerated on the side of the home-manufacturer.

Both parties menace the Government with their respective fifty or sixty thousand workmen. I have given you a specimen of this, in the language of the trading body of Paris. The subjoined article from a newspaper of St. Quentin, a large manufacturing town of the Department de L'Aisne, is another of like import. "Strong symptoms break out of the discontent which the news of an early reduction of the duty on Colonial sugars has excited in our meridian. The manufacturers of native sugar have met, and many of them have proposed, in the event of the threatened measure, that the excisemen should be prevented from entering the manufactories, and levying the tax to which indigenous manufacture is subject." This proposed forcible resistance to the law indicates a spirit which the Government must defy. Nullification has its advocates every where, and on both sides of the Tariff question. Lafayette quotes a maxim of Bernadotte, that the French should be ruled "with an iron hand and a velvet glove."

DISPUTED TERRITORY IN MAINE.

The subjoined is an extract from the report of the commissioners sent by order of the state of Maine to examine the territory now in controversy between the United States and Great Britain. We think it will be interesting to our readers.

"The soil in the region round about the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and on the line, appears to be of excellent quality, covered with a heavy growth of fir, spruce, yellow, black and white birch, mountain ash, cherry trees and a very few pines. In some places the hard wood predominates, but more generally the evergreen, particularly in the vallies. The soil is free from stones of any considerable size, and rocks and ledges, none appearing above the surface, and where trees have been turned up by the wind, the soil appears to be of a reddish color, in which are intermixed fragments of reddish sand stone and slate.

"The land on the river St. John and its tributaries is also of excellent quality; the soil is generally of a deep rich loam and free from stones; the ridges or swells of land are covered with a heavy growth of timber. But few inhabitants are settled upon it, perhaps three thousand or thereabouts, and where they cultivate it, their labor is abundantly rewarded, in the large crops of wheat, barley, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, hay, &c. Its great freedom from stones, renders the cultivation easy. Pine timber is abundant on the river St. John and its branches, all of which are navigable for the transportation of supplies and the driving of logs nearly to their sources; and there is also an abundance of water power for mills. The resources of the country are great; whether its soil or its timber be considered, no equal portion of the state bears any comparison to it, and more than one half of the whole pine timber in the state is upon it.

"It may also be worthy of a passing remark, that the southeasterly lake at the head of the Alagash river is higher probably thirty feet, than a lake opposite called Webster's pond, at the head of one of the branches of the east branch of Penobscot river. The distance from lake to lake, is half a mile, the land is low, and to every appearance a canal may be cut across at a small expense. If a dam were to be built at the outlet of the Bannchenungemook lake, and a canal cut, the timber, from a great tract, which abounds in excellent pine timber, may be sent down the Penobscot river.

ICE AND ICE HOUSES.

In answer to your request for information as to the best plan of building ice houses, I will merely inform you that I have an ice house that has been used by my family for about fifty years, and has never failed to preserve an abundance of ice for our supplies. It is about 16 by 12 feet, and judging from recollection, for it is now nearly half full, is about 16 feet deep. It was probably dug down to the sand or gravel, is walled like an ordinary cellar, the wall extended about 3 feet above the level of the adjacent ground, and earth thrown against it nearly to the roof. This serves to preserve a uniform temperature and prevents leakage from rain, &c. The bottom of the cellar is supplied with pieces of timber, say 8 by 8 inches thick, which are placed about 6 inches apart and this protects the ice from the influence of the earth below. When the ice is being put in I take care to have the bottom and sides, well provided with clean dry straw, and have the ice occasionally broken fine, and when the house is full I have it well covered up with the same material. This is all that is necessary to be particular about. As the straw is a non-conductor of caloric, and the ice being well imbedded therein does not melt in the warmest weather. Many years ago this house was lined with board which was only useful as a harbor for rats. The lining gradually decayed and has long since been removed, and still the ice is kept as well as ever. Give your ice a dry cellar and plenty of rye straw, and rest assured you will require neither tar nor pulverized charcoal, nor boards to keep it cool.

A PHIL. CO. FARMER.

EXTRAORDINARY COW. A cow, the property of Mr P. Kent of Springfield, Ms. during sixty days commencing June last, gave one thousand three hundred and forty-six quarts of milk! averaging twenty-five and a quarter quarts of milk per day. The largest yield was eleven quarts in the morning and eleven in the evening.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The eighth agricultural meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Representatives' Hall. B. V. French, Esq. of Braintree was called to the chair. The meeting was fully attended and a strong interest manifested in the objects of the meeting.

The commissioner of agricultural survey read the report of the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarding premiums on farms, amounting in the whole to six hundred dollars. This report is inserted in full in this day's Farmer; and will be read with pleasure and improvement. The observations contained in it on the redemption of waste lands or peat meadows, on the cultivation of root-crops, and on the raising of wheat will particularly command the attention of the farmers; and they are commended to the attention of farmers particularly as coming from an individual as thorough in his observations and as practical in his knowledge of agriculture as any one among us.

The meeting then proceeded to the discussion of the topics assigned for the evening; which were vegetable root-crops.

The report above named placed the value of ruta baga for fattening cattle, for milch cows, for swine and for horses at a very high rate. Mr Brigham of Westboro expressed himself as strongly differing from the opinions expressed in the report in respect to their value. He was disposed to value roots at a high rate; but there was danger that farmers might expect too much from them; and he wished to guard them against disappointment. He had in the course of his farming raised from 1000 to 1100 bushels to an acre of ruta baga; and of carrots from 700 to 1200 bushels.

He had used his ruta baga for cows in milk. They will not double the quantity of milk as the report stated; but they will increase it considerably. He thinks however that the quality of the milk is injured by their use; and that the milk of cows fed upon them will produce but little cream. He had found them of use in fattening beef. On the whole however he deemed them greatly inferior to carrots. Carrots he estimated very highly. They were difficult or rather expensive in cultivation, but if successful they amply repaid any expense or labor bestowed on them. They were an excellent crop for horses. He did not coincide in the opinion, stated by the commissioner, of Mr Merrill of Lee, who said that for feeding horses he should prefer one hundred bushels of carrots and one hundred bushels of oats to two hundred bushels of oats; yet he deemed them excellent and much the best root crop raised among us. He had found it likewise much easier to keep carrots than to keep ruta baga. Of their value for fattening beef or swine he had no knowledge.

Mr Danforth of Pittsfield stated a case within his own knowledge in which the raising of carrots cost at the rate of eight cents per bushel. Other gentlemen stated that they had been produced in the state in large quantities at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per bushel.

Mr Abbot of Westford was disposed to value ruta baga much higher for milch cows than Mr Brigham. In his own experience for the increase of butter, where he had tried cows in successive weeks upon pumpkins and ruta baga, the increase of butter in the use of the latter root was as 14 to 10. A gentleman of Portsmouth N. H. within his knowledge had compared the value of carrots with potatoes in fattening beef; and in this experiment thirty

bushels of potatoes proved equal to sixty of carrots. It would have been very instructive if Mr Abbot could have given the particulars of both of these experiments more fully; this we hope he will do, and we shall be happy to make the N. E. Farmer the vehicle of such communications.

Mr Perry of Bradford spoke next of the value of roots. In relation to the keeping of vegetables he thought a good deal depended on the nature of the soil in which the cellar, where they were stored, was dug. It often happens, he says, that ruta baga will not keep in the same cellar in which potatoes and carrots may be kept. Of the value of ruta baga he gave an illustration by an anecdote in which he was a party. He had been accustomed to supply a neighbor of his with milk. His neighbor inquired one time why the milk was not as good and as rich as it had been. Now this inquiry was made at a time when he had ceased to give his cows ruta baga, with which before they had been liberally supplied.

Mr Buckminster spoke highly of the value of roots; but seems to be as hostile to potatoes as the late William Cobbett; from which it is but natural to infer that he has no Irish blood in him. He deems grain crops an exhausting crop and potatoes particularly so. He thinks the evil complained of by which the milk was injured in its taste was occasioned by giving the animals too much.

The chairman stated that within his experience it would be safe to feed a bushel per day to an animal, provided they were kept at the same time on salt-hay.

Mr Buckminster pronounced potatoes a very exhausting crop and the cultivation not to be encouraged. To an inquiry as to the amount of potatoes usually raised per acre he replied from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels, and gave it as his belief that the crop in Framingham did not exceed one hundred bushels. (We think the farmers in Framingham ought to be indicted if they allow him to tell such a story as this about them another year.)

Mr Bruce of Grafton was disposed to defend the potato crop; and pleasantly remarked that if he obtained not more than one hundred bushels per acre he should be quite disposed to give them up. In his own cultivation he considered 200 bushels a light crop—350 bushels a good crop. He had raised 564 bushels to the acre, and was accustomed to use 40 bushels of whole potatoes for seed. He is accustomed to plant them in hills. He said the crop of one of his neighbors had exceeded 700 bushels to the acre. These were certainly cogent arguments in reply to the Framingham farmers.

Potatoes are without question an exhausting crop, and return little to the land, the tops amounting to a small matter. In our practice they are far from being an ameliorating crop, because they are cultivated in the most slovenly manner; they are in many cases not hoed more than once, and the weeds afterward usually abound and cover the ground with their seeds. This however is altogether the fault of the cultivator and not the crop. In neat and clean husbandry and at a yield of four hundred bushels to the acre, (and with less than this even the Framingham farmers ought not to be satisfied) they are a valuable crop; and an acre of potatoes will furnish a great amount of most nutritious food for man and beast; though Cobbett insists upon it they are nothing but so much dirt and water.

Mr Denney of Westboro stated that he had fed his cows with carrots and ruta baga; and that in changing from carrots to ruta baga the quality of the milk immediately became deteriorated.

Some incidental conversation then arose in respect to the preparation of seed corn with tar as a protection against crows. Mr Denney recommended 1-2 pint of tar to a peck of seed corn. Mr Buckminster prefers to plant

his seed corn without any preparation. Mr Bruce and Mr Pease of Martha's Vineyard stated within their own knowledge the injury from tarring, so that the seed was lost. There is undoubtedly some risk in tarring seed corn. Too much tar may be applied. If the weather should prove very dry immediately after planting, it may be prevented from coming up. But we have known it in many cases successfully employed, though we do not consider it a certain preventive against the crows. We once knew a man, who after having cleaned his brasses with rotten-stone and rum, tipped the remainder into his stomach, by way we suppose of putting the saucer away clean. The crows when very sorely pressed by appetite will sometimes swallow even the tarred corn.

The chairman stated that the cut worm to which reference was also made does all his mischief from the 15th to the 20th of May. This is an interesting fact and will, we hope, be the subject of careful observation.

No time was left for the discussion of another subject which had been proposed, that is, the cultivation of fruit trees; and it was decided that this and the subject of agricultural improvements should be presented at the next meeting to be held on Thursday next at the usual time and place.

The chairman expressed his strong satisfaction in these meetings, and thought they must be highly conducive to the public benefit. He even went so far as to insinuate that they might be as conducive to improvement and the public good as some of the sessions held in the same room by day light. On this matter we express no opinion. We only say that the interest in these meetings has gone on increasing from the beginning; that it is a relief to go to a meeting where the sole object is the diffusion of knowledge and the public improvement; where the waters are not perpetually lashed into a storm by some miserable party passion or strife; and that the information and pleasure obtained have been an ample compensation for the time occupied. H. C.

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature have at last taken the bull by the horns and are fully engaged in the discussion of the License Law, as it is termed, of the last session. The committee sat a long time upon it; but every feather it is believed was pulled out of the chicken, which they hatched, almost as soon as he was brought into the house. Various amendments have been introduced and piled one upon the other to such a height, that there was so much danger of the whole building tumbling by its own weight, that it was deemed necessary on Saturday to take all the old stuff and commit it to seven master-builders to bring in a new frame on Monday morning. This they have done; but whether with any more success than before remains to be seen.

The house of representatives have voted to include wine among the prohibited articles, and to place it in the company where it belongs; for in truth a large portion of the liquor which goes under the name of wine is but disguised brandy or rum with a little coloring matter thrown in. Whether this is introduced by duty; or by the enemies of the old law with a view to make it absolutely intolerable, remains questionable. We have sometimes seen three libbers fellows get on to the same horse. The consequence was either that he could not go at all; or becoming restive he would kick and rear and throw them all off.

We cannot say we look at the subject with unconcern. We have no wish to encroach upon any man's rights or honest pleasures. But we do pray to God continually, that he would deliver us from this curse of curses, drunkenness and intemperance; this vial of divine wrath, which seems to embody the evils and miseries of all the seven vials spoken of in the book of Revelation.

We care not what measure is adopted so that the infamous and accursed tipping shops and grogeries throughout the land may be broken up; these profane fountains of evil as dreadful in its devastations upon society as the lava flowing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius upon the surrounding country; these dreadful vortices, turbid and

cherous maelstroms, in which daily and hourly reputation, character, principle, honor, innocence, integrity, appress are engulphed; these bloody altars, where daily and hourly parents, wives, children, friends, all right hopes, all cheering prospects, all affecting and tender relations, all that is dear, lovely and valuable in life, a character and in society, are without hesitation sacrificed. H. C.

BRITTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 18, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 310 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 100 Stores, 800 Sheep, and 30 Swine. Several lots Sheep and about 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—We quote First quality, \$8 25 \$8 75 Second quality, \$7 75 a \$8 25. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$7 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales noticed, \$110, \$115, \$125. *Cows and Calves*.—\$33, \$38, \$40, \$46, and \$55. *Stores*.—We noticed the sale of Heifers to calve in a few months at from \$22 to \$25.

Sheep.—"Dull" We quote lots at \$1 00, \$4 25, \$5 50, and \$5 75.

Swine.—Not enough were at market to establish prices.

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 & sheltered exposure, week ending March 17.

MARCH, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	W. W.
Monday,	11	30	32	32
Tuesday,	12	24	42	40
Wednesday,	13	28	42	40
Thursday,	14	40	42	38
Friday,	15	26	34	32
Saturday,	16	28	44	36
Sunday,	17	34	44	42

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Farming Utensils, &c., at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on Thursday, March 21, 5 39, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of LOT WHEEL- YRIGHTE Esq., "Nonantum Hill," Brighton, the following articles, viz:

1 Ox Wagon and Ox Cart, new wheels; 1 Horse Wagon and Horse Cart, with ladders and harness; 1 Ox or Horse Bed and Tongue; 1 Harrow, Cart, Bodies, heavy Roller; 1 garden ditto, Ploughs, Hoes, Spades, Scythes, Chains, Gardening Tools, &c.

Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, Painted Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Old Casks, Boxes, Tubs, &c.

Also, 1 Chaise, brass mounted Harness. 1 Carriall and Harness.

Terms Cash. L. L. MASON, Auc^r.
Brighton, March 20, 1839.

MORUS MULICAULIS.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT will personally attend to the selling of the largest lot of *Morus Mulicaulis* ussoid in the United States, after the first of April next, at his plantation five miles southwest of the city of Hartford. The sale of his splendid lot of trees has been delayed till the present in consequence of his unexpected absence since last fall. He invites purchasers to call on him, in person, so far as consistent, as they may better select for themselves; yet all orders sent to the city Post Office, will be executed with all possible care and dispatch. His long experience will enable him to reckon on in a manner that will ensure safety to any part of the Hartford, Ct., March 20, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

The American Fruit Garden Companion, being a practical treatise on the propagation and culture of fruit, adapted to the Northern and Middle States. By E. Sayers, Gardener. The American Flower Garden Companion. By E. Sayers, Gardener. Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm. Cobb's Silk Manual. The American Silk Grower's Guide, by Willinn Kenrick. For sale at the New England Farmer Office. March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MAN AND BOY.

Wanted a man who is acquainted with vegetable and fruit gardening; he must be of good moral character, active, constantly industrious, and a temperance man—he is wanted for the season, and perhaps he can secure a permanent situation. Also—A good boy, he must be willing to give his whole time and attention, and he will be thoroughly instructed in the business—he must produce good recommodations—none other need apply. March 20.

SHEEP AT AUCTION.

Will be sold auction on Friday the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the flock of fine Saxony Sheep, of Rejoice Newton, Esq., at his farm in Worcester, in such lots as may suit purchasers. It consist of,

- 120 Ewes with lamb.
- 100 Yearling Ewes and Wethers, very fine and healthy.
- 7 Yearling Bucks of the best blood.
- 8 Older Bucks, selected from the best flocks.
- 300 Wethers and Ewes not with lamb.

This flock has been improved for several years with great care and expense, and is believed to afford as good an opportunity for obtaining the best stock as any flock in the country. T. W. & C. P. BANCROFT, Auc^rs.

March 20, 1839.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.

The subscribers have recently received, per the Switzerland from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in France, together with a small Collection of superb French Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting, which they offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and Plums are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at \$1 00 each.

PLUMS.

- Downton's Imperatrice
- New Orleans
- Old Orleans
- Green Gage
- Golden Drop
- Early Monsieur
- Late Monsieur
- Perdregou
- Isleworth
- Reine Claude
- Mirabelle petite
- Mirabelle grosse
- St Catherine
- Royal du Tours

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

- Beurre Capiaumont
- Autumn Bargonotte
- Esgarue or jargonelle
- Buerré Rance (new)
- Buerré Royal or Buerré Dial
- Bargonotte du pasque
- Sielle (new)
- Buerré Thun
- Louis Bon d'Auranche
- Buerré Magnifique

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

- Buerré d'Antioche, or Eastern Buerré.
- Buerré d'Amanis.
- Buerré Doré.
- Mouille Bonche, Mouthwater.
- Buerré d'Aremburg.

ROSES.

- Red Moss, \$1 50
- White Unique, 1 00
- Phillip I, 1 00
- Josephine Antoinette, 1 00
- Palmyra, 1 00
- Striped Unique, very rare, 3 00
- Cristata, 1 00
- De Roi, 1 00
- Madame Hardy, 1 25
- Perpetual d'anger, 1 00

STOCKS.

10 000 Pear Stocks; 10 000 Plum Stocks, \$20 per thousand. ALSO. 500 pound French Lucerne, 600 pound Sugar Beet.

ALSO ON HAND.

- 1000 White Antwerp Raspberry Plants.
 - 2000 Red do do do
 - 1000 Franconia do do (very fine).
- Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nursery prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Corn, Grain and Dairy Farm, situated in Westford, about nine miles from Lowell, and one mile west of the Meeting House and Academy, on the road from Westford to Groton, and twenty-six miles from Boston, and containing one hundred and fifty acres of tillage, mowing, pasturing and orcharding, and fifty acres of wood and timber land, all except the wood land lying together, and that but a short distance from the tillage land. The buildings are a two story house, wood and chaise house, cider house, and barn ninety feet long, with two sheds. It has a valuable peach orchard, pear, plum and cherry trees, with many valuable grafted apple trees. It is well fenced, principally with stone wall. The whole will be sold together, or in parts to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of LUTHER HALL, under the Seaman's Bethel, North Square, Boston, or of RUFUS PATTEN, on the premises. March 13.

FOR SALE.

A new milch goat, of a superior breed, producing milk like cream; well calculated for the invalid, or for a vessel for a long voyage. Inquire at this office. March 13.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FAIR	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 75	
" Pot, " " "		5 50	5 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	2 00	2 25
" Domestic, " "		2 00	2 20
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1,		12 00	12 50
prime,			
BEEFWAX, white,	"	35	38
" yellow,	"	25	30
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
BONE MANURE,	hushel	35	40
" in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 25	4 27
Bar,		3 50	3 75
MACEREL, No 1	barrel	13 00	13 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 75	8 80
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 25	8 37
Richmond canal,	"	8 25	
Alexandria wharf,	"	8 25	
Rye,	"	4 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in bids,	"		95
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		92
southern flat, yellow,	"		90
white,	"		117
Rye, northern,	"		90
Barley,	"		55
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,		18 00	17 00
Eastern screwed,		16 00	13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"		12
2d quality,	"		12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"		12
southern, 1st sort,	"		29
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	30
do. country do,	"	26	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	90	96
LIME, best sort,	"	90	96
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		1 06
Winter,	"		60
Whale, refined,	"		90
Lined, American,	"		95
Northern Foot,	"		1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	26 00	26 50
PORK, extra clear,	"		26 00
Mess,	"	23 00	23 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	hushel	3 00	3 25
Red Top, southern,	"	90	112
" northern,	"		1 60
Cannary,	"	1 50	1 60
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,	"		2
Southern Clover,	"		7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"		5
No. 2,	"		13
TALLOW, tried,	"		3 00
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	"	62	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	40
do. 3-4ths do,	"	42	46
do. 1-2 do,	"	37	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	52	56
Pulled superfine,	"	40	35
No. 1,	"		30
No. 2,	"		30
No. 3,	"		30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		POUND	15
HAMS, northern,	"	13	14
southern and western,	"	11	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	11	12
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	18	22
BUTTER, tub,	"	20	25
lump,	"	15	18
EGGS, dozen,	"	65	65
POTATOES, Chennago,	hushel		
white,	"	2 50	3 00
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	3 00	3 25
Russets,	"	3 00	3 25
CIDER,	"	4 50	5 00
refined,	"		

WANTED.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Transcript.

WASHING DAY.

Monday has come; what means this stir and hurly,
This noise and hubbub round the town, I pray?
The whole creation seems all in a hurry:
Why, know you not, Sir? this is *washing day*.

See pails and kettles in confusion flying;
With water by the hog-head cold and hot;
Some garments on the line are pinned and drying,
Some in the *suds* and others in the *put*.

Tou hallowed day! and thou, long famous kitchen,
With what eventful doings dost thou teem!
Hissing and bubbling, pulling, shaking, stitching;
Nor is it strange, for all things *go by s'cam*.

But look again, with what tremendous splashing
Maidens and dames the dirty garments rub.
Oh! there's no beauty like a woman *washing*;
Bending in grace above a *well-filled tub*.

Oh! what vast cleansings, o'er how vast a region,
Are going forward on this far-famed day:
Woolen and flax, with cotton clothes, a legion,
All find a hand to *wash their stains away*.

But no to those who without rhyme or reason,
Neglect their washing when the weather's fair;
Like other idlers they may lose their season,
And so on Sunday have no *clothes to wear*.

(From Illinois and the West)

ILLINOIS.

Much has been said and written about the face of country, climate, soil, &c., of Illinois, but after all, no true impression has been conveyed to eastern people thereof. For my own part, I found myself quite at fault, although I had taken especial pains to inform myself both by reading and conversation with those who were well acquainted therewith. And I believe it beyond any one's power to give any description of the face of the country, which shall convey anything like an adequate idea to a stranger. It is perfectly unique—totally unlike, in general and in detail, anything in New England. It is called a level, flat country, and it is, compared to the eastern states, but not as level as it has been described. Its prairies, in particular, have been represented as exceedingly flat and even, and we have supposed an area of from ten to fifteen or thirty miles of an unbroken plain, with no elevations or depressions, more than are met with on our extensive salt marshes. But the country is all unequal—not precipitous—and the prairies present a continual change of tables and sloughs, while the timbers are broken by high knolls and deep ravines. Besides, I had supposed that the tables in the rolling prairies all ran in parallel lines and equal distances from each other, whereas they are of all sizes and shapes, and lay in every direction in the same prairie, thereby affording a greater variety, and greater facilities for cultivation, etc. etc. The timber on the “bottoms,” is dense and heavy, and tangled with a most luxuriant growth of vines, shrubs, briars and rank grass. These bottoms are on all the rivers and creeks, skirting the prairies and making beautiful belts in every direction through the country. Besides these, there are “barrens,” or “oak openings,” as

they are called, which are composed of large trees of the various kinds of oak, hickory, maple, elm, &c. These trees are quite sparsely scattered around, making a most beautiful park, entirely free from under-brush, and the ground is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers. The openings are all on unequal—nay, broken ground—high abrupt hills and gentle swells, alternated by deep precipitous ravines or most picturesque valleys of perfectly easy access even with a carriage. Nothing can exceed the beauty of these unique forests—no art of man's device could have accomplished on so grand a scale a work so perfectly splendid and enchanting. The soil of these barrens is a fine silicious loam and not more than from eight inches to eighteen in depth, but rich and well adapted to produce the lighter grains and corn, with a careful culture. The secret of the openings lies in the annual conflagrations which pass over all the prairies and barrens of the west. This yearly burning consumes all the new trees and shrubs, and leaves the ground entirely unnumbered. The old trees, likewise, are annually diminishing in number. Scarcely a tree but is marked with fire, and when once the bark is penetrated by the fire, and the wood of the tree seared, the fire takes a readier and deeper hold thereon, until at last it overpowers and destroys it, and the tree falls with a startling crash, and generally consumes before the fire dies out, unless a violent rain extinguishes it, and leaves it for food for the next annual passage of the devouring element. I beheld many a line of ashes, marking the spot where the entire trunk of a massy oak was consumed the previous autumn.

These barrens are the resort of birds of various note and plumage, and all the wild animals found in this country, such as wolves, deer, foxes, rabbits, &c. &c.

The “bluffs” are abrupt elevations, generally in the immediate neighborhood of, and are to be found, I believe, on all the rivers and on each side. Generally they approach the river, but upon one side in a place, while on the opposite lie the heavy timbered bottom lands from a mile to six in width. In the course of twenty, sixty, or an hundred miles the bluffs and bottoms change sides—or, to speak more accurately, the river changes to the other side of the bottom, which is bounded on each side by these bluffs. These bluffs are from one hundred to two hundred feet high, intersected with deep ravines at right angles to the river, and are composed of limestone, which often forms bold perpendicular cliffs of great height and regularity. The bluffs are generally crowned with “oak openings,” and present to the traveller as he passes up and down the river, a most picturesque and charming scene.

And what shall I say of the prairies—those immense sea-fields, clothed with their heavy robe of green, and dotted and slashed with gold and azure, vermilion and orange, white and violet, reflected from flowers of every size and shape, bewildering the traveller with their intense beauty, their rich and endless variety.

The prairies are of two kinds, and are distinguished as rolling and flat. The rolling prairies are gently and irregularly undulating, having swells of twenty to sixty feet high, and of all lengths and breadths; between which are sloughs, called in the dialect of the place “*sloos*.” They are low and swampy, and are of the same character of similar places in New England meadows called *runs*. If a small ditch be carried through these

“*sloos*,” a fine running stream will be produced, which will last nearly or quite the year round, affording plenty of water for cattle. There is scarcely a prairie without this kind provision of nature. These prairies are beautiful to the eye of a stranger, but their unbroken monotony tires the senses, especially when covered with the decayed growth of the former summer, clothed with a garment of snow, or blackened by the recent conflagration. Extravagant stories of the luxuriant growth of the grass have been circulated at the east, as indeed everything pertaining to this wonderful country has naturally enough assumed an exaggerated tone. In the bottom prairies, the grass occasionally reaches the top of a man's head as he sits on his horse—a rank coarse grass unfit for the purposes of feeding—but in the common open prairies from two to three and a half feet is a fair average; in the sloughs it often exceeds this by a foot or even more.

These prairies, as well as the barrens and bottoms, afford exhaustless ranges for cattle, horses, and swine, and the prairies abundant grass for the scythe, all without cost or labor of fencing. The prairie grass is coarse, but greatly loved by cattle, and makes, when well cured, an excellent fodder for the winter.

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES, BRIGTON.

Just received from England and France, a rare collection of Plants, viz:

Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Gooseberries, Pear Stocks, Purple Beach, English Elms, Japan Junco Trees, Striped, Myrtle leaved, Gold margined, and Weeping striped Box Trees.

Common silver leaf, Fine do. do., Upright Golden, Smooth leaved Golden, Balance do. do., Plain Screw do. do., Camellia leaved do., Marginal and Hedgehog Hollies.

Portugal, English, Long narrow leaved, and short do. do., Laurels.

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Thorns, Eglantine, 100 varieties new Roses, Oranges, Camellias, and various kinds of Green-house Plants.

Orders will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of the country.

Orders may be left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO. or forwarded by mail to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass.

Brighton, March 4.

BRUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We offer for sale a small quantity of Brussa Mulberry Seed, by the pound or ounce, which may be relied on as true and genuine. This variety of Mulberry is much superior to the Morus Multicaulis, for this climate, being perfectly hard; said to be even more hardy than the common white. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pionies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cocksbur or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.
Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and true, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1839.

[NO. 38.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

MR BRECK.—Within a few days, I have received several letters and pamphlets, with a small package of eggs, of a new species of silk worm, from the Messrs Winship,—the estimable proprietors of the celebrated nursery in Brighton, which had been presented to them, by captain Charles Hunt, commander of the ship Switzerland, which has recently arrived in Boston, from France; and I was requested to make such a disposition of them, as would be most beneficial to the country.

By the letter from J. H. Mey, Esq. of Paris, to captain Hunt, and which is herewith submitted for publication, it will be perceived, that the silk worm eggs, from which the sample transmitted were derived, have been lately introduced into France; and from an article in the first number of "Le Propagateur de L'Industrie de la Soie," to which Mr Mey alludes, it appears, that they were brought from Bengal, by captain Vaillant in the corvette Bonite.

I shall translate from the Propagateur for the next number of the New England Farmer, the account of an experiment, which was made by Baron D' Hambres-Firmis, in rearing a small colony of these oriental strangers, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, from whom some of the eggs, that had been just brought from India were received; and I will at the same time, deposit with Mr Colman, the agricultural commissioner of the state, the eggs, confided to me for distribution among such persons as are engaged in the silk culture, as may be desirous of making an experiment, to ascertain whether this species of the precious family of the silk manufacturing insects, will be an acquisition to them and the country, or not; and also an engraved sheet, containing accurate and beautifully colored representations of the insect, in all its various stages and transformations, from the moment it leaves the egg, until it reaches the perfect winged state.

There is an advertisement of the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, announcing that he has for sale, at his celebrated establishment of Fromont, plants of the *Morus Multicaulis*, *Camellia*, *Rhododendron*, *Magnolia*, *Azalea*, *Rose*, *Dahlia* and *Chrysanthemum*, which you will please to publish until the first of May.

The eminent services, which the Chevalier Bodin has rendered to horticulture, by his extensive and admirably conducted experimental garden and school at Fromont, and his numerous publications, on the science and art of horticulture, in all its interesting departments, have rendered him highly distinguished and most deservedly honored, in both hemispheres: and whoever may desire to obtain any plants, from his vast nurseries, can rely, with confidence, on receiving the best samples, which are to be procured in France, of all the varieties, of fruit, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, which are cultivated in that kingdom.

Captain Hunt is entitled to the gratitude of his

fellow citizens, for his honorable exertions to subserve the interests of his country, in one of its most important branches of industry. Such rare instances of fidelity to the republic, among the thousands of Americans who visit every portion of the globe, are deserving of the highest commendation; for the introduction of a single new plant, seed or product, which may give employment to any portion of the people, is often of more momentous consequence, to the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures, and navigation, than the annual importations of our whole commercial fleet. Such was the case with the cotton seed, and may be with the silk worm and *morus multicaulis*. Nantucket may well be proud of such an intelligent and patriotic nautical commander, who has evinced a disposition and has a mind sufficiently enlightened and discriminating to ascertain, that the introduction of the minute egg of an insect, may be more creditable to himself, and beneficial to the United States, than a return from the coast of Japan, after the accomplishment of the most successful whaling expedition, that ever made glad the hearts of the bold, hardy and adventurous mariners, of the storm-beaten island, of the illustrious Penn's exemplary and meritorious disciples.

Mr Mey, who is a citizen of South Carolina, has well earned the thanks of his countrymen, by his active zeal to promote their interests; and it is desirable, that other gentlemen, who have as favorable opportunities, to transmit, whatever may be valuable to their native land, would imitate his generous attention to really *useful* or *interesting* objects, as well as to the worthless pageantries which amuse and occupy most of the time, of too many of our ever wandering, yet mere sight-seeing and profitless tourists; who, if they do bring home some foreign article, it is often the fragment of some ancient work of art, and in the acquisition of which they have evinced their *refined taste* in the Elgian manner, by mutilating a superb temple, column or statue, in the acquisition. A book, or painting, or any whole and complete object, no matter how small, is worth all the baubles and pieces of stone, which illustrate the profound researches, of the innumerable "lookers on," male and female, which our modern Viennas annually send forth; and who if they "have swam in a gondola" on the canals of Venice, have satisfied their lofty notions of foreign travel.

Very respectfully your

Most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,

Roxbury, March, 14, 1839.

Paris, January 16, 1839.

Captain Hunt commander of the ship Switzerland,

SIR—Since you left this city, I have subscribed to a work, which treats exclusively of the silk worm and the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which I send to you, that you may present it to your society, and if they choose they can write to me to subscribe for them. The cost is but eight francs per annum.

I have been promised a species of silk worm, which laid eggs, that hatched immediately after. This is but lately known, and a report will be made of it, at our next meeting of the horticultural society; so that you have the latest information on the subject, and which but few Frenchmen yet know. If I can, I will send you, by the same conveyance, some of these eggs, which were brought here by the Bonite, captain La Vaillant; and these are the only eggs produced here from them.

On the 18th of June, 48 eggs produced, at the end of 40 days 12 cocoons. These cocoons produced eggs, which hatched in a cellar, where they were placed, and were removed to a hot house on the 18th of August, where the heat was up to 147 by Fahrenheit's thermometer. The first day 24 hatched, the next 25, and on the 21st they were all hatched, producing 1036 worms. The first cocoons were small, pointed and soft, the second much larger and solid. The color of the silk was white, yellow, and greenish-yellow, or rather yellow with a tinge of green. The 12 cocoons produced but one male, and another male was procured to fecundate the rest.

I think the species, which it is said produces many crops in its native country, will be valuable, therefore take care of them. I also send a sketch of the different stages of the worm, the eggs of which I beg you will endeavor to distribute.*

Thursday 3 o'clock, P. M, Jan. 17. I have succeeded in procuring the Sina species of worm, Syrean mixed. If they can be separated, when hatched it would be better, as they are two different kinds. Keep the eggs, which are in a tin box, in a cool place, that they may not hatch before the time, you have leaves to feed them with. I think you may have three crops in Boston, with the aid of the *morus multicaulis* leaves.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

J. H. MEY.

SERICICULTURE.

MR BRECK.—I promised, in the communication which I sent you on the 14th inst., to furnish additional information, in relation to the Bengal silk worm, and annexed are translations from the numbers of the Propagateur, of the several accounts, which have been given of that insect.

The Propagateur is a monthly journal, which has been established at Rodez, the capital of Aveyron, by a society of agriculturists and manufacturers, for the special purpose of extending and perfecting the culture of the mulberry and the management of silk worms, in the southern departments of France. It is under the direction of M. Amans Carrier, who is eminently qualified for the station. The first number was published in July last, which with those for the other five months of the year,

* It is possible that this silk worm is the variety which is mentioned in an article I furnished for the 12th number of the first volume of your Horticultural Register, as being chiefly cultivated in India, for it yields six crops in a year.

H. A. S. D.

have been received through the kindness of J. H. Mey, Esq. and captain Charles Hunt.

No work has appeared in Europe or this country which is destined to be so interesting and valuable to sericulturists, as the Propagateur; for it will contain the results of experiments, made by the most intelligent and experienced gentlemen of France, who are deeply concerned in that important branch of national industry, to which it is consecrated; and who chiefly reside in the very region, where it has been so long and successfully prosecuted, and where unexampled exertions are being made, to render it more profitable to themselves and beneficial to their country.

From a careful examination of the very able and instructive communications, with which the numbers are enriched, it is apparent that the attention of the government, as well as that of the cultivators and manufacturers of silk has been roused in an unprecedented manner, within a few years: and that there is a more extensive and zealous co-operation than has been witnessed, since Oliver de Serres, introduced the white mulberry into France,—“a tree,” as the eloquent Bourdon justly remarks, “which is so full of the blessings of God.”

Pecuniary premiums, and gold medals have been offered, experimental plantations, magnaneries, and filatures established, and normal schools founded, and placed under the superintendence of able professors and skilful machinists, by the government, in many of the departments; and Henry Bourdon, appointed a special agent, to visit annually all the departments where silk has been or is becoming an object of culture, whose duty it is to make detailed reports, of whatever is worthy of notice, to the minister of public works, agriculture and commerce; and so favorable has been the influence of these enlightened and liberal measures, it may be confidently assumed, that this precious and beautiful branch of rural economy, has made such rapid strides, that the product of indigenous silk has been increased, at least, thirty per cent.: and if the same patriotic policy and spirit, by which the sovereign and people are now actuated, is continued, it will be doubled within a few years.

The first great cause of the attention of the government being roused, and the cultivators of silk so intensely excited, was the publications of the illustrious Dandolo, in 1817 on the “Art of rearing the silk worm,” and his establishment of a practical school at Varese, for teaching the best method of managing mulberry plantations and silk worms, which became the resort of young men from all parts of Italy and France, and who gave the name of Dodorolites to the improved structures which they erected on the model of that at Varese for the accommodation of the colonies of silk worms.

Bonafous, Pillaro, and numerous other distinguished scientific men, and practical cultivators, in various parts of France, actively co-operated with Dandolo to improve the methods of conducting mulberry plantations and the education of silk worms. Gonsoul invented the apparatus, now universally adopted in the large filatures, for heating with steam, the basins of water, in which the cocoons are placed to be reeled; by which the silk is more perfectly cleansed of the gum, is more uniform in size, perfect in color and beautiful, and its strength, elasticity and splendor increased. For this discovery and several others, of vast utility in science and the arts he received medals and diplo-

mas and other marks of distinction from the government; and on transmitting to him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the minister of agriculture and commerce, emphatically observed, in the official note, which accompanied it: “THIS DECORATION WAS GAINED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF INDUSTRY.”

The cultivators of silk have been enabled to wonderfully increase the product of their establishments, by the improvements for artificially heating and ventilating the magnaneries, which Darcet, Beauvais and Combe have made known; and the movable tables, contrived by Vasseur, as substitutes for shelves, and other modes of accommodating the silk-worms during their growth and labors, and to aid the ventilation, seem to have perfected the whole apparatus for the most successful mode of conducting the magnaneries, and have been considered so valuable,—as from 50 to 75 per cent. of space is gained thereby—that he has been rewarded by an appropriate gold medal.

Thus, notwithstanding the active rivalry which has been maintained by the silk manufacturers of Great Britain, and the encouragement which has been offered to those of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and Switzerland by their respective sovereigns, and the importations of manufactured articles from India and China, the manufactures of France have continued to increase, and the value of the fabrics, which are annually made at Paris, Tours, Lyons, St Etienne, St Chamond, Avignon, and Nismes, is estimated at 200,000,000 of francs.

But after all the great efforts which have been made to extend the culture of the mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms, in the middle and northern, as well as the southern departments of the kingdom, there is annually imported into France from Italy, Turkey, India and China, large quantities of raw silk.

It will be perceived from the following statements, made by Baron d' Hombres-Firmas, Viscount De Retz and Mr Puvis, that it is evident the eggs of several varieties of silk-worms were brought from Bengal by the *Bonite*; and that from the small number submitted to experiment, and the unfavorable circumstances attending them, there has not yet been a fair opportunity of ascertaining whether either will be considered an acquisition or not; and it will require another year to test the character of each race. From these circumstances it is very desirable and important, that the persons who may receive portions of the eggs sent by Mr Mey, should carefully separate the cocoons of the various kinds of worms which may appear, to enable them to obtain eggs of those species which present the best characteristics.

There is a very interesting article by Mr Audouin, of the Institute, in the fifth number of the Propagator, on the cause of a very fatal epidemic, called the Muscardine, which often appears among the silk-worms, and the mode of preventing its ravages, which I shall translate and send to you for publication.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't.

II. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hawthorn Cottage, Roxbury, }
March 20, 1839. }

REPORT

Of an experiment on the culture of the silk-worm of Bengal, made at Alais, in the Department of

Gard, by the Baron D' Hombres-Firmas, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, correspondent of the Institute, and of the Royal Agricultural Society, &c.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, having been pleased to send me some of the silk worm eggs which were brought from Bengal by Captain Vaillant, in the corvette *Bonite*, I submit a summary account of the lit^{le} experiment which I have made.

Generally, in our part of the country, the crop of cocoons has been indifferent this year, and it is a great calamity. The late frosts destroyed nearly all the leaves of the mulberry trees, which had just been developed; and we were unable to feed the silk-worms, which had begun to hatch; it therefore became necessary to throw them away, as well as the eggs which were in motion, or ready to open.

My experiment was made in my apartment, where the temperature was kept sufficiently high, and the air continually renewed. I found daily in my garden a few handfuls of tender leaves, which furnished numerous repasts to my silk-worms.

The eggs which I received were still attached to the paper on which they had been laid by the insects in Bengal. Those which had made the voyage in vases hermetically sealed, were marked No. 1, those which were put into bamboo cases, No. 2, and the others, which were merely enveloped in paper, No. 3.

On examining the eggs with a magnifying glass, many of them appeared flatted, and several had a small depression in the middle. Nearly half of them did not hatch. I often examined the Bengal eggs and compared them with those which were destined for our farmers; but the latter had been well liberated, while the others were passing the equator; it is to this cause, that I attribute their hatching spontaneously, and is probably the reason why seven-fifteenths of them perished.

On the 14th of April, I perceived some little worms among my three parcels of eggs, and immediately placed them in the hot-house to protect them. The hatching continued for several days, and consequently the worms were of unequal size, which I arranged in several divisions without seeking to equalize them by causing some to fast and giving more heat and food to those which were the latest, as is done in our large establishments.

My worms, when hatched, were about two millimetres long, and were black and hairy; they had more than doubled in size at the first moulting; as they increased, they appeared spotted, and then whitish, and resembled, perfectly, our common silk worms, except that they were smaller, and when ready to ascend, they were of the size of the latter at their fourth change.

Some died after the fourth change, without my being able to ascertain the cause of the disease. I had 203 cocoons, 52 of which were yellow and 151 white. The cocoons are very small, elongated and pointed, and of the kind which are called satin or velvety, and but little esteemed; some of them are sufficiently firm, but still light; it required ten of the most beautiful to weigh 12 grammes.

The cocoons of our country appear in every respect, preferable to those of Bengal, in the opinion of our silk reelers, to whom I shew them; but they think, with me, that it is not from the first experiment, and made on so small a scale, that we ought to decide. I shall carefully preserve the eggs of this crop, and hope to succeed better next year.

Alais, June 15, 1838.

Extract of a letter from Baron D'Hombres-Firmas—to M. Anans Carrier, the Director of the Propagateur.

Aiais, Dec. 25, 1838.

In the report which you have published, on the experiment I made in rearing the silk worm of Bengal, from eggs, transmitted to me by the minister, I supposed that a long voyage and the great heat they had endured, and the destruction of the leaves of the mulberry by a late frost, were the cause of the little success which I obtained.

My cocoons were small, pointed, light, and of a velvety tissue. Judge then of my surprise, on learning that the Viscount de Retz had received from Mr Henry Bourdon a few of the Bengal eggs, and that he had obtained large cocoons, of a beautiful form, an excellent tissue, and heavier than those of our country. We inhabit the same region, our mulberry trees are nearly of the same kind, and I think I managed my worms as well as he could have done those, under his care; therefore, I am induced to suppose, that from the mere form of my cocoons, we have reared two distinct varieties of silk worms; and I have been convinced that is the case, since I have read in the *Bulletin of the Royal Agricultural Society of Lyons*, that Mr Audouin, who was present at a meeting of that institution, explained, in the same manner, the different results and the varied forms of the cocoons, produced from the eggs brought into France by the *Bonite*. That learned entomologist observed, "that neither Mr Gaudichand, nor the commander of the corvette, knew the veritable source of these eggs, which originated in Italy, from whence the Bengalese have annually received them. It is possible that some of those were of a more recent kind, and there had not been sufficient time to change their character: such may be the cause of the difference, which the cocoons present." Mr Audouin adds, that "the cocoons which he has seen are fusiform"—that is to say, elongated and pointed, as were those which my worms produced.

Extract of a letter from Mr Pavis, President of the Agricultural Society of Bourg, in the Department of Ain, dated October 1st, 1833.

We have received a very small number of silk worm eggs, which were brought from Bengal by the Corvete *Bonite*. But few of them hatched, after being exposed in a warm and humid position, for twenty-five days. The varieties of worms were very different and of unequal size; some were white and others black, and they produced white and yellow cocoons. We have carefully preserved the eggs, which have been obtained by our experiment, but the insects were too few to separate the varieties.

The eggs brought by the *Bonite* have been extensively distributed, and some cultivators have received sufficient quantities to enable them to separate and distinguish the diverse races.

Mr John Kenworthy brought to our office this week, eighteen pounds of butter, of an excellent quality, which Mrs Kenworthy made this week, from the milk given in seven days by one cow. The cow is a modest American animal, with no great pretensions, but which, like most American females, is better than she looks, though she looks well enough for anybody. Mr Kenworthy's place is near the Friend's Asylum, Oxford township. So much for treating the cows well.—*U. S. Gazette.*

For the New England Farmer.

STATEMENT RESPECTING PREMIUM CORN CROP.

Beverly, Dec. 3, 1838.

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq.—Sir: Agreeable to my promise, on Saturday, I herewith send you an account of one acre of corn raised by me this season. This acre was a part of a field of eight acres planted to corn. I confess that I feel a great deal of diffidence in presenting a crop so far inferior to what many others have presented before, but as the crop, taking the whole field together, was a good one, and so even that we were at loss to know where to select an acre to measure, I thought it might not be amiss to give you an account of it. If the Committee should think it worth their notice, it will be well; if otherwise, I shall not be disappointed, as the ground was not such as I should have selected for the purpose of producing an extra crop, nor did I expect it until near the time of harvesting. The kind of land is wet, and what is generally denominated cold land. It was sown down to grass with grain six years ago last Spring. At the time of sowing down, it was thrown into beds with the plough, to turn off the surplus water received from a large hill on one side of it. The product of 1837 was about one ton of hay to the acre. It was not broken up until the Spring of 1838: no manure has been applied since it was sown down to grass, until this year. In September, 1837, forty cords of compost were carted on the eight acres and thrown into fifteen heaps. In the latter part of the winter and spring of 1833, thirty two cords of stable manure were carted and placed in small heaps for the purpose of spreading to be turned under the sward. The quantity of seed was about 14 quarts to the acre. The ground was ploughed from the 15th to the 20th of May, and harrowed twice before furrowing; it was then furrowed twice in a row, 42 inches apart one way, with a double mouldboard plough; the compost was then placed in the drills: commenced planting the 20th, and finished the 25th of May: about the 10th of June, the cultivator was passed twice between the rows, which was followed by the double mouldboard plough; then weeded and hoed: the 1st of July, the double mouldboard plough was again passed through twice between the rows and again hoed: nothing more was done until the stalks were fit to top, which was done when the leaves began to turn yellow; the corn was cut up and carted to the barn, and husked the 10th of October. The whole product of one acre was weighed on the 1st day of December, with a patent balance, and the result was, 150 baskets containing 40 lbs. each, and 3 lbs. over, or 6003 lbs. Another acre of the same field was weighed the same day, and gave 5520 lbs.; after it was weighed, 40 lbs. was shelled, and gave 33 lbs. of shelled corn.

The estimated cost for the cultivation of one acre is as follows, viz:

5 cords compost manure at \$3 on the field	\$15 00
4 do. stable do. at 5	20 00
Ploughing 2 50; Harrowing twice 2 00	4 50
Furrowing twice in a row	1 50
2 hands placing compost in drills, one day	1 50
Yoke of oxen and cart one day	1 00
2 hands one day dropping and covering	1 50
1 hand, Cultivator, and horse one day	1 50
1 hand, plough and horse 1-2 day	75
2 hands hoeing one day	1 50
1 hand, plough and horse one day	1 50
2 hands hoeing one day	1 50

Topping, binding and shocking stalks 1 50
Harvesting 6 00

\$59 25

Deduct for benefit of manure for succeeding crops 17 50

\$41 75

Corn fodder, equal to 1 ton of English hay 15 00

4952 lbs. shelled corn, at \$1 10 for sixty lbs. 90 79

105 79

Net profit \$64 04
AMOS SHIELDEN.

I hereby certify that I assisted in the cultivation and measuring the above land, and the harvesting, and measuring of the above corn, and that the whole statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge.

TIMOTHY ROBERTS.

I hereby certify that I measured the above land, and that it contained no more than one acre.

JOHN PORTER, 2d, Sworn Surveyor.

VACCINE MATTER.—We have recently learned some interesting facts relating to vaccination. Mr Estlin, a distinguished surgeon of Bristol, England, has succeeded in obtaining a new supply of vaccine matter, directly from the cow. In the early part of August last, he learned that the disease existed in some cows on a farm in Gloucestershire, and repairing immediately to the place, found it in a proper state for furnishing matter for inoculation in a young woman who had taken it in milking. With this matter he inoculated a child on the 11th of August, and obtained a perfect case of kine pock disease. The succession has been carefully preserved, and the matter has been freely distributed by Mr Estlin to different parts of the world. Some was sent to Dr Jackson, of this city, taken from the tenth succession of cases. Dr Jackson and Dr Putnam have succeeded in introducing the disease here with this matter, and have freely communicated the matter to their professional brethren, who are now using it pretty extensively; so that matter of the eleventh and twelfth generation from the cow, can readily be obtained.

It is an interesting question how far the disease thus introduced resembles the kine pock that we have long had among us; and the answer is most satisfactory, for so far as can be observed, it is perfectly the same. There has not of course been time to test the question by practical observations, as to its greater or less power in preventing small pox, but in its course, and appearance, there is no appreciable difference. This new introduction of kine pock matter, though a circumstance of great interest to the medical profession, and to the community, does not weaken, but greatly strengthens the confidence which may be placed in genuine vaccination, as it has been practised among us for forty years past.

We learn that the Massachusetts Medical Society voted the last year to supply all its Fellows, at the annual meeting in May, with fresh kine pock matter; and the Fellows of the Society agreed to vaccinate gratuitously one day in each week in the month of June, annually, all who shall apply to them for that purpose. If our whole population are not vaccinated hereafter, it will not be the fault of the medical profession.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

REPORT

On providing for the Appointment of a Board of Board of Agriculture, and a State Chemist, together with a Minority Report.

SINATE, March 14, 1837.

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred an order "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Board of Agriculture and also for the appointment of a State Chemist" have considered the same and submit the following report.

It has long been the settled policy of the government of Massachusetts to encourage agriculture. To foster industry and encourage agriculture was, at the adoption of the Constitution, pointed out as among the important duties of future legislatures, and perhaps the wisdom of those to whom we are indebted for that instrument, is no where more conspicuously manifest than in enjoining this duty. Of its necessity and the soundness of its policy two of the most powerful nations of Europe presented at that time illustrious examples.

Spain with the wealth of the Indies poured into her lap for successive centuries was becoming poor and fast sinking under her system of letting agriculture take care of itself. Gathering rich harvests of gold and silver from the new world, the more valuable and enduring harvests of domestic industry were neglected and forgotten, and gilded pauperism and splendid degradation were the fast appearing legitimate fruits; evincing the justice of an over-ruling power, whether considered as the result of idleness at home, or avenging retribution for national treachery and injustice abroad.

On the other hand, the policy of England was of an opposite character and producing opposite results. With a protected and encouraged agriculture to sustain her manufacturing industry, she was laying deep the foundations of her power, and fast rising in the scale of empire, and strengthening herself for a tug in latter times, with the captain whose will was law to continental Europe; who gave kingdoms as mere keepsakes, and infusing into the millions of his conscripts the spirit of martial madness, trampled nations to silence in his grasp at universal dominion. From this contest, expensive, protracted and bloody, almost beyond precedent, by uniting industry in her fields and workshops, she came out, dictating terms of peace, her resources comparatively but little impaired, and the riches of her people almost undiminished; demonstrating the position, that the basis of true national strength consists more in the science of peaceful arts, than in the art and science of war—less in well appointed armies, than in a well appointed agriculture.

Agriculture is not only the basis of national strength and wealth, but it is also the basis of civilization and social life. Christianity itself, after repeated attempts without the aid of agriculture, has failed to civilize the American savage; nor have its influences, without the same aid, been more successful in preventing the relapse to a state of barbarism of the once civilized Asiatic. The culture of the earth is as necessary also to sustain social life, as is the culture of the mind to sustain civil liberty; and as truly as the fall of our free institutions would follow the entire neglect of education, so truly will the dissolution of civil society follow the abandonment of agriculture. The agricultural skill of any people is nearly a correct indication of the amount and permanency of their social comforts, for it is only that portion of all the

densely populated parts of the earth, where some degree of skilful agriculture is practised, that is never visited by famine.

Although as an art, agriculture is coeval with our race; as a science it is yet in its infancy, and opens an extensive field for discovery and improvement. It may be reduced to principles as certain as those of almost any other science, by carefully collecting the results of similar combinations of circumstances.

Science has shed its light freely and abundantly upon other interests, and cannot its rays be brought to bear more directly and fully upon that of agriculture? It should assist the hands that guide the ploughshare and pruning-hook, as well as those that hold the tiller or drive the shuttle.

The production of an ear of grain or a blade of grass is as much the effect of cause, as is the explosion of a steam engine, and although the connection between cause and effect may not be as easily traced in one case as in the other, its existence is no less certain; nor is its investigation less a proper subject for scientific inquiry, or of scarcely less importance in a public point of view. If the latter has effected the destruction of a multitude, the former has been as necessary to the sustenance of millions. Science, or demonstrative knowledge, is as necessary for the agriculturist as for the navigator. Without it the farmer is a mere machine, pursuing the path trod by his fathers, and surrounded by a trackless ocean of uncertainty, into which, however he may avoid it with instinctive dread, he is occasionally plunged much to his discomfort and loss. This would not be the case if he clearly understood the principles on which production is founded; then he might step out of the beaten path with safety, the trackless course would be as certain as that of the mariner guided by his compass; he could feed his roots, grains and grasses with their appropriate food and calculate results with certainty, except as varied by accident or season; his dependence would be upon known principles, established truths, rather than tradition. Let him clearly understand the deficiency of his soil, and what aliment it is necessary to present to the germinating plant to bring it to perfection, and what is necessary to counteract or neutralize a superabundant or deleterious substance existing in the soil, and he will produce his crop of grain with as much certainty and facility, aside from extraneous causes, as the architect can erect a granary in which to store it. It is this knowledge which the farmer wants, and he can get it only by the aid of chemistry. It is this knowledge which the farmer must have in some good degree, before his profession will stand where nature designed it to stand—the first among the first. No occupation is more healthful or useful, and none is better calculated to expand the mind and develop the noblest qualities of man. Although his avocation is laborious, the toil of the intelligent farmer is far from servile drudgery. A sense of inferiority of profession he cannot feel, for no other stands nearer creative power, or is first the recipient of the Creator's bounty. In the great laboratory of nature he aids according to his intelligence in the transmutation of various substances otherwise useless, to grains and fruits, the product of field and garden for supplies of necessity, of comfort, or of luxury; and what mind in employment so elevated but must in some measure lose its contracting power? or who can better appreciate the lustrous beauty of the "bow in the cloud," the

bright seal of the promise that "seed time and harvest shall not cease," than those that sow the seed and labor for that harvest, without which, the foundations of society must be broken up, the minister come down from the altar, and the judge from the bench, to seek subsistence, perchance from river or forest?

The value of the agricultural products of the Commonwealth, compared with the value of the products of other branches of industry, it is believed, would present the importance of the farming interest in a strong point of view. Unfortunately a bill for the obtaining of these statistics was lost in the last legislature, and that important fact,—the relative value of our agriculture, which should be well known, and well understood,—remains a matter of conjecture.

It is estimated from statistics of the British empire, that the annual return from the land and farming stock of the united kingdom is £174,029,088, and the annual return from the property in manufacture is £262,085,100, the manufacturing product bearing to the agricultural product nearly the proportion that five does to nine.

As the manufactures of Massachusetts are principally the growth of but little more than thirty years, it would be considered wonderful if on examination they were found to bear the proportion to our agriculture that those of the united kingdom do to theirs, but unless they exceed that proportion, it will be seen by referring to the statistical returns of our manufactures in 1837, and taking those returns of eighty-six and a quarter millions of dollars to indicate the true product of our manufactures, that the products of the land and farming stock of Massachusetts in that year could not have been less than one hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars. However much or little dependence may be placed on this estimate, it can hardly be doubted that the magnitude of our agricultural interest is not appreciated.

By the last census the population of the State was about 700,000. Of this number not less than 400,000 are supposed to be engaged in agriculture, and dependent directly and entirely upon that source for subsistence. Of the remaining 300,000 a very considerable number are more or less engaged in the same pursuit a part of their time; and as all engaged in manufacturing and commercial operations are deeply interested in the success of the farmer, as it affects the price and facility of obtaining agricultural products, your Committee believe they may safely assume that no branch of domestic industry is more important. They also believe that no one is more susceptible of improvement, and, so far as improvement goes, that no one is so much neglected.

The labor that would purchase a bushel of corn thirty years ago, will now purchase only about the same quantity; whereas the labor that would purchase a yard of cotton cloth thirty years ago will now purchase at least four yards of as good quality. This advance in the value of labor, when applied to the purchase of cotton cloth, arises from improvements during the time specified, by introducing labor-saving machinery, and directing more science and skill to the production of the cotton and the manufacture of the cloth; and if improvements to the same extent had been made in the production of corn, the results would have been the same, without diminishing the profits of the producer.

The same general result will be the effect of

the same cause when acting on any or all the products of labor. All improvements, whether by the aid of economy, science or skill, or of labor-saving implements applied to production, increase the value of labor, the only capital of many of our citizens, and in the aggregate the great capital of the Commonwealth; a capital which wise legislators will always encourage in seeking investment at home, at least when, all things considered, it can be done with better advantage than abroad. A case will be mentioned to show the advantage that may be derived from a scientific and thorough investigation of a subject, that is supposed to be pretty well understood. It also accounts for the great advance which manufactures have made over agriculture, and points out the necessity and propriety of the aid of government to assist in settling questions of importance to our farmers, which, from involving an expense of perhaps a few hundred dollars, their limited capital cannot meet; and unless the government aid them, they must from necessity be content to plod along in the old path, save the adoption of some few improvements, which slight research and invention bring to light.

Recently a manufacturing company incurred an outlay of not less than five thousand dollars, for agency and expenses attending a series of experiments to solve a question relative to some part of their process. The solution of the original query was a saving to the company of its whole cost in about one year, and other matters unlooked for, which came in incidentally during the investigation, effected a further saving to an equal amount during the same year; it was also the acquisition of knowledge that must bear upon all their future operations to which it had reference, and this all, in a branch of manufactures where it was generally supposed that further improvements were hardly to be expected. If such results can be realized in such cases, what may be expected from investigations in the young science of agriculture, a science that has hardly obtained a name and place among the sciences?

Aside from the general want of chemical knowledge applicable to their profession, but few individual farmers can meet the expense, that would be necessary to a thorough investigation of many subjects that have a permanent and important bearing upon their success. And it is believed that they cannot reasonably be required to do so, when it is considered that their success is so closely connected with the success of every other valuable interest in the Commonwealth, that men of all other professions and pursuits are hardly less interested in the matter than farmers themselves. And if any subject whatever will justify the special attention of the Legislature, and, if need be, an especial appropriation from the treasury of the Commonwealth, on the ground that the whole people are deeply interested in its success, your Committee are of opinion that it is the subject which they now have under consideration.

Our means for improvement are far from being limited. The geological survey of the State by Professor Hitchcock has brought to light treasures more valuable than mines of gold, and if the facts and suggestions submitted in his second report are duly attended to and improved, the survey cannot fail to be the commencement of an era in our agriculture—the laying of the first stone in the foundation of an improved structure that will sustain and secure the best interests of the Commonwealth.

In addition to lime, marl and other mineral substances of great value to the farmer, large quantities of guano, or the principle that gives fertility to soils, is found to exist in the vegetable deposits of our swamps and lowlands. This fact is a most important one to the farmers of the Commonwealth. It discloses to us the truth that there exists in almost every neighborhood, abundant means of recouping our wasted soil. A kind Providence has garnered up these immense magazines of food for vegetables to restore fertility for us, to those grounds that were exhausted in sustaining our fathers, while in council laying the foundations of our free institutions, and in the field battling for the right of man to self-government. Compared with theirs, ours is a time of leisure, and duty requires that we avail ourselves of the means put into our hands of improving our physical condition, until the necessities and comforts of life are in as full measure enjoyed by all within our borders, as the freedom which they wrought out for us, and in no other way can we so well execute the trust committed us while holding on to their bequests.

The mere knowledge of the fact, however, that this enriching matter, which contains the constituent principles of our grains and grasses, exists so abundantly, is of comparatively little practical utility, unless accompanied with the proper knowledge of disengaging it from the useless or deleterious substances with which it is combined, and fitting it for the wants of vegetation. To obtain this knowledge requires the aid of a practical chemist, and there is little doubt that with this aid, manure, which has properly been termed "the sinews of husbandry," can be furnished abundant as the wants of our soil, and cheaper than by any other means. The expense incurred for a lifetime of service of a practical agricultural chemist, would be a cheap purchase for the Commonwealth, at which to put our farmers in possession of the information that would enable them to make the most economical and efficient application of this material, which we are assured contains in greater abundance, than can be drawn from any other source, the enriching properties furnished by the most expensive manures. It has been accumulating for ages, and held in reserve until farmers begin to learn that a renovated field under a judicious system of cultivation will give the most profitable succession of crops, and at the same time amply furnish the means of perpetuating and increasing its own fertility. Under these circumstances the interest of the cultivator affords the strongest guaranty that if fertility is once restored to those fields that are reduced, we may feel well assured that they will never again become exhausted as they have been; but increasing in fruitfulness, and supplying the wants of increasing multitudes, will continue to give "seed to the sower and bread to the eater," as long as peace and security allow the farmer to gather his sheaves, and preside at his own harvest-home.

The luck of our swamps from different localities may very considerably differ in the number and proportions of its constituent parts, and accordingly require very different treatment to fit it for the farmer's use. A chemist employed by the State, under the direction of a Board of Agriculture, would undoubtedly spend some time to great advantage in determining the best mode of treatment applicable to the whole, or to the different localities, as should be found necessary.

The whole subject of manures, whether animal,

vegetable, mineral or compound, and the best method of compounding, would also properly and no doubt profitably, engage his attention. A more general, and if possible a more perfect analysis of our soils, would also be of great utility. Indeed it is hardly possible that a competent chemist should be employed under the direction of a competent board without rendering immense service to the farmers of the Commonwealth.

A Board of Agriculture, composed of scientific and practical men, properly selected from different sections of the State, would be likely to secure the public confidence and respect. Their recommendations of improved implements, or improved modes of culture, or of improvements of any kind, if judicious, would soon secure the most favorable attention of farmers, and give a fresh impulse to production. Agricultural implements, purporting to be improvements, are often to their injury forced upon the attention of farmers, by those interested in the sale. This would not as frequently be the case, were a competent board to obtain the confidence of farmers and become the channel through which real improvements alone might be expected to find favor. The recommendation of the board would be found no less convenient for the vendor of a real improvement, than for the farmer, who possesses in a more limited degree, the means of comparing and deciding important questions of this kind to his own satisfaction.

(To be concluded.)

STATEMENT RESPECTING PREMIUM CARROT CROP.

To the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, }
Marshfield, November 17th, 1858. }

MR GUILD—SIR—I send you the number of days' work done on one acre of carrots and one acre of beets. I find it the most difficult part of my statement.

We the undersigned, John Moorehead, Sen. and John Moorehead, Jr. do believe to the best of our knowledge that the whole number of days' work performed on one acre of carrots and one acre of beets, was one hundred and twenty-six, viz.

Weeding and hoeing,	72
Harvesting,	54
	126

JOHN MOOREHEAD, Sen.
JOHN MOOREHEAD, Jr.

My help in cultivating the above carrots and beets was one boy in his 17th year. I only hired 3 days' help of one man until harvesting.

TRAVELLING.—Surely, said Pat, the Yankees are great travellers; they travel sixty or seventy miles a day, while I have hard work to travel twenty-five or thirty; but there is not so great a difference, after all, for they don't more than half travel the ground over, while I travel both parts of the road for the most part.

ARKANSAS BAGGAGE.—"Boy run up stairs, to No. — and bring down my baggage—hurry, I'm about moving."

"What is your baggage, massa, and what is he?"

"Why three pistols, a pack of cards, a Bowie knife and one shirt. You'll find them all under my pillow."—*Picayune.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1839.

We have received the prospectus of the Rhode Island Society, for the promotion of domestic industry, of their cattle show and ploughing match and exhibition of manufactures to be held at Pawtucket on Wednesday the 9th of October next. We shall give it a full insertion before long. This society is entitled to great credit for their zeal and activity in the cause of an improved agriculture.

We have the same acknowledgments to make in respect to the Plymouth Agricultural Society, whose cattle show and exhibition are appointed for the 16th of October at Bridgewater. Their prospectus shall have a seasonable insertion.

These annual exhibitions have done an immense service to the state; and will, we hope, excite increased attention and interest. The premiums are in general upon a sufficiently liberal and judicious scale; but the honor of obtaining one of their book premiums is worth very much more than their pecuniary donations.

BOUNTY ON SILK.

The Secretary of State by the direction of the House has laid before the Legislature the amount paid in the form of bounties, since the act of 11th April, 1836.

The returns embrace the names and residence of the claimants; the number of pounds of cocoons raised; the number of pounds of silk reeled; the number of pounds thrown; and the amount of bounty granted in each instance.

The highest quantity of cocoons raised is 615 lbs and of silk reeled is 52 lbs 8 oz. We will give the names of a few of the principal growers of silk.

	Cocoons raised.	Silk reeled and thrown.
Ancory Holman, Bolton,	615 lbs.	52 lbs 8oz.
Benjamin Walker, Rehoboth,	277	
Timothy Smith, Anherst,	156	60
Rowden Hoar, Littleton,	153 8 oz.	
Jonas Holland, Belchertown,	183	
J. Bodnan, Williamstown,	182	
Roswell Rice, Charlemont,	97 8	19
Joseph Field, "	76 8	16 4
Cyrus Smith, South Hadley,	70	
John Perry, Wales,	69	6

And several others, whose names may be ascertained by a reference to the secretary's report.

We subjoin the aggregate for the four years.—

Year when the War-rants were drawn.	Pounds of Co-coons.	Pounds of Silk reeled.	Pounds of Silk thrown.	Total amount of Bounty allowed
1836	613.2	36.10	11.2	\$85 20
1837	1001.8	109.1	65.11	\$127 51
1838	1854.15	149.9	140.9	\$30 52
March 6, 1839	2031	190.6	79.8	\$97 99
	6100.9	525.10	296.14	\$1201 22

Secretary's Office, March 14, 1839.

This great interest is just in its infancy. As we have always believed and said, it is destined to be one of the great interests of the country; but we must wait patiently until the mulberry speculation has ceased or at least abated before much progress can be made in the raising of silk. Of the decline of the disease there is at present little prospect. A sale of mulberry trees the last week has gone far beyond any which have been made before. We shall venture no predictions; but calmly wait the event.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The ninth agricultural meeting was held on Thursday last at the State House, and was very fully attended; the interest in these meetings having increased from the beginning; and the conviction of their utility having at

every meeting been strengthened. Rev. Mr Abbot of Westford in the chair.

The subjects announced for the evening were fruit trees and agricultural improvements, but the attention of the meeting was confined to the former subject.

Mr Buckminster went largely into the subject. He expressed his opinion of the value of apples for the feed of stock; but was of opinion that they might be over-estimated, and thought it as important to state the cases of failure as of success. He himself had been disappointed. He had turned ten hogs into an orchard in the fall, kept them a month in the orchard; they had apples in plenty; but they lost condition. (This seems so contrary to almost universal experience that we are apprehensive there must be some mistake or error in management. One gentleman suggests that they had no salt given to them in that time, which he deems necessary to their thrift.) Mr B. thought that sour apples should not be given raw. If apples are worth half as much as potatoes they ought to be raised. He has known them sold often at 4 cents and 6 cents per bushel.

Orchards in general are very badly neglected. The grass must be kept from the roots; as a tree checked in its growth, can no more be recovered than a stunted animal. The land must be kept as rich as for Indian corn; no manure must be placed in contact with the roots; the soil must be kept moist, and litter of one kind or another must be placed round the tree to keep the ground loose. The growth of the trees must not be forced too much. He has made them grow a foot in a season. The tap root must not be "headed" down. The tap roots must be preserved. The trees must not be staked; and it is best that they should be shaken and loosened by the wind; they will not mind it after they get used to it. (This is very probable, as was the case with the eels after they got used to being skinned. After a short time, it is very likely the poor trees, under such circumstances, would not mind any thing.) Small trees are much better for transplanting than large ones. We prune too much. If you would have trees bear fruit, enrich them. Trees should be set by the road side; of kinds not likely to be plundered. Trees that stand by the wall will bear more than those by the road side. Trees are much enriched by the washings of the road. Trees may be advantageously planted in clusters within a rod of each other. The prunings will afford a large amount of wood. Trees may be washed with lye, which will not hurt the body of the tree. It is said that a farmer who plants an orchard, is working for future generations. But he may expect to derive immediate benefit. He has gathered fruit from his trees in four years from planting. Our climate differs from England, and we are in the practice of pruning our trees too much.

To inquiries put to him whether trees should be planted in the spring, he replied yes; and that it would be well to take them up and keep them a month before setting out. (He did not say that they might get used to being kept up all the time.) The neglect of raising sweet apples arose from there not being the same demand for them as others; and sweet apples are more certain bearers than others.

A good deal of discussion arose then as to the expediency of placing stones round trees with a view to prevent evaporation, which was upon the whole deemed prejudicial to the trees. Inquiries arose then on the subject of raising trees from cuttings; but no facts were given to establish the practicability of the process.

Mr Nichols, of Danvers, went largely into the cultivation of fruit. We have no room to do them justice. Trees are destroyed by bearing too early. Trees which bear once in two years do not grow in the non-bearing year, but are then recruiting their strength. Engrafted

trees die comparatively early. He has trees of natural fruit now in bearing on his farm 150 years old.

When trees are engrafted five or six feet above the ground, the tree grows faster than the scion, and the scion often suffers. Trees should be engrafted when very small in the nursery; and it is best to engraft them upon the roots.

He deems wax a very bad application for grafts; as he expressed it poisonous to the tree. He prefers a composition of clay and dung. In his own experience, grafts thus set have grown twice as fast as those set in wax.

The tarring of trees is the only effectual remedy within his knowledge, against the canker worm. The application of leaden troughs to trees with oil in them to prevent the ascent of the worm, is a troublesome and in a large orchard an impracticable process. Small trees are liable to be injured by tarring. Old trees will not suffer by it. (The best mode of applying tar which I have seen, is first to put a belt of clay mortar on the tree, and then to tar on that. This, when the season of danger is past may be easily removed, and is not likely to bind the tree. H. C.)

Mr Nichols spoke of engrafting cherry trees. The scion is to be cut early, and kept until the first of May; it is then to be placed under the bark; and in this way is likely to live. A cherry tree must not be engrafted by splitting the wood. He has engrafted cherry trees successfully the first part of April. The cement which he has used has been clay mixed with horse dung and horse hair, which has remained for three years.

Much incidental conversation arose, in which Mr Bruce, of Grafton, Dr Stebbins, of Swansea, Dr Keep, of Boston, Rev Mr Field, of Charlemont, Mr Denny, of Westboro', the chairman, and others, took part, on the subject of grapes, mulberry trees, and other kindred topics, which we regret our inability to report in the present paper.

Gentlemen seemed very reluctant to make this the last meeting; and as the coming Thursday would be Fast Day, it was voted to adjourn to the next Monday evening, to continue the subject of fruit trees and the value of apples and fruit for stock. H. C.

MR BRECK—That eminent horticulturist the chevalier Soulange Bodin desires me to make known "in all parts of America" that he will have for disposal at the Jardin de Fromont, at Ris, near Paris, next autumn, the following desirable productions. As a means of complying with his wishes, I avail myself of the very extensive circulation of your valuable paper.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Hawthorn Grove, }
Dorchester. }

1st. 250,000 morus multicaulis from 2 to 4 feet high. Very fine.

2d. 400 ounces seed, or silk worms eggs, of the fine kind called "Sina," of which I am at this time by an arrangement with M. Camille Beauvais, the exclusive proprietor. This seed can only be had of me at the price of twenty francs per ounce.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge ourselves obligated to several correspondents, who may be assured, we do not mean to neglect them; and duly appreciate their kindness.

Philo Corax will shortly make his appearance, and others will follow.

We have received likewise a communication post-marked Providence, requesting information respecting the cultivation of carrots. The letter has no place of date, and the signature is absolutely illegible. If the writer will do us the favor to give us a "local habitation and a name," the Commissioner will have the pleasure to transmit him a copy of his Report which will be published this week; and in which he will find this subject particularly treated. H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 25, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 200 Beef Cattle. 20 Cows and Calves. 600 Sheep, and 680 Swine. 35 Beef Cattle unsold.
Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We advance our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$8 50 a \$9 00 Second quality, \$8 00 a \$8 50. Third quality, \$6 75 a \$7 75.
Cows and Calves.—Dull. We noticed sales at \$23, \$33, \$37, \$42, \$48, and \$50.
Sheep.—We quote lots at \$4 25, \$5 50, and \$6 25.
Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 8 and 9 and 9 and 10. At retail from 9 to 11.

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 March 24.

MARCH, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	18	32	40	36	N. E.
Tuesday,	19	32	36	34	N.
Wednesday,	20	24	24	26	N.
Thursday,	21	25	36	34	E.
Friday,	22	32	42	41	N. E.
Saturday,	23	34	46	44	N. W.
Sunday,	24	34	44	38	W.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare \$3—Deck Fare, \$1 50.
The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Providence, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
[] Cars to meet the boat, will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.
Mondays and Thursdays, will be her regular days of leaving Providence, until further notice.
For more information, apply to S. Q. COCHRAN, 30 Congress Street, Boston.
N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.
March 27.

MORUS MULTICAULIS,

For sale, at the Garden of Fromont, near Paris, France, 160,000 of the *Morus Multicaulis*. These Mulberry Trees are 2, 3 and 4 feet in height and of the first growth, deliverable either at Paris or Bordeaux, in the course of the Autumn of 1839. Orders for the above must be addressed to the Director of the Garden of Fromont at Ris, Seine et Oise, France, or to J. H. Mey, of South Carolina, at Paris, to the care of J. C. Durillier & Co. Paris, with an order on a Banker, at Paris, for the amount which will be immediately attended to, and the plants put up in the best order.
The Garden of Fromont, has also, large quantities of the Mulberry Morati and other new kinds, as well as the newest varieties of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Rose Trees, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c.
Immediate application should be made for the Mulberry Trees.
For further particulars, apply to James Ailger & Co., Charleston, South Carolina; C. W. Karthous & Co., Baltimore; John Bohlen, Philadelphia, and C. C. Meien & Co., New York.
Paris, France, January 1, 1839.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—
Cedo Nulli, extra fine and Early Charlton, early.
Knights' Fail Marrow,
Knights' Dwarf do.
Early Washington,
Dwarf Sugar,
Russell's Early Dwarf,
Falli Sugar, eatable pods,
Bishop's do. do.
Fall Late Marrow Fats,
Early English Frame,
Dwarf do do.
Blue Imperial,
Blue Prussian,
Woodford's Tall Marrow.
In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:—
Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow,
Early White Warwick, early and fine,
Cedo Nulli, very early,
Waterloo Blue, fine large blue,
Groom's Improved Blue,
White Scimitar.
All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 27.

BADEN CORN,

Rohan Potatoes, Chinese or Tree Corn, and Withington's New White Wheat, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 27.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.
He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel: put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.
Also, ground Oyster Shells.
Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 62 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
March 27. NATHUM WARD.

HO! FOR ILLINOIS.

To a first rate man, well acquainted with trade, who can command a ready capital of from \$3,000 to \$6,000, who is desirous of locating himself in one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Rock River, in Illinois, where he can join a New England Colony, and engage in Mercantile and Agricultural pursuits, with a rare prospect of success, a first rate opening offers itself, and may be heard of by addressing a line (post paid) through the City Post Office, to
X. Y. Z.
N. B. An exchange of Western property, for real estate in New England, a good stock may be effected.
March 27. 3w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, & C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Willmot's Early Kubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;
All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's laggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention.
SAMUEL POND,
March 27. Cambridge-port, Mass.

Lined Oil Meal. Teel Seed Oil Meal.

For sale by G. & H. STEARNS, who have removed to No 5 Merchants Row.
March 27. 1m

SHEEP AT AUCTION.

Will be sold auction on the Friday the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the flock of fine Saxony Sheep, of Rejoice Newton, Esq., at his farm in Worcester, in such lots as may suit purchasers. It consist of,
120 Ewes with lamb.
100 Yearling Ewes and Wethers, very fine and healthy.
7 Yearling Bucks of the best blood.
8 Older Bucks, selected from the best flocks.
100 Wethers and Ewes not with lamb.
This flock has been improved for several years with great care and expense, and is believed to afford as good an opportunity for obtaining the best stock as any flock in the country.
T. W. & C. P. BANCROFT, Aucrs.
March 20, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

The American Fruit Garden Companion, being a practical treatise on the propagation and culture of fruit, adapted to the Northern and Middle States. By E. Sayers, Gardener.
The American Flower Garden Companion. By E. Sayers, Gardener.
Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.
Cobb's Silk Manual.
The American Silk Grower's Guide, by William Kenrick.
For sale at the New England Farmer Office.
March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MAN AND BOY.

Wanted a man who is acquainted with vegetable and fruit gardening; he must be of good moral character, active, constantly industrious, and a temperance man—he is wanted for the season, and perhaps he can secure a permanent situation.
Also—a good boy, he must be willing to give his whole time and attention, and he will be thoroughly instructed in the business—he must produce good recommendations—none other need apply.
March 20.

FOR SALE.

A new milk goat, of a superior breed, producing milk like cream; well calculated for the invalid, or for a vessel for a long voyage. Inquire at this office.
March 13.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FRANK	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 50	7 75
" " " " "		5 37	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 25
" " " " "		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
" " " " "		14 50	15 00
" " " " "		12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pond	35	38
" " " " "		28	34
" " " " "		8	10
CHEESE, new milk,	bushel	35	35
BONE MANURE,	"	49	49
" " " " "		37	46
" " " " "		9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	4 25	4 37
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	3 50	4 00
" " " " "		12 00	13 50
MACKEREL, No. 1,	barrel	8 75	8 87
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 25	8 37
" " " " "		8 25	8 25
" " " " "		8 25	8 25
" " " " "		5 50	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 60
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	96	97
" " " " "		93	94
" " " " "		90	91
" " " " "		1 17	1 20
" " " " "		87	90
" " " " "		18 00	19 00
" " " " "		16 00	17 50
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	13	15
" " " " "		12	16
HOPS, 1st quality,	pond	12	15
" " " " "		12	16
" " " " "		29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
" " " " "		26	28
" " " " "		24	25
" " " " "		23	26
" " " " "		23	24
" " " " "		21	23
" " " " "		90	95
LIME, best sort,	quintal	55	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 03	1 10
" " " " "		60	60
" " " " "		95	100
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	26 00	26 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	26 00
" " " " "		23 00	22 50
SEEDS: Hard's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 25
" " " " "		90	112
" " " " "		1 50	1 50
" " " " "		2 62	3 00
" " " " "		1 75	1 57
" " " " "		20	21
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	7
" " " " "		5	6
" " " " "		13	14
TALLOW, tried,	"	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	67	62
Woolen, full blond, washed,	pond	52	65
" " " " "		47	60
" " " " "		42	45
" " " " "		37	40
" " " " "		62	65
" " " " "		47	50
" " " " "		30	25

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.	14	16
HAMS, northern,	"	pond	14	16
" " " " "		"	10	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	"	11	12
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	"	13	22
BUTTER, tub,	"	"	20	25
EGGS, lump,	"	"	15	18
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	"	36	35
" " " " "		"	2 50	3 00
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	"	2 60	2 60
" " " " "		"	3 00	3 25
CIDER, refined,	"	"	4 50	6 00

WANTED.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office.
March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Newark Daily Advertiser.)

LIFE IN THE PRAIRIES.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We have been politely furnished with the following letter from Mr C. C. Smith of Smithtown, (Illinois), to a friend in Philadelphia, and we trust it will prove the forerunner of many more from the same distinguished observer of men and things in the West. Mr S. is a brother of the honorable John Smith, of Jacksonville:

From Mr Smith, of Smithsburg, Smith county, Illinois, to John Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DEAR THOMSON.—As you cannot by possibility have an idea of what prairie mud is, you must be answerably ignorant of what I have suffered in toiling from Polegrove, our county seat, to this home of mine. It was knee deep every step, and, then, so tenacious—so viscous—not even the chemical terminology would express the treacle and tar-mixture through which I have passed. But home is home; and though I have a stump in my parlor, and see daylight through the windward side of my log-house, yet I assure you there is a comfort even in this. It is something to be monarch of all he surveys; it is something to have overcome difficulties. Every man respects himself the more for having lived through a real scuffle; and, then, one's wife and children, when healthy and happy, are as delectable in a wilderness as any where else. There! just as I write, I hear the sharp percussion of two rifles. It is Charles and Tom returning, no doubt, with wild meat enough to serve one of your Arch street dinner-parties for ten times. There is something in that. A bear and a wild turkey give us a painful pleasure in the chase, and then are sustenance to us, and afford talk to the children for day after day. I wish Tripes and his sister, in Spruce street, who have got to be vegetable mongers, and think all meat poison, would try their luck for a month or so on this side of the Wabash; they would surely die of chagrin at the explosion of their theory. For, when they should be presented to a family of wild frontier rangers, fellows who have well-nigh forgotten the taste of wheat, whose riestest loaf is corn ash-cake, and who use jerked beef or venison with their tea, and have flesh, flesh, flesh, from Christmas till Christmas, they would see as stout, noble, tight-nerved, broad-backed, six foot backwoodsman as ever turned out of the forests of Pannonia; men that never saw a doctor, unless some wandering missionary happened to be a "Thompsonian," and who are as likely to live to eighty years as the no-meat and no drink folks are to survive this winter.

Jones has gone. He made no impression on our sort of people. Rely upon it, these Western lads, to use their own slang, have cut their eye-teeth; and it is a poor speculation to send us your refuse wares. I told Jones, long ago, that if he would contentedly jog on as book-keeper, he would soon be able to get into a better berth. But what ruined him with Piltzer & Firth was, his indolence, his want of interest in what he was doing. You say he was honest and punctual—so he was; but then he was dead. I have known him to sit like a wax-work for two hours over the same page of his ledger. Such a man can't possibly live here. Every one is on the alert. It is this that characterizes the new States. You see it in the air of the people; you hear it in their outre phraseology. They

are courageous, independent, and full of resources, from the very necessity of the case. I am convinced that the strong points of human nature, good and bad, were never brought out more decidedly than in these States. Plenty of strong food, plenty of hard work, high hope, perpetual novelty, ample room for every kind of expansion, carelessness of the opinions of others, conflict with real dangers, and the hardness produced by outdoor athletic performances—these are what make the men of Tennessee and Kentucky the most energetic as they are the largest specimens of the *lomo sapiens*. The same occurs in Maine, Vermont, and Michigan. It is the exact antipodes of Chestnut street in every particular. Take a city chit, who wears a ring, and whisker enough for a bear, and a flash coat worth fifty dollars, and exhibit him to a genuine boy of the woods, and the latter would deal as gently with him as with a young opossum, and as much wonder at his prettiness. Now the whiskered and the scented one has his uses; you would not readily put him on a forlorn hope, or ask his aid if you were drowning; but he plays a good part at a *soiree*, and stands gracefully behind a counter, and forks his chopped meat with exemplary precision; yet I should not wish to see him here; he would think our ways rough and our clothes intolerable. Jones, without being effeminate, was what we call helpless, and he has gone home. O, for a keg of pickled oysters! Before the winter has locked every thing up, try to contrive a way for the two or three books which Grigg promised to box. The lame boy does very well in the wood-yard, but we need one or two lads of all work. The mail-boy comes within three miles once a week.

Adieu.

Your true friend,

C. C. SMITH.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber.

Feb. 6.

5p

ROBERT MANNING.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let, a farm situated on Charles River, in the north part of Newton, and near the Newton Chemical Works. It contains fifty acres or upwards of good land, and has on it a good house and other buildings. Its pleasant situation on the bank of the river renders it a desirable place for a country seat, or its vicinity to the Waltham Factories an excellent location for a market or vegetable farm. Forty acres can be added to the above, if desired.

March 13.

4w1s*

SETH BEMIS, Watertown.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a valuable farm, situated in Newton, half a mile from the Upper Falls Village and ten miles from Boston. The farm comprises about 100 acres of land, one third of which is covered with a thriving growth of wood and fencing timber. It has a good well of water, besides a never failing brook which passes through the farm. The buildings are of ample size, and in good repair. A lot of about ten acres of the land near the buildings, is on a level plain of superior quality for the growth of the mulberry tree. For particulars inquire of Miss Ann Bent, 214 Washington Street, or of E. P. Woodward, near the premises.

Boston, March 6, 1839.

if

MORUS MULICAULIS.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT will personally attend to the selling of the largest lot of *Morus Mulicaulis* unsold in the United States, after the first of April next, at his plantation five miles southwest of the city of Hartford. The sale of this splendid lot of trees has been delayed till the present in consequence of his unexpected absence since last fall. He invites purchasers to call on him, in person, so far as consistent, as they may better select for themselves; yet all orders sent to the city Post Office, will be executed with all possible care and dispatch. His long experience will enable him to pack them in a manner that will ensure safety to any part of the country.

Hartford, Ct., March 20, 1839.

PRIZE WHEAT.

The *Whittington New White Wheat*, which obtained the "Medal" at the Liverpool Agricultural Meeting.

The attention of Agriculturalists is again called to this very valuable, prolific and perfectly hardy description of White Wheat. The prominent properties of which are its ripening much earlier with length and strength of straw, largeness of ear and grain, and its superior milling qualities which can be attested by several well known Surrey Millers. The introducer of it is strongly recommended, if the soil be rich and kindly, that very little or no manure be applied, in origin of this Wheat was three ears, discovered on a mountain in Switzerland; and the Propagator, Mr Whittington, a practical Agriculturalist, gave a great and valuable result. It is so perfectly satisfied, from the impartial trials he has made during six years on "poor soils," of its growing more Straw than any other kinds, "of its superiority in standing the weather," and not degenerating in the produce or quality that he intends for the future, to sow no other sort.

Twelve bushels sown on ordinary wet land in common cultivation, last year produced 30 bushels, and a similar sowing on light land gave an equally favorable result. The present prospects despite the season, are equally flattering. Two bushels per acre have been found an abundant Sowing, on account of its great disposition to Tiller, several single grains having produced each from 30 to 40 ears, the length of many being from 5 to 7 inches and very few under 4 inches.

Has this year been satisfactorily proved by three disinterested Farmers to be a most rapid sowing, and superior spring wheat, sown so late as the middle of March, it was on the 10th of July in full ear, and calculated to produce at least 32 to 35 bushels per acre! Mr Mouat, of Stoke, near Guilford, "Transplanted" on the 10th of March, without Manure or Water, and quite unknown to Mr W. a quantity of this wheat from a sowing in the Autumn, and which may now be seen in every respect equal to the latter, and far surpassing several other kinds growing alongside. The various essays by impartial parties combined with an unusually severe Winter and unpropitious Spring, prove this to be the most desirable wheat of the day.—*English Paper.*

N. B. We have on hand a small quantity of the WHITTINGTON WHEAT, which is decidedly the finest article of the kind we have ever seen. Those who are desirous of trying it, can have a small parcel, not exceeding one pint each, if application is made for it soon.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 13.

FRESH SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, fresh lots of the following kinds of seed.

Rohan Potatoes	Chinese or Tree Corn
St Helena "	Dutton "
Early White Potatoes	Small Canada, "
Varieties of Spring Wheat	Early Jefferson "
" Luck "	Tuscorara and Sweet Corn
" Indian "	Barley, Bedford Oats
And a full supply of Peas, Beans, &c.	

March 13.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses and commodious barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stocked with fruit, with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be so then eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or to the subscriber on the premises.

Feb. 13, 1839.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

MULBERRY SEED.

Bruca Mulberry Seed, fresh and warranted good, for sale by

Feb. 20.

ROBERT G. SHAW & Co.

51 Commercial Wharf.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Gardener, who understands the management of a Green House, Hot Beds, &c. has had long experience in the business, and can produce the best recommendations. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

Feb. 27.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum in advance at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET,--BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1859.

[NO. 39.

N. E. FARMER.

[At our request we have been politely furnished by the author with the following extracts. They are sensible, instructive and eloquent. We are happy to enrich our columns with them; and we hope he will do us the kindness to furnish us with the other parts of the address.]

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Pittsfield, on the 4th of October last, before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their Anniversary, by the Hon. LESTER FILLEY, President of said Society.

GENTLEMEN,—There is another topic, not intimately connected, perhaps, with the prominent subject of this Address, but lying at the foundation of all permanent agricultural improvements, to which your attention is solicited. The researches of the learned Professor, acting under a commission from the Executive of this Commonwealth, who has recently re-examined this county with reference to economical Geology, have disclosed the mineral elements of fertility without which putrescent, animal and vegetable substances, the proper aliments of vegetation, are temporary and irregular in their effects. The marl deposits which he has discovered in several places, and their probable existence in other localities, are important accessions to our agricultural resources.

The value of lime, the basis of marl, as well in a caustic state as in its chemical union with some of the acids, has, in many places, been properly appreciated.

However well the other essential earthy constituents of the soil may be adjusted, if calcareous matter be absent, lasting fertility cannot be expected. For evidence of the effects of the restoration of this element to the soil of which, by long cropping and cultivation, it had been exhausted, we need not look beyond the limits of our own country, the silicious barrens of New Jersey, the sands upon the shores of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the pine plains of Virginia reduced to sterility by improvident husbandry, are becoming fruitful through the agencies, chemical and mechanical, of this substance. To her marl pits southern New Jersey is indebted for her corn fields and her clover leys—to her lime beds Pennsylvania may, in some of her most prosperous counties, give full credit for her extensive wheat harvests. Our own soil, reposing in the main upon beds of lime rock, strange as it may seem, yields upon analysis no notable proportion of this fertilizing mineral. May not the productiveness of our lands, tillage and grazing, be increased and prolonged by adopting the means employed by our neighbors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania? This is a question which some of us may be compelled to answer practically in the affirmative, if we continue to pursue the present system of cultivation and rely solely upon the usual sources of renovation and fertility. The supplies of the stable and barn yard sweepings will keep a small portion only of the lands, which

we occupy and pretend to improve, in their present state of fertility, unless some substance be applied which shall check their too rapid decomposition and fix in the soil the enriching properties which they evolve. To accomplish this, lime, in a calcined state, or in the form of marl, must be employed. Within this county the experiments made with this substance are comparatively few, and in some instances, I am aware, they have not been attended with the success anticipated. Quick and abundant returns have been expected; it has been applied where there was a deficiency of the components of the vegetable structure and expected to supply the absent elements, or at least in their absence to perform their duties. The processes of the experiment have been conducted in an unskillful manner, in ignorance of the nature or without regard to the modes of action of the substance. Many of the failures which attend inexperience in the outset have occurred, and a distrust in the efficacy ascribed to it, has been produced—a distrust which a better acquaintance with the subject and knowledge, the results of experiments by others, would readily dissipate. If, as has been ascertained by close and accurate observation, no soil can be made permanently fertile where calcareous matter is not present; it must be applied to no inconsiderable portion of our lands. The best mode of its application, the quantities in which, and the seasons at which it can be most advantageously used, experience alone can determine; it may turn out after all that very little depends upon the mode or time of application—that all its purposes will be answered, if its deficiencies be supplied.

The lands of England are dressed with one or two hundred bushels to the acre, applied in intervals of eight or ten years; those of France with forty or fifty bushels every other year, and the results, in both cases, are substantially the same. By us it has principally been used in compost, and in that form has invariably succeeded where the soil had not been previously sufficiently charged with it, and where it has been accompanied with a due amount of putrescent matter.

It is true that its appropriate functions in the economy of vegetation, the precise manner in which it acts, are not as well understood as that of vegetable and animal matter used as a manure, nor need it be for all useful and practical purposes. It may be more properly left to the chemist and philosopher to find out whether its effects are produced by its centering into the composition of the plant and becoming a portion of its organic structure, or preparing other substances for their reception by living vegetable organs, or by stimulating those organs to earnest and vigorous activity, or by the co-operation of all these causes.

The circumstance which renders the recently discovered marls of this county more interesting, in an agricultural respect, than they otherwise might be, is the difficulty and expense with which our lime stone is rendered available; owing either to their texture or composition, great and long continued heat is required to reduce them to a calcined state.

The cost of the fuel, necessary to reduce it to powder, is the formidable item of charge in the account; this is continually increasing. The large demands made upon our forests by the iron manufacturing and other processes in the arts requiring the application of heat, will diminish the amount and enhance the value of fuel, unless prevented by its introduction from abroad, or by wiser methods of renovation than yet have been employed. Could lime be burned at less than one cent a bushel, and sold at the kilns for 6 1-4 cents a bushel, as is the case at Barnegat, according to the last report of the Geological Surveyor of the State of New York, there might be less necessity for looking to our marl beds for the calcareous matter required in the operations of husbandry—still lime in its quick or caustic state, will always be required in certain processes of agriculture. Ligneous fibrous roots, hard vegetable substances, and consolidated peats upon which atmospheric agents and the usual solvents produce no impression, are readily broken down and rendered soluble and useful by its action. It prepares for immediate use without diminishing essentially their efficacy unfermented manures, but it destroys the living fibre unless used with intermixtures which will modify its action; it must therefore be used with a cautious regard as well to its deleterious as to its beneficial operations. Not so with marl or lime in its effete state, it has never been known to injure the growing plant except when used in excess, or without a proper regard to its appropriate admixture with the aliments of plants. It expels those fell acids from the earth which eradicate the nutritious and useful grasses and introduce sorrel, mullein and other sour and useless herbage. It hastens the decomposition of that portion of the food of vegetables which is of difficult solution, and upon which the other decomposing agents act too slowly if at all, and it ameliorates and modifies the texture of the soil by loosening it when too compact for the free penetration of the rootlets and by rendering adhesive when too loose to retain the requisite quantity of moisture. That these are some of its effects has been proved by experiments so careful and oft repeated that no room is left for doubt. Extensive tracts of cultivable lands, in this county, are faulty, either because too aluminous and compact to be readily permeable by water, or too sandy and loose to retain either the moisture or the manures which may be put upon them for any considerable period. If the season be too wet the Eastern Hills do not produce their usual quantity or quality of grass. If too dry, the silicious plains of Sheffield fail to furnish their expected returns. That both may be corrected by lime in some of its forms, and the last by marls of the precise character found among us, there can be no question. The wonderful changes which have been wrought in the agriculture of some of the Middle and Southern States by the use of this fossil—the luxuriant harvests gathered from fields originally barren, or rendered so by unskillful, improvident management—the extirpation of weeds, which either had rendered foul or

supplanted the cultivated crops, all owing to the effects of this mineral, should induce us to make a series of experiments to test its efficacy here. There are not, as in some instances, intermingled with it foreign ingredients to counteract its effects or injure vegetation. The learned Geological Surveyor of the State says, "The Berkshire marls appear to me to be some of the richest and best that ever occur." If, as is stated by those who have both the science and the practice necessary to true deductions, they are valuable only for the calcareous matter which they contain. The analyses of the Surveyor prove them unusually valuable. Of the ten specimens submitted to close analytical tests, the smallest product was 46 and the largest 95 per cent. of carbonate of lime, or clear calcareous matter. The deposits are overlaid by a rich covering of vegetable matter which has been growing and decaying for an indefinite period—and which, intermingled with the marl below it, would form a rich and valuable dressing for meadow grounds or crops of annual cultivation. Upon exposure to the air marl readily dissolves and is converted into powder fit for use.

All who have experimented successfully with this mineral, concur in the opinion that it should not be applied till reduced either by natural or artificial agents to a powdered state. If permitted to remain in masses upon the soil it will fail in a degree at least of producing the desired results. As the action of this, as well as other mineral alkalis, is complex, different upon different soils, and in its combination with other substances upon the same soil, and the laws which control its action are not yet thoroughly learned and cannot at once be ascertained, close observation of all the circumstances accompanying experiments should be made, and it should not be rejected because patience and critical attention are required for a full knowledge of its effects. Others have succeeded, most wonderfully, and their conclusions may be quite safely adopted, so far as they are applicable to our climate, the texture and composition of our soils, the crops which we grow, and the modes of cultivation which we have established. Upon our own experience mainly should we rely. We are Yankees and the world dare not deny to us the skill and ingenuity necessary to accomplish whatever skill and ingenuity can perform.

The earth, in wisdom infinite, in kindness most tenderly, has been fashioned and adjusted to the varied conditions of the sensitive and rational beings whose abode it is.

All things, rightly understood and wisely used, contribute bounteously to human happiness and to the moral and intellectual elevation of the human species.

At the conclusion of his six days work, the Omnipotent Architect proclaimed it good. It teems with benevolence—it is clothed with beauty—all around and upon it beneficently shines celestial light, the reflected radiance of the bright throne of love and kindness upon which the superintending Father of all is seated. No element of the materials of his work is frail or useless. Every thing which our hands can reach, or upon which our intellectual power can act, may be made subservient to our pleasure and improvement. All things are created for the use of man. If they be not applied to the purposes of their creation, ours is the sin and folly. If we starve amidst the elements of food, because too indolent to learn their combination and relations, and nature's economy in their

conversion to pleasant and healthful aliments, the penalty will in no measure transcend the crime. To us, among the breathing things of earth, as the structure of the organs which digest them clearly indicate, belong the finer fruits. To live on mast, to browse and drive away the lower animals from their husks, is brutish meanness. The field in which the husbandman is set at work, embraces the world, and all around it, the relations and the associations of life and happiness, with material things, are his to study and apply; the air which he breathes his cornfields inhale and appropriate to their use; the light which uncovers the enchanting prospects around him, gives to his wheatfields their sweetness and clothes them in green—the water which slakes his thirst, is drunk with equal eagerness by his parched herbage; and the electric flash which makes him tremble, shakes from the clouds their fatness upon his lean and arid pastures. The agencies of air and light, and moisture and electricity, as co-workers with him in the business of husbandry, are his own peculiar and appropriate studies. How animating, how elevating is the business of agriculture, when it walks hand in hand with such interesting, ennobling studies. In this way science is made to do and get good—science ploughs, and sows, and reaps, and scatters the fruits of the harvests in profusion all over the world. Away then with the entities and quiddities, the monads and molecules of Plato and Aristotle about which a starving, uncomfortable, stationary world quarrelled for two thousand years. Away with the fruitless abstractions of the closet, with the deductions of musty canons scholastic and folly.

To nature's teachings let us listen—the natural sciences let us study, and apply them too, to the rational purposes of life—for the advancement of human happiness and human virtue. Then may the visions of the poet be realized—"Then may we look up through nature." I repeat it,—“through nature up to nature's God.”

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FARM REPORTS.

No. 1. Levi Goodrich of Pittsfield Mass. to whom was awarded the premium 125 dollars.

The answers are in reply to the questions proposed in the circular of the Massachusetts Society to the several claimants.

1st. I have 200 acres of land exclusive of wood land. I have also a farm of pasture land containing 123 acres lying in the town of Dalton about 3 miles from my home farm.

2d. The soil of my farm consists of sand, gravel and loam.

3d. I consider the best method of improving the different soils above mentioned is to plough and manure with a rotation of crops.

4th. I till about 50 acres of land I have this year

14	acres of Rye,
6	“ summer Wheat,
13	“ Oats,
1	“ Rye and Oats,
11-2	“ Peas,
3	“ Corn,
8	“ Potatoes,
5	“ Ruta Baga

51 1-2 acres in all.

I manure all the land where I have hoed crops at the rate of about 20 loads per acre.

5th. My manure is applied in its long or green state.

6th. I spread and plough in the manure on the land where I plant corn, potatoes and turnips.

7th. My method of cultivating green sward, is, to plough in the fall and sow small grain, either rye in the fall, or oats in the spring; the next year manure and plant corn, potatoes or ruta bagas; and the 3d year sow spring grain and stock down to grass.

8th. I mow from 40 to 50 acres of upland, that will average about 2 tons of hay per acre.

9th. Irrigate none.

10th. After my ploughed land is manured I put all the manure I can spare on the low meadows, think it increases the quantity and improves the quality of the hay.

11th. I mow about 50 acres of meadow that is flowed by the Housatonic river; the quality of the hay is excellent for sheep, or cattle, excepting a few loads of coarse hay on some low spots. It produces about 2 tons of hay per acre at the first crop, and a part of it produces a good crop of rowen.

12th. About 20 acres of my meadow was 7 years ago a useless swamp, covered with alder and willow bushes, black ash and pine stumps in abundance, the timber had been cut off before I purchased the farm. It was so wet and soft that cattle could not go through it in the summer. I first drained it by ditching; then took all the brush out root and branch, then levelled it with the boghoe and sowed on about 12 quarts of herds-grass and red top seed per acre. The whole expense was about 25 dollars per acre, it is now well worth 100 dollars per acre.

13th. I planted only 3 acres of corn this year, the land was sowed to rye last year, the stubble was ploughed in the fall, coarse straw manure from the sheep yard spread on in the spring and ploughed in; the land was furrowed 3 feet apart one way for the rows, the other way the rows were planted about 20 inches apart, it was planted the 12th of May, 2 acres of it was the little Canada corn; the produce was 96 baskets per acre weighing 46 lbs per basket in the ear. It was perfectly ripe and dry the 30th of August. The other one acre was a large sort of eight and ten rowed corn, which ripened about a fortnight later, but was a much better crop. It produced 152 baskets weighing 46 lbs per basket in the ear; these baskets will make something more than half a bushel of shelled corn. The produce of this acre will not vary much from 20 bushels.

14th. I planted 8 acres of potatoes this year; a part of the land was green sward ploughed in the spring spread on manure and harrowed, the potatoes planted were of the variety called Burr potatoes. The produce was about 200 bushels per acre, two acres of oat stubble was ploughed in the fall, 20 loads of manure per acre spread on in the spring and ploughed in, planted the Burr potatoes the rows 3 feet one way and 20 inches the other making 47 hills on a rod. The produce was 450 bushels per acre, for which I received of the B. A. Society the first premium for the best 2 acres of potatoes in the county. This season has been unfavorable for potatoes, and the crops in this part of the country are lighter than usual. Last year I had 560 bushels per acre.

15th. I planted 5 acres of ruta baga they are not yet gathered; I think they will yield about 700 bushels per acre; I feed them to fat cattle; milch cows and sheep.

16th. I sowed 14 acres of winter rye on upland meadow. It was mowed in July, the sward turned over and harrowed. The first week in September I sowed 1 1-4 bushels per acre. It will produce about 16 bushels per acre. I sowed 6 acres of summer wheat; 2 acres of it was on land where I had ruta bagas last year: the land was rich and the crop, though some injured by the weevil, was good; will produce about 20 bushels per acre; sowed the tea wheat; I sowed 4 acres of wheat on where I had winter rye; the crop was as I expected rather light, about 10 bushels per acre. I sowed 1 1-2 bushel per acre; half of the piece was sowed with the tea wheat and the other half with the old fashioned bearded wheat. The bearded wheat was the stoutest straw and largest kernel but was more injured by the weevil. There is not much difference in the yield. If the weevil should disappear as I hope it will, the bearded wheat will be the best kind to cultivate. I prepared all my seed wheat by washing it in brine and rolling it in lime.

17th. I have laid down 10 acres to grass this year, sowed 4 quarts of herdsgrass and 4 quarts of clover seed per acre with spring grain sowed in hay.

18th. For the purpose of making manure I carry muck and earth into my yards in the fall and gather all the leaves I can conveniently for litter.

19th. I keep 6 oxen, 8 cows, 12 young cattle, 700 sheep and 4 horses through the year. I have barns and sheds sufficient to house all my stock. I have cellars under 3 of my barns for the purpose of storing vegetables for feeding stock. The manure is not covered excepting what falls under the sheds.

20th. My cows are of the native crossed with the Durham breed. The calves that I raise are taken from the cows at 3 days old and fed with new milk 2 weeks; then with skimmed milk or whey with half a pint of meal stirred into the mess of each calf twice a day until they are 12 weeks old; then they are turned into good pasture where they will do very well until winter; they are then stabled and fed with hay, cut straw and ruta baga grated fine and mixed with the cut hay or straw.

21st. I am not able to tell how much butter and cheese we have made this year. I have kept 8 cows; they are good and in good order and I think have done well for milk. My family is large, and we use all the milk, butter and cheese we want, and sell some.

22d. and 23d. I wintered 5 swine they are of the Byfield or Moco breed, they are not yet slaughtered. I think they will weigh 400 lbs. per head by the first of December when they will be 19 months old. My hogs are fed on raw potatoes principally with a little bran mixed with the slop of the house until the first of October, when I commence boiling potatoes and pumpkins, mixing provender made of oats and peas or oats and rye, with which they are fatted, adding a little dry corn the last four weeks.

24th. I take from my hogstyes about 30 loads of manure in a year. It is made from leaves, straw, potato tops, weeds and any vegetable substance that comes handy to throw in.

25th. I employ 1 man and a boy in the winter, and 3 men and 2 boys in the summer, besides my own 2 hands which are yet able and willing to labor.

26th. I have about 100 apple trees of the natural fruit; most of them are old and are decaying. In the year 1832 I fenced off two acres of land and

prepared it for a fruit yard. I sent to Albany and got a choice selection of fruit trees of various kinds. They lived and appeared very promising until the cold winter of 1834 when they all perished. I think I shall make another trial next spring, and hope for better success.

27th. I have no fruit trees excepting apple trees.

28th. None to be attacked by insects.

29th. I have used no ardent spirits for the last 6 years and there has been none on my farm, and I hope never will be again. I had some difficulty in getting help in haying and harvesting the first year that I commenced doing without it. I have no trouble about it now for no man that I hire expects it. I am satisfied from experience that I am better without it, and my hired men are more contented and will do more work, and do it better without the use of ardent spirits than with it.

Pittsfield.

LEVI GOODRICH.

MR LITTLE'S STATEMENT ON COMPOST MANURE.

Newbury Nov. 28, 1838.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—Your inquiries respecting compost manure I think one of great importance to the farmer and gardener. After thirty or forty years of experience in making and applying the same, your correspondent must acknowledge that he has not arrived at any degree of perfection, (however this he thinks he has learnt that composts are more valuable in warm and dry, than in wet and cold seasons.) Not reading your communication in season, my last experiment does not meet your requirement in every particular. In September 1837, I hauled from a brook thirty ox cart loads of mud; about two thirds of the same was put down in a pile on the margin of the brook, the other third was drawn into the barn and hog yards; and mixed with about the same quantity of yard manure. Some time in November or December following, about three fourths of that at the brook was hauled on to one half acre of land and put down in small heaps. That in the yard was at the same time hauled and put in one pile on the same land; there was drawn from the yard, and barn cellar about ten loads and put in a heap, on land adjoining of the same quality. Both parts had been planted with Indian corn the year previous; in April following the mud that was in heaps was spread, and seven loads of the yard manure was spread on the other half of the land and both ploughed in. That in the heaps was overhauled and well mixed together. About the 12th of May the land was ploughed again, then furrowed three and a half feet apart, the compost was put in the furrows as far as it would go; still there remained nine furrows which were supplied with the remainder of the yard manure, the seed corn was the eight rowed yellow sort of the early kind, which was planted on the manure in the furrow about five thousand hills on an acre. It was hoed three times, after the last hoeing which was in July, I sowed with my hand half a pound of turnip seed and covered the same with my cultivator. I spent about one and half day thinning the turnips, the corn was harvested about the 20th of September, the product was one hundred and thirty bushels of ears of perfectly sound corn. At the time of gathering the corn I was out of health and my sons to make short work cut it all together. But from the appearance standing in the field the corn was as much larger on the compost as the turnips which were harvested between the 20th and 25th of Oc-

tober; six rows filled a cart on the yard manure, and five the same cart on the compost, and there was four hundred and seventyfive bushels of handsome turnips. If you will take the trouble to look back you will find that a part of the mud was left on the bank of the brook, which was mixed with unslacked lime in proportion of one bushel to a load and spread on land sowed with barley; by the side there was spread one load mixed with ten bushel of leached ashes; then I left a space without dressing. The land was all of equal quality and had been cultivated alike the year before; my intention at the time of sowing was, to keep the parts separate, but the wind brought the dressed parts down, which separation could not be done at the time of cutting. While growing I could see no material difference in the two first parts; the other was inferior.

As to the expense of the turnip crop we think the tops amply paid the cost of seed and labor. The injury done the land we think but small, as they belong to that class of vegetables that draw largely from the atmosphere. Respectfully yours,
TRISTRAM LITTLE.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, March 23, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples from John M. Ives' Nursery on Dearborn street Salem.

Carthouse or Gilpin No. 92 of Cox. A fine juicy and highly esteemed table apple, late in the spring.

Bullock's Pippin or Sheep-nose, No. 40 of Cox, an indifferent fruit.

Michael-Henry Pippin, No. 74 Cox. This New Jersey fruit which ripens in November, and is then highly flavored, will keep well until spring when it loses its acidity and becomes a fine sweet apple—it is a good bearer and the fruit hangs upon the tree late in the fall.

Swaar, No. 101 of Cox. This apple which does not exactly answer the description in Cox, is a handsome formed and rather large sized fruit, juicy, but not high flavored.

Wellington. A fine fruit, remarkably juicy, very acid, and a great bearer producing its fruit in clusters, and improves for the table as the spring advances.

From Job Sumner, Roxbury, a fine dark red apple, nearly black and sweet.

St. Germain pears, in fine preservation and flavor, from the garden of Benjamin Bussey, Esq., Summer street, Boston.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

Saturday, March 30, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From S. Walker, Esq., Roxbury, seedling viola, grandiflora variety, of a new character—black ground with a bright orange eye, most beautifully shaded with crimson purple; thought by the members of the committee who examined it to be much the prettiest variety they have ever seen.

For the Committee,

D. HAGERSTON.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Mr James L. L. F. Warren of Brighton, presented two bunches of Radishes which we understand to be a sample of 20 bunches gathered this morning, and of 50 bunches gathered this week from a bed 2 1-2 by 40 feet. Estimated crop, 200 bunches.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

REPORT

On providing for the Appointment of a Board of Agriculture, and a State Chemist, together with a Minority Report.

(Concluded.)

The great importance of improved implements of husbandry, your committee believe is not duly appreciated. An instance will be mentioned, of somewhat recent occurrence, of which they have personal knowledge. A field in common was divided between two neighbors and platted with corn. As it had been previously subjected to the same treatment, the line of division was supposed to give each party an equal chance for a crop. The same variety and from the same parcel of corn was planted in the two cases, and in both cases the after cultivation was seasonable and similar. In one case a new plough of improved construction—but hardly known in some parts of the State—was used, and a crop of fortyfive bushels per acre obtained. In the other case a new plough of a pattern that is in extensive use in some parts of the State, was used, and a crop of thirtyfive bushels per acre obtained, and this with the additional expense of at least two dollars in labor to remedy the defects in the ploughing. Here were ten bushels of corn and two dollars in labor, in the cropping of a single acre, gained, without any other assignable cause, than, to say the most, the skillful use of an improved plough—and that, perhaps, not the best—over the common use of a plough, certainly not the worst, and by many considered good. No manure was used in either case, and the gain and saving by the improved plough was fully equal to the whole expense of making the crop, yet old ploughs will be used. Farmers have been imposed upon and disgusted so much with patterns got up without skill or science, or apparently the least knowledge of, or reference to, the principles involved in the case—improvements from bad to worse—that in many cases they look with distrust upon everything that bears the name of improvement. The removal of this prejudice is a matter of no little consequence, and would be attended with the happiest results. The amount of labor misapplied, as may be inferred from the case cited, is an immense tax upon the industry of the Commonwealth, and the saving or beneficial application of it will tend directly, in proportion to its amount, to swell the aggregate wealth of the State, as well as promote the interest of individuals; and the Committee believe that no measure is more likely to accomplish this desirable object than the operations of a judicious Board of Agriculture.

Indeed the plough, which lays at the foundation of all good husbandry, or improvement in cultivation, affords of itself, matter sufficient to justify the appointment of a board. To examine new claims, and determine among them and the great variety of patterns already in existence—by accurate and careful experiment on philosophical principles—which is best for the various descriptions of work, would be of great service to farmers who have not the means necessary to institute a just comparison. It is of great importance that this implement should possess other qualities than merely that of being made of cast-iron. If it is not yet discovered, there is undoubtedly, some certain angle of elevation and curve of share and mould-board best calculated to raise and turn the sod in the easiest and most perfect manner, and if the investigation of the subject should result in discovering which now in use is best, or in the

invention and general use of a still more perfect pattern; the benefit to the farming interest could not easily be calculated; for if the operation of ploughing is not well performed, no after cultivation practised in our fields, however laborious it may be, can remedy the defect: a loss of labor, a waste of the energies of the soil, and a diminution of crop are the almost inevitable results. The committee would urge the importance of the subject as a reason for going so far into particulars.

The establishment of a Board whose duty it shall be to suggest, from time to time, for the consideration of the Legislature, such measures as the interests of our agriculture may require, and to devise means for its improvement, and indeed, to have a general inspection of the whole subject, is certainly a more systematic method of proceeding, and much more likely to meet promptly the reasonable demands of this great interest, than the present method of appointing a committee of the Legislature for a single session to whose notice specified subjects only are committed.

In constituting the board it is of the first importance that it should embrace men of thorough chemical knowledge applicable to agriculture, as well as scientific and skillful practical farmers; as it is only by the combination of science to plan, with skill to execute, that improvements are to be expected, and from a board of intelligent men thus constituted, is it too much to expect the advancement of the agricultural interest? No question can arise connected with agriculture however important or difficult that would be likely to be disposed of any other way, better than by reference to a board thus constituted. The subject of bounties, premiums and appropriations for the improvement of agriculture, would properly engage their attention, and had the board existed a year since, perhaps the money paid from the treasury for bounty on wheat the past season, would have taken a different destination, for the same reason that the merchant will not invest in purchases that will yield but twentyfive per cent. when he can as well invest where it will give fifty in the same time.

The committee will not attempt to anticipate all the objections that may possibly be brought in opposition to their views on this subject. The principal, and, as they believe the only real ground of objection is the expense. Perhaps it will be said that, in the present state of our treasury, we cannot afford the appropriation necessary to carry out the measure. In reply, the committee would say, that we cannot afford to remain ignorant of our resources. It is a false economy that interposes to prevent a judicious and necessary expenditure. In this case it is like the economy of the merchant who refuses the expense of a compass for the ship in which he embarks his wealth; the amount to be expended is almost nothing, compared with the object to be secured. If, as is believed to be the case, the products of our farm stock, and of our soil and the labor applied to it, amount to one hundred millions of dollars annually; an increase of this product of one per cent., if it can be effected by an improved application of the same amount of labor and expense—and who acquainted with the subject can doubt that much more can be done—will give a clear saving to individuals of one million of dollars, and increase the aggregate wealth of the State by that amount annually. One half of one per cent. of this saving would keep a chemist in the constant employ of the Commonwealth, meet all the expense of the board, and

leave a considerable surplus to promote the general object. It is wasteful extravagance in effect to continue the reaping of scanty harvests, where means of improvement abound. If we do indeed—as we are assured by our intelligent geological surveyor—possess in exhaustless abundance the means of cheaply enriching our farms, we cannot afford to remain ignorant of the process.

To leave the procuring of these desired results to individual enterprise, is to delay the reception of a great public good until it can be secured at individual expense, or a loss of many thousands to save a few hundreds. It is reversing one of the primary objects of our government, drawing in, instead of carrying out, the principle of encouraging industry.

To increase our resources, may be as wise and may as effectually relieve our treasury from future embarrassment, as cutting off necessary expenses. It certainly will be more effectual in furnishing means to carry out the broad plans of general education and general benevolence adopted by former Legislatures. These plans, which justly make one proud to hail from Massachusetts, require and will continue to require, large appropriations of money. They tell for the intelligence and glory of the Commonwealth, and the patriot and philanthropist must rejoice in their continuance.

The great objects of the board should be to devise and execute, under the sanction of the Legislature, measures to develop our agricultural resources, and add to our substantial wealth—the value of our soil;—to bring science to the aid of our farmers, and increase the value and the reward of labor. These objects are worthy the appointment of the board; and—to accomplish them is worthy the highest efforts of those who may be called to the trust, and merits the co-operation of every farmer, and the good wishes of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

With these views, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.

Resolved, That there be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, one person from each congressional district in the Commonwealth, who shall constitute a Board of Agriculture, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and all vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment is made; the Governor shall also appoint the first meeting of the Board. The Board shall meet in Boston once at least during the session of the Legislature, and as much oftener, not exceeding three times in each year, as they may think necessary, and at such place as they may determine. They shall elect from their own number, a president and secretary, and may adopt rules for their own regulation. The Board shall elect a chemist, fix the compensation for his services, and direct his labors in making such investigations, experiments, and analyses, as in their opinion will best develop the agricultural resources of the Commonwealth, and render the most effective assistance to the farmer. It shall be the duty of the Board to suggest for the consideration of the Legislature such measures as the interests of agriculture may require, and report the same with a detailed statement of their transactions and investigations to the Governor annually.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of

Agriculture shall receive the same compensation for travel and attendance, which is now paid county commissioners, and the Governor shall draw his warrant therefor accordingly.

MINORITY REPORT.

In SENATE, March 16, 1839.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was committed an order of the Senate of February 12th, with instructions to consider the expediency of establishing a Board of Agriculture, and the appointment of a State Chemist, has considered that subject, and a majority of the committee have reported that it is expedient. The undersigned concurs with a majority of the committee in their statement of the vast importance of agriculture, and of its immense benefits. It is surely the cultivation and the productions of the earth, which gives us our wealth, prosperity and subsistence, in a far greater degree than from all other sources from which wealth is created. The producers are the only class of men who add to the wealth of the nation; all others being mere speculators on their labors. These being the opinions of the undersigned, it is his desire to aid in any measure, having for its object the promotion of individual and national wealth, and having a direct tendency to benefit the hard-handed yeomanry of Massachusetts, who, of all people in the State, deserve encouragement, and have had the least of it from the Legislature.

It will not be denied but that the measures proposed, were they properly directed and applied, might produce beneficial results. Yet it is doubted whether they would in any great degree compare with the expense incurred. Past experience is a teacher by no means to be disregarded. And if the course hitherto adopted to aid the practical farmer, is still to be pursued, it is rendered nearly certain that the appointment of a Board of Agriculture and State Chemist, as recommended by a majority of the committee, will not promote the object intended.

The agricultural survey, now in progress, is evidence to the undersigned, of the misapplication of the revenues of the State; and may afford evidence, that a State Chemist would derive more benefit from his salary than would the farmers from his researches.

If the agricultural societies have failed to afford the benefits anticipated, it may well be doubted whether any greater would result from a Board of Agriculture, especially if the members of the board are to be selected from mere theorists in agriculture. The appropriations and expenditures of the State are now, for the agricultural survey, agricultural societies, and those of natural history, about eight thousand dollars per annum, which does not operate to favor the practical and laborious farmer, to be at all compared to the expenditure. And in the present exhausted state of the treasury, there ought not to be any increase of expenditure of doubtful utility, the result of which will be to throw a heavy burthen on the farmer, who must soon be compelled by taxation to yield from his hard earned gains his quota of tax, for paying salaries, and other expenditures of the State of the like nature, which are rapidly increasing, and if continued, must in a few years be oppressive.

With these views, and other considerations, which the undersigned will forbear to mention, while yielding to no one in the high estimation of the farmers, and believing them to be the most

substantial portion of the community, whose moral worth is almost universally overlooked by other portions of the community, entertaining also the greatest respect for the opinions of the majority of the committee, still he is compelled to come to a different conclusion from them, and to hope the measures proposed by the majority may not be adopted.

The undersigned being clearly of opinion, that the interests of the farmers will be better promoted by being left without legislative interference, either by direct attempts to aid them, or by conferring on others special privileges by acts of incorporation which in effect, abridges the natural rights of others.

Which is respectfully submitted by
SETH WHITMARSH.

PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS IN MAINE.

Maine, it seems, has acted wisely with the money of the United States given as her share of the surplus. She has sown seed which will not fail to yield an abundant harvest; and the advantages of her sound and discreet management will be continually multiplying and expanding themselves.

We are sorry ever to speak ill of our own relations and family, but it is to the everlasting disgrace of Massachusetts, that when the means of securing the highest and most permanent benefits to the State were placed within her reach, in the way of advancing public improvements or of extending most largely the means of education, she, from miserable motives of party policy, refused to avail herself of them, and distributed this magnificent donation from the general government among the towns; and not a few of the towns divided it among the people in small sums. One town, for example, where being divided per capita, the sum received amounted to less than three dollars per head, it was loaned out upon the notes of individuals for two dollars and some cents each, and for the sole reason of evading the law, at one per cent. interest. For all good to come of such a disposition it might as well, in many cases it had better, have been thrown into the sea.

Massachusetts complained loudly of the late administration of the national government for refusing and preventing all measures of internal improvement. It seems, however, when they had the means of pursuing this system in their own State, and at their own pleasure, with an ineffable indiscretion, to use no harder language, they chose to throw all the advantages away; and refused to devote one cent to any public improvement. We admire consistency wherever we find it. H. C.

The revenues derived from the U. S. Deposit fund, and which are applicable to the purposes of education, are stated to be as follows:

Int. on deposites in banks in 1837,	70,709 33
do. on mortgages in 1837,	13,426 59
do. on do. in Oct. 1838,	266,445 97

\$350,581 89

After paying the annual appropriations from this revenue for schools, academies and colleges, there will remain \$127,581 89 to be invested as capital for the school fund; which will make the total capital of that fund 2,076,000. Hereafter, the addition to the capital of the school fund, from the revenue of the U. States Deposit, will be about 50,000 annually.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Benevolence never devised an institution, which in the present condition of society, is adapted to do more good than the institutions for savings. They save to those, who have earned it by hard labor, a vast amount of money, which for want of some place of safe keeping would otherwise be squandered. They encourage and stimulate most powerfully industry, frugality, and temperance.— They awaken a sentiment of self-confidence and self-respect, the great elements of virtue; and could we but trace in all their ramified consequences, the vast benefits which have sprung from them, they would exhibit an amount and harvest of good beyond that of many of the most popular and beneficent institutions in the community which are more strictly denominated charitable.

Institutions for Savings.—The following results are shown by the returns of the 34 Savings Institutions in Massachusetts, showing their condition on the last Saturday of October last.

Number of depositors,	33,063
Amount of deposites,	\$4,869,362 59
Invested in Bank Stocks,	1,426,183 72
Depositos in banks,	568,787 09
Loans on Bank Stocks,	536,981 13
Invested in Public Funds,	70,000 00
Loans on Public Scrip,	10,000 00
Loans on Mortgage,	1,121,300 18
Loans to Counties or Towns,	465,247 69
Loans on Personal Securities,	672,117 97
Cash on hand,	144,262 00
Dividends for the year,	248,039 07
Annual Expenses,	18,329 11

These vast amounts have grown out of the collection and saving of sums of twentyfive cents and upwards, and very few of them from the laying aside of more than five or ten dollars at any one time. H. C.

(For the New England Farmer.)

AUTUMNAL MARROW SQUASH.

Salem, March.

MR EDITOR,—

This vegetable was introduced here six years since. Six seeds were received from Mrs Tucker near Northampton, enclosed in a letter to her nephew, Mr Geo. C. Cook of Salem, by the name of Vegetable Marrow; this being, however, the name of a summer squash long since cultivated in Europe, of a gourd shape, the name Autumnal was applied to it here. I have endeavored to ascertain its origin but without success; it is probably a hybrid, accidentally produced in that section of the country. This variety, when pure, averages from 8 to 10 lbs. They are so inclined to mix with the tribe of squashes (the crook-neck excepted) that they are fast disappearing from our gardens; the course which I have taken to preserve this variety pure has been to sow a few seeds very late in summer, as far from all others as possible. One of the most singular effects produced by mixing the Autumnal Marrow with the Valparaiso is, that after the first season they will produce a large, coarse grained and very sweet squash, and the seed from the said mixture in the following season generally a small and worthless variety. The true Autumnal Marrow will, in a favorable season, be fit for the table in six weeks from its setting fruit; and is then an excellent summer squash, and we still consider it, when pure, the finest winter squash known. Yours, J. M. I.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1839.

GREAT PRODUCT OF CORN.

We publish with much pleasure, the following account of a remarkable produce of corn in Upper Canada,—remarkable and extraordinary it would be for any latitude or location. The authority is undoubted. We invite the particular attention of the farmers to the opinion expressed, that corn may be forwarded three weeks by frequent hoeings. We believe for general utility, there never was a more valuable plant came out of the earth, than Indian Corn; and we have been always anxious that its cultivation should be rendered as perfect as possible. We are yet far from having reached that point. We have now for two or three years been urging upon our friends the matter of hoeing their corn very frequently, until the ear is perfectly formed, and keeping the ground, by ploughing and cultivating one way, always loose and fresh. We hope some one will at least make the experiment upon a small scale, and for reasons which we have not time or room at this moment to give, we have no doubt that it would be attended with the best effects. We have heard that in some parts of the West, forty acres or more of corn are allotted to the care of a man; and as soon as it comes up, he is sent into it with his horse and kept there daily until the ears are perfectly formed; and this with the greatest advantage. We much wish that the experiment of such cultivation might be tried; which may as well be done on one quarter of an acre, as on forty acres. We have the strongest faith in its success.

H. C.

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1838.

Sir.—Yours relating to corn, is duly received.—My corn field is 2½ by 222 feet, soil gravelly, slightly tinctured with clay, dry; old land; this is the seventh crop in succession. Manured each year; the last spring we split the hills, and gathered the roots, and burnt them off the previous year, then put on a good coat of manure, ploughed it in, harrowed and opened the drills with a light plough, 2 ½ feet apart.

On the 19th May, put 1 ½ bushels of seed in a tub, poured hot water on it until it became too hot to stir with my hand. I let it steep about two hours, and then stirred in as much plaster as would adhere to the kernels, and planted the same day, in hills 16 to 18 inches apart, five to seven kernels in a hill. On the 5th June, the corn was fairly above the ground. On the 11th, passed a small plough between the rows lightly, turning the little mould that we raised, to the middle, and took great care that every stalk should stand upright, care also being taken to move the whole surface of the ground.

We harrowed and hoed it, the week following, and again, the week after that. I would here observe, that corn can be brought to maturity (I believe) two or three weeks earlier, by frequent hoeing, than by the old way of hoeing twice. I do not make high hills, but lightly disperse the earth near the corn, and supply its place with earth from the middle of the rows, leaving the surface nearly flat. The harrow that I use, is triangular; the sides about three feet long, with five teeth or pins, 5-8 of an inch square, iron, and a scraper or hoe, 15 inches long, extending across the heel of the harrow, 1 3-4 inch wide, drawn to an edge, turned up at each end, long enough to cut the same depth as the pins; to steady and give it weight, I put a small plough upon it, making it harrow and cut earth two to three inches deep; the hoe acting same as a Dutch weeding hoe, but by slight lifting, you obtain the full benefit of the sun and air to the roots.

On the 1st day of September, we cut up at the roots, a quantity for seed; and on the 6th the remainder of the field, and set it up in stacks to dry or ripen. We husked it out the last week of September, and found we had four hundred and ten bushels of ears of good sound corn, and thirty bushels of small ears and soft

corn, nearly all of which was dry enough to grind, making 410 bushels of ears, exclusive of the quantity gathered for seed, the half of which I sent you in cask Number 1.

I have disposed of the product as follows:

Shelled 78 bushels, of which 18 bushels meal,	} 421 bushels.
and 30 in corn equal to 156 bushels,	
50 bushels sent you,	
100 bushels sold for seed,	
85 bushels on hand,	
30 bushels fed to pigs,	

We attempted to take off the suckers, but found that we broke down so much corn, that we let them take their chance with the rest.

Note.—The gentleman who has been kind enough to lend us the above communication states, that though he put from five to seven kernels in a hill, yet where they came up well, they were selected and thinned out so as to leave only three remaining, which were deemed sufficient, considering that the rows were only two and a half feet apart; and the hills only 18 inches. The crop fell a little short of 150 bushels to the acre.

A quantity of this corn has been received, and is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and N. E. Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. Coming so far from the north, it must be a highly valuable acquisition.

ERRORS.

"The Rev. Mr Colman who reports for the New England Farmer, the talkings of the farmers who meet at the State House weekly, has greatly mistook our words and our meaning. We presume this is all unintentional—but we are reported as saying "the tap-root (of apple trees) must not be "headed down!" We said the top, or leading shoot should never be headed down after the tree was taken from the nursery at two or three years growth—that the tap-root served to strengthen and support the tree and we saw no advantage in lopping it off.

Again, he reports us as saying "that it would be well to take them up and keep them a month before setting out, (he did not say that they might get used to being kept up all the time.)"

Now could the Rev. gentleman understand us to say any such thing? If he could it must be because he is not familiar with nursery terms, or nursery practices.

If his reports for the use of the state are of this character we must go elsewhere for facts."

The above is from the Boston Cultivator of the last week and is sufficiently complimentary. Now we will not be drawn into a controversy with this belligerent editor, who seems to have his hands full in taking care of others of his contemporaries. The insinuation however in the last paragraph is such that we shall at least give our friends the means of properly estimating its force. In respect to many things which are said, it is desirable to know, who says them.

First then, in regard to the "tap root of a tree being headed down" an expression in our report ascribed to Mr B. We have no doubt that he uttered these words, for the simple reason that our notes of his speech were taken at the moment of its delivery; and without any inclination, indeed with an utter repugnance, to misrepresent him, we can only say that we meant, to misrepresent the identical words, which fell from his mouth. What his denial of having used this language is worth will appear in the sequel. We confess that with our "ignorance of nursery terms and nursery practices" we considered it a pleasant Hibernianism. We remembered likewise that one of the towns in Middlesex co. some years since voted "to erect a well on the town hill;" and it was not for us to debate with any of the literati of Middlesex in regard either to matters of grammar or taste. Whether however this was Irish or Gibberish we aimed to report the gentleman truly; and have quite as much confidence in our own notes taken at the time, as in his recollections of some days old.

In respect to the second charge of misrepresentation, that "it would be well to take up trees which were to be transplanted and keep them a month before setting out," the gentleman on Friday night expressly admitted that he used this very language. How does he presume then to come forward and deny it? He says that he added that the roots of the trees should be protected and the trees kept in a damp cellar until ready to be

planted. Well, we neither affirmed nor denied that which every child in the country of ten years old would know. Nor did we add that he did not say that trees must not be baked, nor boiled, nor roasted before setting out. It was not necessary that we should either affirm or deny any of this. He expressly stated that it was best to take the tree up and keep it a month before should be replanted "with a view to check its growth." Now if we had the presumption to think that in a homely way we could make him understand the ease we should say that this is the point of the whole matter that a tree will flourish better for having its growth checked by removal. We yield entirely his right to his opinion in this case; but why should he refuse to us the liberty of conscientious dissent?

From motives of convenience trees are often taken up in the fall after vegetation has ceased, their roots carefully packed with clay and soil, and they are kept securely until spring. When trees are to be sent a considerable distance, or where the land is not in readiness to receive, as early as it is desirable to remove them it is best to take them up before vegetation in the spring commences; and taking care to secure the roots from injury from light, heat, drought, or frost, they may be kept with safety until the proper time of planting. Who does not know this? who denies that it doubts it? But that as a general principle a tree will grow better "for having its growth checked" by being taken out of the ground and not planted again for a month, do what you may with the roots, we cannot without further light admit even upon this ocular authority. We have set out with our own hands many hundreds of trees and with as good success as our neighbors; and we believe that whenever circumstances admit of it, it is decidedly best to replant the tree as soon as may be after being taken up. So far from its being necessary to check its growth, we should be glad so speedily and carefully to remove the tree, that it should not be conscious of getting out of one bed into another; or as the excellent orchardist from Watertown, said the other night, that "the tree should be removed and never know it."

We promised to show in conclusion how, from his own statements, the authority of this writer is to be estimated. We have no disposition to question his veracity. We have no disposition or reason to suggest or think, that he is not a man of truth. We know very well likewise, that in extempore speaking, a man is sometimes led to say what he does not mean to say, and liable to forget what he has said. Where a man however, cannot remember for five minutes what he has said, it is hardly safe for such an individual to charge others with misrepresentation him.

Now we do distinctly state, that on Friday evening last, Mr B. did make certain particular statements as to the depth of ploughing which he deemed advisable; and that when these statements, in language as near as possible to that which he used, were referred to by the Commissioner in five minutes after he had uttered them, he, Mr B, peremptorily denied having used any such expressions or conveyed any such meaning. Unfortunately however, for his recollection, two gentlemen of unquestionable intelligence and veracity, rose at once and declared that they understood him to say precisely what the Commissioner stated that he had said. We have likewise the assurance of two other gentlemen of equal respectability, whose names are at his service, that they also so understood him. As we have no doubt we can give him the authority of twenty others to the same effect, if these are not sufficient. Under such circumstances, we respectfully suggest to him that a little more diffidence in charging others with misrepresentation, would not be out of place. We should regret to fail in any proper respect towards him. He has given a good deal of interest to our agricultural meetings; and we have often listened to him with pleasure and instruction. We wish him all possible success in his new vocation, and as wide a circulation to his paper as its merits may justly claim. But we give him distinctly to understand, that such insinuations as are contained in the last paragraph of the above quotation, are not to be tolerated among gentlemen; and unretreated, will as far as our honorable selves are concerned, effectually secure him from all misrepresentation, and from any representation or notice whatever.

H. C.

The communication from Agricola, relative to the Report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms, will appear in our next, together with an answer from one of the committee.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 1, 1859.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 290 Beef Cattle. 12 Pairs Working ewes. 18 Cows and Calves 510 Sheep, and 320 wigs. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were sustained in the afternoon. We quote, First quality, \$7 75 a \$9 00. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$8 50. Third quality, \$6 75 a \$7 75.

Working Oxen.—Sales were made at \$100, \$115, 125, \$132 50, \$140, and \$150.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$30, \$32, \$35, \$42, \$56, and \$60.

Sheep.—Lots at \$1 25, \$4 02, \$5 50, and \$6 50.

Swine.—One lot at 9 and 10, one at 9 1-1 and 10 1-4, one at 9 1-2 and 10 1-2, and one at 10 3-4, barrows. Large hogs were sold for a less price. At retail 10 to 12.

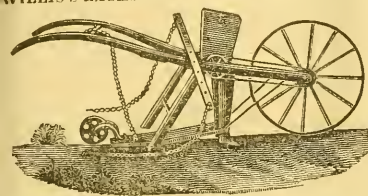
THERMOMETRICAL.

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, week ending March 31.

MARCH, 1859.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	25 34	42 34	34 N.	
Tuesday,	26 32	42 43	34 N. W.	
Wednesday,	27 43	60 58	W.	
Thursday,	28 46	69 48	N.	
Friday,	29 36	44 46	E.	
Saturday,	30 33	42 32	S. E.	
Sunday,	31 26	40 40	N.	

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; and one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 time in difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of soil and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so land and not so 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 the farmer can save one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it in the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 3.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines. This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 3.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties.

Also—Scions of Fruit Trees.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, for sale by the subscriber. **ROBERT MANNING.** April 3.

BUCK THORNS.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 3.

MORUS MULICAULIS.

For sale, at the Garden of Fromont, near Paris, France, 150,000 of the *Morus Mulicaulis*. These Mulberry Trees are 2, 3 and 4 feet in height and of the first growth, delivered either at Paris or Bordeaux, in the course of the Autumn of 1859. Orders for the above must be addressed to the Director of the Garden of Fromont at Ris, Seine et Oise, France, or to J. H. Mey, of South Carolina, at Paris, to the care of J. C. Darillier & Co. Paris, with an order on a Banker, at Paris, for the amount which will be immediately attended to, and the plants put up in the best order.

The Garden of Fromont, has also, large quantities of the Mulberry Morati and other new kinds, as well as the newest varieties of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Roses, Trees, Delphiniums, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c. Immediate application should be made for the Mulberry Trees.

For farther particulars, apply to James Ailger & Co., Charleston, South Carolina; C. W. Karthous & Co., Baltimore; John Boblen, Philadelphia, and C. C. Meien & Co., New York.

Paris, France, January 1, 1859.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—Cedo Nulli, extra fine and Early Charlton, Early Warwick, do. do. Knights' Dwarf Marrow, Fall Sugar, eatable pods, Russell's Early Dwarf, Fall Late Marrow Fats, Bishop's do. do. Dwarf do do. Early English Frame, Blue Imperial, Early Golden Hotspur, Woodford's Tall Marrow, Blue Prussian, Rye, northern, Barley, Oats, northern, (prime)

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:

Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow, Early White Warwick, early and fine, Cedo Nulli, very early, Waterloo Blue, fine large blue, Groom's Improved Blue, White Scimitar. All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** March 27.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 25 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention. **NAHUM WARD.** March 27.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, & C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds; 1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season; 500 Quince Trees; 3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling; 30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots; 5000 Wilmo's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced; Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds; All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention. **SAMUEL POND,** Cambridge-port, Mass. March 27.

SHEEP AT AUCTION.

Will be sold auction on Friday the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the flock of fine Saxony Sheep, of Rejoice Newton, Esq., at his farm in Worcester, in such lots as may suit purchasers. It consist of, 120 Ewes with lamb, 100 Yearling Ewes and Wethers, very fine and healthy, 7 Yearling Bucks of the best blood, 8 Older Bucks, selected from the best flocks, 100 Wethers and Ewes not with lamb.

This flock has been improved for several years with great care and expense, and is believed to afford as good an opportunity for obtaining the best stock as any flock in the country. **T. W. & C. P. BANCROFT, Auc'trs.** March 20, 1859.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 37	7 60
Pot, " " "		5 37	5 60
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 62
" Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	16 00	16 50
No. 1,	"	14 00	
prime,	"	12 00	
BEEFWAS, white,	pound	35	38
yellow,	"	25	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35	35
in casks,	"		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	4 25	4 37
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	3 50	4 00
Bay,	"	12 00	13 50
MACCEREL, No. 1,	barrel	8 62	8 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	8 12	8 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 12	8 12
Richmond canal,	"	7 87	8 00
Alexandria wharf,	"	8 50	8 50
Rye,	"	4 00	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	"	97	98
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	94	95
southern flat, yellow,	"	90	91
white,	"	1 20	1 25
Rye, northern,	"	57	90
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	19 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16 50	17 50
Eastern screwed,	pound	13	15
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	12	16
2d quality,	"	12	16
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do,	"	26	29
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston, do slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	90	100
LIME, best sort,	cask		
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1	1 16
Winter,	"	60	60
Whale, refined,	"	90	100
Linsseed, American,	"	95	100
Neat's Foot,	"	95	100
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	26 00	26 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	23 00	26 00
Mess,	"	3 00	3 25
SEEDS: Head's Grass,	bushel	90	1 12
Red Top, southern,	"	1 50	1 50
northern,	"	1 50	1 50
Canary,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 87
Flax,	"	20	22
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover,	"	6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	5	6
No. 2,	"	13	14
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pound	57	62
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	"	62	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. do. do,	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do,	"	37	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	52	55
Northern pulled, { Full superfine, " 47 60			
{ No. 1, " 30 26			
{ No. 2, " 30 26			
{ No. 3, " 30 26			

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.	
HAMS, northern,	per pound	14	16
southern and western,	"	12	13
" "	"	10	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	15	20
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	18	25
BUTTER, lab,	"	24	28
lump,	"	15	18
EGGS, fresh,	dozen	55	65
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	55	55
white,	"	2 50	3 00
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel		2 60
Russets,	"	3 00	3 25
COEBS, refined,	"	4 50	5 00

WANTED.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** March 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the New England Farmer.

GREASE.

"My theme is homely—what of that?
All do confess 'tis rich and fat"

OLD DOGGREL.

Do you know farmer *Rub hard*, that craving old wight?
He 's all an acquisitive bump.

How active for thrif! yet, for spending withal,
You find him, "as still as a stump."

He has carts, he has wagons, and barrows, and gates;

But his implements give him no peace,
For, while they are moving, they screech and they scream,
Because *Rub* affords them no *grease*.

But in farmer *Brightall*, so hearty and cheer,
A character different you see.

'Tis not all for self that his hands are engaged;
And his heart is e'er open and free.

A generous living he grudges to none;

And he says,— "would you jog on in peace,
Then never withhold this expense of a great;
We can't go ahead without *grease*."

"Tis surely the case with each one of us all,
Let wishes be whatever they may,

Some friction or other our movements impedes,
Unless we will smooth it away.

Economy, prudence, both very good friends,

For our health, for our purse, for our peace,
And they too persuade us there's ne'er a bit lost,
Should we spend a few shillings for *grease*.

Mechanics, and merchants, professionals too,

Are all but so many machines,

With their wheels and their gudgeons, their sockets and
slides.

And their cranks and their rollers and pins.

Some operate easy, while others rub hard,

And some too all action will cease,
Because they is lacking this "unguent of joy;"
In plain phraseology—*grease*.

A poet's a Grahamite,—living on air;—

His exercise all in the skies.

In a feathered sedan, with the *MUSES* in train,

Alto Pean! through ether he lies

Allons! ah! Pegasus now lags on his way,

Refusing his speed to increase;

Still falters;—the vehicle comes to a stand;—

The poet, alas! has no *grease*.

AGRICOLA.

The English, Scotch and Irish.—It has been well
said, I know not by whom, that an Englishman is
never happy but when he is miserable; and that
a Scotchman is never at home, but when he is abroad;
and that an Irishman is never at peace but when he is
at war.—*The Original.*

Man and Woman.—Man is strong; woman is
beautiful. Man is daring and confident; woman is
diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action;
woman in suffering. Man shines abroad;
woman at home. Man talks to convince; woman
to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart;
woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery;
woman relieves it. Man has science; woman
taste. Man has judgment; woman sensibility.
Man is a being of justice; woman of mercy.—
Sat. Mag.

Source of Falsehood.—It is more from careless-

ness about truth, than from intentional lying that
there is so much falsehood in the world.—*Dr
Johnson.*

Conversation.—Conversation should be pleasant
without scurrility, witty without affectation, free
without indecency, learned without conceitedness,
novel without falsehood.—*Shakspeare.*

Education of Children.—The education of a
child is principally derived from its own observation
of the actions, the words, the voice, the looks, of
those with whom it lives.—*Bp. Jebb.*

Comforts of the Poor.—The poor man has his
wife and children about him; and what has the
rich man more? He has the same enjoyment of
their society, the same solicitude for their welfare,
the same pleasure in their good qualities, improve-
ment and success: their connection with him is as
strict and intimate, their attachment as strong,
their gratitude as warm. I have no propensity to
envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but
if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of
my envy would be a healthy young man, in full
possession of his strength and faculties, going forth
in a morning to work for his wife and children, or
bringing them home his wages at night.—*Paley.*

Time.—There is no saying that shocks me so
much, as that which I hear very often, that a man
does not know how to pass time. It would have
been but ill spoken by Methuselah in the nine
hundred and sixty-ninth year of his life.—*Cowley.*

Source of Cheerfulness.—No man's spirits were
ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one
good action, one temptation resisted and overcome,
one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for con-
science' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and
low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or di-
version, or company can do for them.—*Paley.*

The Humble-minded.—They who are truly hum-
ble-minded have no quarrels, give no offence, con-
tend with no one in wrath and bitterness; still
more impossible is it for them to *insult* any man,
under any circumstances.—*Paley.*

A *SISTER.*—He who has never known a sister's
kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming be-
neath her endearing smile and love beaming eye,
has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be won-
dered at if the fountains of pure feeling flow in
his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotions
of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of
mankind.

"That man has grown up among kind affection-
ate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observa-
tion and experience, remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich development of all the
tender feelings of the heart."

A sister's influence is felt, even in manhood's
riper years and the heart of him who has grown
cold in its chilly contact with the world—will
warm and thrill with pure enjoyment as some
incident awakens within him the soft tones, the glad
melodies of his sister's voice,—and he will turn
from purposes which a warped and false philosophy
had reasoned into expediency, and even weep for
the gentle influences which moved him in his earli-
er years.

The first division of Pennsylvania militia, under
the command of Major General Patterson, have
volunteered their services to the President, under
the act recently passed by Congress, to raise fifty
thousand men.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.
The subscribers have recently received, per the *Switzer*
land from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties
of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in
France, together with a small Collection of superb French
Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting, which they
offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and
Plum are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at \$1 00
each.

PLUMS.

Downtown's Imperatrice	Pedregon
New Orleans	Isleworth
Old Orleans	Reine Claude
Green Gage	Mirabelle petite
Golden Drop	Mirabelle grosse
Early Monsieur	St Catherine
Late Monsieur	Royal du Tours

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

Josephine	Autumn Bergamotte
Beurré Spence	Buere Bergamotte
Charmontelle	Esorgone or jargonelle
Louisa Bonney	Buere Rance (new)
William Bon Cretien	Buere Royal or Buere Diel
Orange Bergamotte	Burgamotte du pasque
Catherine	Sieulle (new)
Passé Colmar	Buere (Thun)
Louis Bonne d'Auranche	Buere Magnifique
Duchesse d'Angoulême	

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

Burgamotte d'Penicote, or Eastern Beurre.
Beurré d'Amanlis.
Beurré Doré.
Mouille Fonce, Mouthwater.
Beurré d'Arenburg.

ROSES.

Red Moss		\$1 50
White Unique,		1 00
Phillip I.		1 00
Josephine Antoinette,		1 00
Palmyra,		1 00
Striped Unique, very rare,		3 00
Cristala		1 00
Du Roi,		1 00
Madame Hardy,		1 00
Perpetual d'anger,		1 00

STOCKS.

10 000 Pear Stocks; 10 000 Plum Stocks, \$20 per thousand.

ALSO.

500 pound French Lucerne, 500 pound Sugar Beet.

ALSO ON HAND.

1000 White Antwerp Raspberry Plants-
2000 Red do do do
1000 Franconia do do (very fine.)
Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nur-
sery prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare \$3.—Deck Fare, \$1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H.
Townsend, will leave Providence, on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Cars to meet the Boat, will leave Boston at half past
2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and Thursdays, will be her regular days of lev-
ing Providence, until further notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. COCHRAN, 30 Con-
gress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot,
March 27.

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system
of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged
and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for
sale by Joseph Breck & Co., at the Seed Store and Agricul-
tural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Jan 9, 1839.

BADEN CORN,

Roban Potatoes, Chinese or Tree Corn, and Withington's
New White Wheat, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Ware-
house and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 27.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a de-
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TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1839.

[NO. 40.]

N. E. FARMER.

The subjoined communication from Dr C. T. Jackson, the learned geologist of Maine, deserves particular attention; and I am happy to make the N. E. Farmer the medium of its communication to the public. The subject to which it relates is constantly taking stronger hold upon the public attention. Let New Englanders never "give up the ship;" nor despair of making her agriculture as improved, as beautiful and productive as it is capable of being rendered. She need not, if she will do herself justice, dread for a moment a competition even with the most favored regions in any of the departments of human industry and skill; and every unfolding of her resources will serve to exalt the respect and to strengthen the attachment of her children to their native home. H. C.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1839.

MR HENRY COLMAN, *Agricultural Commissioner*,—

Dear Sir,—Having viewed with great interest the exertions which you and your scientific collaborer, Prof. Hitchcock, have made in behalf of agriculture and the treatment of soils of Massachusetts, I beg leave to offer for your consideration a few remarks on the influence of lime in amending soils so as to render them more capable of producing heavy crops of wheat.

The favorable influence of calcareous matter in the production of the crops above mentioned, has long since been fully recognized; but I am of opinion that farmers do not sufficiently value the effects produced by a very small per centage of lime in the soil. It has been too commonly supposed that enormous quantities were requisite to produce the desired effect, which according to my observations, is not the case, for I find that even in the apparently insignificant proportion of one per cent. that carbonate of lime exerts a beneficial effect, and that where the proportion amounts to from two to four per cent. the soil is decidedly luxuriant in cereal grains.

Let me then call your attention to the actual amount of carbonate of lime contained in a cubic foot of soil assuming its mean specific gravity to be 2,400,* that of water being 1,000.

A cubic foot of water weighs nearly 1000 oz., and hence a cubic foot of soil at the above specific gravity will weigh 2400 oz., which number of ounces being divided by 16, gives the number of pounds equal to 175 to the cubic foot. Allowing one per cent. of carbonate of lime in the soil, we shall have 1.75 lb. to the cubic foot of soil.

If it contained four per cent. of carbonate of lime we shall have four pounds to the cubic foot.

Since, however, the soil is rarely accessible to the roots of plants below the depth of six inches, we will allow in the first case .87 lb. or the amount in one-half cubic foot, and in the second 2 lbs. for the same depth. We see then that an apparently trifling per cent. of carbonate of lime in a soil

* See the specific gravity of soils of Mass. Prof. Hitchcock's Report.

amounts really to a large quantity when we consider the area in which it exists.

The influence of lime is probably not yet fully understood, for besides combining with certain animal and vegetable matters forming compounds *gradually soluble*, and by that means retained in a proper condition for the constant supply of plants, and entering also into the composition of all grains and grasses; it evidently acts also in a chemical and physical manner in the soil, and upon the rootlets and spongioles of the plants exciting by a gradual electric power the endosmosis or internal impulse of liquids through the membranes forming the spongioles and cellulules of the plants. Researches in this department of agricultural science offer a rich harvest of discovery to the physiologist and chemist, but little having yet been done. I have long since projected a series of experiments to elucidate some of the obscure and intricate laws which regulate the above mentioned functions, but constant absence from home during the summer months has as yet prevented my carrying them into full effect.

The influence of vegetable matters in soils has, I believe, been too commonly over-rated, and the effects of animal manures is not yet fully understood. If vegetable humus, soluble and insoluble geine were the sole requisites for luxuriant vegetation, our peat bogs should have been covered with the most abundant crops. The fact is however otherwise, and peat alone, although nearly pure vegetable matter, is known to be almost barren, and it is found sometimes when used without addition of other matters, to exert a most unfavorable influence on vegetation. Pure silex, alumina, lime or gypsum, are also totally barren; but a combination of these ingredients with a small proportion of vegetable matter produces a luxuriant soil. Peat, by proper management, is capable of being converted into a most valuable manure; but it is essential that it should be saturated with earthy or alkaline bases, and this is most easily effected, as I have formerly described, by making a compost of peat, animal manure and lime, in successive layers, so as to generate a large quantity of ammonia, which combines with the acid matters of the peat and also forms with the carbonic acid gas extricated a large quantity of carbonate of ammonia, which is absorbed by the peat, and is one of the most powerful saline manures.

Geate of lime alone is but little soluble, but is perhaps by that very reason retained more permanently in the soil and is gradually absorbed by the rootlets of plants.

Phosphoric acid generally exists in peat, and is by the action of calcareous matter converted into the phosphate of lime, one of the essential constituents of grain. Phosphate of alumina, as suggested by my scientific friend, Dr S. L. Dana, also exists in some soils, and by chemical reaction phosphate of lime may be formed and enter into the composition of the plants by absorption. Animal manures contain both the phosphate and carbonate of lime, and by fermentation carbonate of ammonia

is also formed, large quantities of which is lost in the usual mode of keeping barn yard manures uncovered and exposed to rain.

The loss of the saline matters of manures by *solution* and *infiltration* is vastly greater than is commonly supposed by farmers. The evaporation to which so much loss is attributed is but a drop in the bucket in comparison with that of solution. Some maintain that manures never penetrate beyond the depth of a few inches; but this is a great error. The most important ingredients, viz. the soluble salts penetrate the earth to enormous depths, and we find animal matters in the well waters of Boston, 150 feet below the surface. I know also of instances where deep well water, formerly free from saline and animal matters, became charged with them two years after the top soil had been cultivated and dressed with animal manures. Hence it is evident that since all the fresh water of our wells infiltrates from the top soil that the soluble salts, whether of animal, vegetable or mineral nature, will be dissolved and carried down by the action of water, and they are, as I know, easily detected in the water at great depths. Hence the value of a clay substratum in our fields where the soils are porous; and the facts coincide with theory as I have frequently had occasion to observe.

Saline matters act 1st, according to their nature as nutriments to the plants or by rendering soluble certain substances which are alimentary. 2d. By their stimulant and electro-motive power by exciting the irritability of the plant, and by producing electro-motive or endosmotic action in the spongioles and cellulules. 3d. By stimulating the foliage of plants to absorb a larger amount of carbonic acid from the atmosphere, the latter property being possessed by salts which are not in themselves nutritions.

Thus small quantities of sea salt, gypsum, sulphate of soda, nitre, &c., act in the latter mode, and they should never be put upon the field until the germination of the seed is completed, nor before the second leaves of certain plants put forth; nor should they be thrown on the soil at the time when the seed is about to ripen, since these salts act wholly upon the *foliage* and promote the absorption of carbonic acid, a gas which is necessarily given off during the ripening action. Hence but very small quantities of saline stimuli are to be used, and they ought to be spread broad cast in powder at the time of the first hoeing of the field, after the foliage has acquired some development.

I would also mention in relation to saline manures that we must be governed in a measure as to the application by considering the native *habitat* of the plants under cultivation, and the composition of the soils in question. It is evident that if we would cultivate plants of a maritime origin in the interior of the country that marine salt will exert a beneficial tendency. Thus asparagus is a well known plant of maritime origin, requiring the use of sea salt for its full development. Cabbages will also

require a small quantity of salt from similar reasons.

Grass lands in the interior have their crops much augmented and also improved in flavor, by sprinkling salt over the soil.

In short, whenever we wish most fully to develop the foliage of plants and to render them more rich and palatable to animals, saline manures may be advantageously used.

In central France some very satisfactory experiments have been made upon this subject by Prof. Le Coq of Clermont-ferrand, and he finds that common marine salt in the proportion of from 150 to 300 pounds to the acre, according to the soil, using most on humid tracts, exerts a most beneficial influence. He advises the application of saline manures in small quantities, applied at two successive periods after the first foliage and before inflorescence.

I shall have occasion hereafter to present the farmers with the result of this physiologist's researches, and have not time now to enter more fully into details, sufficient having been said to serve as data for experimental trials.

Lime is the most useful of all our mineral amendments to soils, and by proper applications it may be rendered of immense value to the husbandman. Our peat bogs, by easy operations, are capable of furnishing materials for replenishing the vegetable matters as they are exhausted, and of serving as absorbents to retain saline matters possessing great fertilizing powers. I have an abundance of facts on this point, and numerous chemical analyses of soils, showing the improvements which are to be made in their cultivation. They are, however, too numerous here to recapitulate, and they will be fully stated in my Third Annual Report on the Geology of Maine, now ready for the press.

I congratulate you and the country on the new impetus which agriculture has received in its progress, by the combined researches of enterprising farmers and their scientific co-laborers. All important as is this greatest and first of arts, it cannot fail to delight every philanthropist to discover undeniable proofs of its rapid advancement and increased respectability as a department of human labor.

The time will come when distinguished scientific farmers will hold a high rank in the consideration of mankind, a rank belonging to them not only for their practical improvements, but for the elevated standing which they give their noble art.

Rural labor will be sweetened by the refined pleasures of science, and the field will present to the opened eyes of the farmer new worlds to conquer, while his own intellectual and moral powers will be enlarged and improved by the contemplation of phenomena at once revealing *supreme intelligence, unbounded goodness*, attributes of DIVINE POWER everywhere present in nature and calculated to excite our admiration and love.

Yours most respectfully,

C. T. JACKSON.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Dedham, April 1, 1839.

MR EDITOR—In the communication below there is a notice of the *Morus Erpansa*, by my friend, D. Benedict, Esq., of Rhode Island, to whom I sold a variety of mulberry trees last fall. I have never had any personal experience with the *Morus Erpansa*, but as a tree suited to our New England cli-

mate, I believe it has high claims, which will be noticed in my future publications.

Respectfully your friend and serv't,

J. H. COBB.

J. H. Cobb, Esq.—Sir: The last edition of your Silk Manual I have perused with interest and satisfaction, and most cheerfully recommend it to all who are desirous of information on this new and interesting subject. Your account of the origin and character of the different kinds of mulberry trees, especially of the far-famed *Multicaulis*, is new and interesting. But there is one variety of trees, and in my opinion, one which in the end will be found the best of the whole, not excepting the exuberant *Multicaulis*, especially for northern latitudes, I was surprised to find you have entirely omitted. As there are but few of them yet in the country, it probably has not come under your observation, as it was not familiar with me until less than a year ago.

The *Morus Erpansa* is the botanical name of the tree to which I refer.

Late last spring, by the recommendation of William Prince & Sons, and as a matter of experiment, I took a hundred of them from their nursery, which the year before were imported from France. They had stood in Prince's garden one winter, and the same in pine, without any shelter or protection, and all have lived as well as our native trees. In one season some of them grew from four to about eight feet trees, and to all appearance they will grow to any height desired. The leaves are the largest of any variety which I have seen, except the *Multicaulis*; they are very glossy and thick, and very agreeable to the worms. I fed worms enough the past season to grow upwards of three hundred pounds of cocoons, and in the course of my feeding, used all the varieties of leaves at present grown with us, and none of them were eaten more greedily or cleanly than those of the *Morus Erpansa*. I intend to increase my stock of this variety, and am fully satisfied that as their superior excellence is known, they will become favorites with the cultivators of the mulberry tree for permanent use, as none of the precautions are needful for this species of tree, which the *Multicaulis* in cold regions now does, and in all probability will continue to require. From what country or latitude the tree originated, or when it was introduced into the country, I have not yet ascertained. As you are a student in these matters, in your next edition which I hope may soon be called for, you will confer a favor on the public, to give this excellent tree a place in your historical detail, and call their attention to its superior claims.

Yours, respectfully,

DAVID BENEDICT.

Pawtucket, R. I. March 22, 1839.

We proceed in the publication of Premium Farm Reports—intending to give them to the public with as much despatch as the state of our columns admits. They will be read, we are persuaded, with much interest. We give them without regard to any order, as is most convenient; but we shall very soon wind off the worsted. The subjoined account is from Mr Fay, in Southboro', who received a gratuity of fifty dollars.

H. C.

A Schedule of Peter Fay's Farm, situated in Southborough, in Worcester county, Mass., 1838.

Question I. Answer—one hundred and fifty acres.

2. It consists of loam, gravelly loam and gravel, and the under stratum a clay gravel.

3. The best method of improving my land—the plough is decidedly the best.

4. I till about eighteen acres, and I put twenty-five loads of manure to an acre on that which I plant with corn and potatoes.

5. I apply it both in its long or green state and in compost.

6. I do both spread and plough in the manure put upon fields to be planted with corn and potatoes and also put it into the hills.

7. My method of cultivating green sward is by ploughing it at any part of the year and of frequently harrowing the same the year previous to its being planted.

8. I mow from thirty to thirty-two acres of upland and averaging two to two and half tons to an acre.

9. I irrigate about four acres, commencing about the first of May, and allow the water to flow about one month, and I think I get about one-fourth more in quantity, and the quality not as good.

10. I do manure the land that I irrigate, and a part of my other land that I mow, once in two years, and I put twelve loads of compost manure to the acre.

11. I have mowed about ten acres of land not suitable for the plough, and the quality of the hay very ordinary, and producing more than five tons upon the same present season.

12. My method of reclaiming my low land has been to dig out the stones and then to smooth or level the same, and give it a top dressing of loam or gravelly loam or gravel and then compost manure, and by seeding of herds grass, red top or clover, and roll in the same. On bog or peat meadow I never have performed any operations.

13. I have planted nine acres of corn the present season; my method of preparing the ground has been, of ploughing the same fine in the spring, then harrowing it, then carting on my manure and spreading it, then ploughing in the manure fine, and then rolling the land where it will admit, if not bushing it. Six acres of it I have cultivated in this way, by putting ten loads of long or green manure to an acre, and fourteen loads of compost manure in the hills, and planted the same in hills three feet and six inches apart each way. And on the three acres in addition to the ten loads of long or green manure to an acre, I spread fifteen loads of compost manure to an acre by putting the loads between the long or green manure, and ploughing in the same and not manuring it in the hills; hills four feet and six inches apart from east to west, and three feet apart from north to south. I soaked about one half of my corn in water about twenty-four hours and rolled the same in gypsum; the other half I planted dry without any preparation. When I planted my corn I put a table spoonful of gypsum into each hill, and when the corn had come up I put six bushels of wood ashes, lime and gypsum around the corn upon the hill, in the proportion of one half ashes, one fourth lime and one fourth gypsum to an acre upon the said nine acres. I used the cultivator instead of the plough among my corn and hoed the same three times, and made the hills of a small flat form.

14. I have planted five acres of potatoes the present year, four acres of which I ploughed the land fine in the spring, then harrowed it, ploughed it the second time fine, then spread twenty loads of compost manure on the acre and harrowed it in,

furrowed the ground four feet and six inches apart north and south and three feet apart east and west, and planted them the first week in May, when the ground froze every night, and on the north side of the wall the ground did not thaw through the day; when I planted the potatoes, I put a table spoonful of gypsum into each hill, and when the vine made its appearance through the ground, I put twelve bushels of wood ashes, lime and gypsum on the hills in the proportion of one half ashes, one fourth lime, and one fourth gypsum; I ploughed and hoed them three times. The produce was one hundred and sixty bushels to the acre. The kinds, a part of them a red potato called among us here the Rutland, and a part of them were the blue potato: the soil a gravelly loam.

The one acre was a green sward ploughed in about the middle of May, this spring, then harrowed the land and spread twentyfive loads of long or green manure to the acre, and planted it in rows three feet and six inches apart each way; ploughed and hoed the same twice: the soil was a gravelly loam: the produce one hundred bushels to the acre. The hot and dry weather in the month of August, was very severe with my potato crop upon both fields, and the product not half of an usual crop. The kinds of potatoes were the same as planted upon my other field.

15. I have among the corn in one of my fields of about three and a half acres, the English turnip, where my corn was very much injured by the crows, and the growth is extremely promising, but I have not harvested them now.

16. None this year of winter grain; of spring grain three acres and three quarters. The ground was prepared by ploughing it fine, then harrowing it, then cross ploughed it, then rolled it, sowed the grain and got it in with the cultivator; put no manure upon my land in the spring; the land the season previous having been planted with a potato crop; sowed two and a half bushels to an acre. My grain was all of wheat of the Black Sea kind, except one half bushel, and that was of the Italian; the soil of a gravelly loam of a hard pan bottom; my method of preparing the grain was by washing all the foul seed therefrom, then put the grain into baskets and let it drain until dry, then put the grain into tubs and soaked it in as strong a solution of salt and water as could be made to dissolve in the water at a heat of one hundred and twenty degrees, and soaked the same ten minutes, then took it out upon a floor and raked in as much of dry lime as would adhere to the grain. When the grain was up about three or four inches in height, I sowed eighteen bushels of wood ashes, lime and gypsum, in the proportion of one half ashes, one fourth lime and one fourth gypsum to an acre; this dressing is highly valuable to the wheat crop and to the succeeding crops of grass, and visible for a number of years, and one of the cheapest and best manures used.

The half bushel of Italian wheat was sowed upon the same field side by side of the Black Sea wheat, and the same process of preparing the land and seed was had as with the Black Sea wheat, and the produce was about the same with the Black Sea wheat, and the crop when ripe for harvest was one week later than the Black Sea wheat. The crop of both kinds was twenty bushels to an acre, and the last year I raised thirtyfive bushels to an acre of the Black Sea wheat; my wheat was sown the last week in April.

17. I have laid down three acres and three

fourths of an acre to grass the present season; I sowed the seed on the first day of May; my usual practice of seeding is, half a bushel of herds grass, one peck of red-top, and ten pounds of clover seed to an acre, and I sowed the same quantity this year; and was sown with the grain crop after the grain was got in with the cultivator and then rolled in.

18. The means and manner of collecting and making manure, are from my cattle and hogs, and by digging the loam out from undermy walls where I new set them or make new walls; the loam and sand beside the roads and from loam pits in my pastures, and the same carried into my barn yard.

19. I keep six oxen, twenty six cows, no young cattle, two horses, sheep none. One of my barns is 84 feet long and 30 feet wide, one other barn 50 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 20 feet posts, and a cellar under two-thirds of the same; one-third part of said cellar occupied for my hogs to lie under in the winter. Manure not covered.

20. My cows are all of the native breed.

21. I have raised no calves. I have fattened all my calves for the market this year and for several years past; I have fattened 37 calves for the market this year, which have brought me at my house \$317; but I am convinced that I am pursuing a wrong course, and I intend to raise ten or twelve of my best calves yearly in future.

22. Of butter I have made up to the 15th day of October the present year, twentyfive hundred pounds, and of cheese only for my own consumption, six hundred and fifty pounds of two meal and four meal and none of new milk.

23. Of swine I have on hand three old ones and twentytwo pigs; I intend to fat the three old ones and seventeen of the pigs, and keep five of the pigs through the winter for breeders; my swine are all of the native breed, and I make my pigs weigh on an average at ten months old, when dressed for the market, three hundred pounds, and have for many years past. I fattened seven thousand and one hundred pounds of pork the last year, and sold six thousand and five hundred pounds of the same, which brought me six hundred and fifty dollars.

24. I feed my swine through the summer upon the skim milk and whey from my dairy, and give them no meal in the summer; I fat them upon corn and potatoes; I boil my potatoes and mash them fine and make the composition in the proportion of one bushel of potatoes and half a bushel of meal, and keep my hogs dry and warm, and keep them well littered with straw, which is of the utmost importance in the fattening of hogs.

25. I have a yard in front of my barns, 100 feet in length by 75 feet in depth, where my cattle and swine all yard through the summer and winter; and I get from 300 to 400 loads of manure a year from the same, meaning all that I make of long or green manure and of compost. The materials are of loam, sand that I cart into the yard in the autumn after I have taken the manure out, and of meadow hay, straw and corn stover that I throw out into my yard for my cattle in the winter for them to pick over. It is decidedly the best way that cattle and swine be yarded together for the making of manure.

26. I employ upon my farm three men for eight months, commencing on the first of April, and one man in the winter, and one man three months by the day; I have paid fourteen, sixteen and seventeen dollars by the month for the eight months, and

from five to six shillings by the day, and boarded said men.

27. I have five hundred of engrafted apple trees and from two to three hundred trees not engrafted.

28. I have 42 pear, 35 peach, 25 plum, 14 cherry, 8 apricot, and 4 almond trees.

29. My trees have never been attacked by the canker worm, to my knowledge; the borer has destroyed one apricot tree and four or five apple trees; I have not taken any means to destroy them.

30. I do not use any nor allow any ardent spirits on my farm, and have not for the last five years.

[For the New England Farmer.]

STURBRIDGE, Feb. 12, 1839.

MR EDITOR.—As it is a pleasure for farmers to communicate their ideas to each other, I think it is a great benefit and even a duty we owe to each other to gather up all fragments that nothing be lost. I offer you two short articles for publication, if you think them worth notice.

1. *On the Culture of Cabbages.*—About thirty years since the snow fell a considerable depth, early in the season, without much frost in the ground, and continued on the ground until late in spring, and many of the cabbage stumps in my cabbage ground lived through the winter. In April I ploughed the ground, turning in the old stumps. The first of May I began setting out early cabbage plants, and finding many of the old stumps had sprouted, and one of the red kind in particular; the sprouts had the appearance of a plant grown from the seed.

I examined and found the sprout came out of the stump very near to the root, while others farther up the stump were in a situation soon to blossom. I broke off all but the one nearest the root, and cultivated that in the way I did the other plants. In the fall I had a very large and handsome head. I carried it into the cellar, and set it out the next spring with the same success as before, and then continued setting out the same stump with others with it, two years more, from all which I had good heads.

I have set out stumps, occasionally, ever since, and always had good heads; therefore, I recommend it to the public as a good practice for raising cabbages for early fall use. I find in this method most kinds, except red cabbage, will be too early to keep through the winter.

My method is to cut them off near to the roots, leaving three or four eyes on the stumps, and set them out early in the spring, setting them in the ground slanting, say a slant of fortyfive degrees, then cover the end of the stump quite over with loose mould; when the sprouts get to the height of three inches, by pulling open the leaves you may easily ascertain those that will go to seed by the appearance of blossoms. Break off all of this description, leave only one without the appearance of blows and you will be likely to have good cabbages.

I have good red cabbages in my cellar this day raised by the method above described.

GARDINER WATKINS.

EARLY POTATOES.—The Easton (Maryland) Gazette notices a sample of forward Irish potatoes, grown this season, in the open ground, and now fit for use.

SERICICULTURE.

Ma BRECK—I enclose a translation of an article from the Propagateur, of Rodez, on a disease which prevails in France among silk-worms, called the *Muscardine*, and another in relation to the *movable tables*, for magnaneries, invented by Mr Vasseur, which is considered a very important addition to those establishments. I regret that there was not a description of the tables given, for it may be very desirable to adopt them in this country. The discovery was first made known, and its advantages tested, last summer; but so ample is the testimony in their favor, that there does not appear to be a doubt, as to the great benefit, which has thus been conferred upon the cultivators of silk. I have written to a gentleman in Paris, to obtain and transmit to me, a particular description of the movable tables, and shall hasten to communicate the information I may receive.

The culture of the mulberry tree and the rearing of silk worms having excited unusual attention in France and Italy, within a few years; numerous works have been published on those subjects, and the authors have found it convenient to adopt the appropriate and expressive term of *Sericiculture*, as including whatever relates to both of the branches of that rural industry. It is derived from *Sericum*. The ancients being ignorant of the exact mode in which silk was produced, and having received it from the *Seres*, a people who inhabited that indefinite portion of Scythia, which they called *Serica*, but which is now known as China, the Romans gave the name of *Sericum* to that precious material.

This word having been used in the articles translated from the Propagateur and which appeared in the Farmer of the 27th ult. as well as in those which are annexed, the above explanation has been deemed necessary.

Very respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Huethorn Cottage,
Rozbury, March 29, 1839.

THE SILK WORM.

The contagious disease called the Muscardine, examined by Mr Audouin of the Institute.

The short visit which Mr Audouin recently made to our city, has been beneficial to the amateurs of natural history, and still more so to agriculturalists, to whom he has given information, as to the best means to be employed to prevent the ravages to their grape vines by the *Pyralis*. This learned professor, who has devoted his attention to insects which are injurious to agriculture, has made the most curious researches in relation to a contagious disease, which frequently occasions the destruction of all the silk worms in a magnanery. The culture of the latter being a recent branch of industry, in our department, and where it is destined to advance, we shall endeavor to give an analysis of the ingenious experiments, which have been undertaken by Mr Audouin, for discovering a fact in natural history, which is not only very curious, but fertile in the most important results to those, who are engaged in rearing silk worms.

There exists a disease called *Muscardine*, which successively attacks all the silk worms in a magnanery, and is transmitted from one to another. The nature of this disease, its development and propagation, has long been a mystery, which it has

often been attempted to solve, but the veil has now been rent, as will be perceived by relating the experiments made by Mr Audouin.

What is the nature or real cause of the disease called the *Muscardine*?

The cause is the development of a vegetable which establishes itself as a parasite, in the subcutaneous tissue of the worm, and occasions its death in a few days, when the numerous filaments which it sends out, have filled and interlaced, with an inextricable net-work, all the oleaginous tissue of the insect.

What can be more astonishing than this vegetable, which is produced at the expense of an *animal, living body*, and ultimately perishes by causing the death of that very body in which it grows. It is an entirely new species, and appears to be placed in some manner, between the animal and vegetable realms.

This plant, which is of the genus *botrytes* (*cryptogamia*) is developed in the oleaginous subcutaneous tissue of the silk worm and rapidly extends its radicles, which branch off in a thousand directions. The worm perishes in six or seven days after being inoculated with the disease. The dead worm is, at first, soft and flaccid, soon becomes stiff and is covered with a white mealy dust, which is nothing more than the sporules or seed of the plant, supported by little stems which have pierced the pores of the skin. These sporules or seeds are so many germs of new plants; and being absorbed by the healthy worms, soon develop among them new plants, which is called the disease.

Let us come to the proof. Mr Audouin took on the point of a needle some of this white dust, which covered the body of a dead worm, with which he inoculated under the skin, another worm, as well as a chrysalis and a perfect winged insect, each of which in their turn, were covered with this white dust, being the fructification of the plant with which they had been inoculated.

This cryptogamia does not grow after the death of the insect, but only during its life, and causes the death of the insect by the development of its roots; and if this white dust does not always appear after the death of the insect, it is because the vegetable had not acquired sufficient maturity to produce its sporules or seeds. The whole progress of the growth of the vegetable can be seen by the aid of a microscope, in the insect which has been inoculated with the muscardine. The numerous radicles are multiplied from day to day; the oleaginous globules and the trachea gradually disappear and are replaced by the roots from which rise up, after the death of the insect, through the pores of the skin, little stems, and exhibit the sporules in the form of white dust.

It was not sufficient for Mr Audouin to have proved by repeated inoculations, that the muscardine was contagious, and that it was occasioned by the development of a vegetable—he has proved that it can be spontaneously produced, in all places, when certain circumstances are united to favor its development; it is thus that the larva of the *saperda* [Longicornus; the capricornus of Linn.] placed in situations filled with humid moss and submitted to various temperatures, have been spontaneously infected with muscardine; from whence he concludes that this disease is not peculiar to silk worms, but can be propagated from the silk worm to other insects, and *vice versa*; and that in all these transmissions, the cryptogamia and the

disease which it produces, undergoes no change. In fact the vegetable can be reproduced, not only by sporules, but even in an artificial manner, by grafting certain parts of it, as its roots for example, upon the oleaginous tissue, and which extends itself much more rapidly by this mode of infection, and produces a much more sudden death than by the sporules.

This disease being now so well known, the means for protecting the silk worm from its ravages may be easily provided. First, it is necessary to prevent the atmospheric circumstances which produce it in the magnaneries; that is to say, a humid temperature, passing alternately from cold to hot; second, all contact between the healthy and diseased worms is to be avoided; third, sprinkle with the sulphate of copper the tables, shelves, or whatever else the diseased worms have been in contact with—a process which was introduced by Mr Berard of Montpellier; and be particularly minute in attentions to cleaning.—*Extract from the Journal of Charente Inferieure.*

L. S.

Member of the Society of Natural Sciences at Rochelle.

FACTS IN RELATION TO THE NEW PROCESS OF MR VASSEUR, OF CHARMES, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARDECHE.

Valence, July 18, 1839.

The Agricultural Society of Drome, at a meeting on the 16th of this month, at which the Prefect presided, Mr Vasseur, of Charmes, was called upon to present the proofs, of what he had publicly advanced, in relation to the education of silk worms, which was done, and they were so conclusive, that there no longer remains a doubt that the results hitherto considered incredible, which were obtained, was in consequence of the substitution of movable tables.

The cocoons produced from the eggs of Dauphine, which required only 132 to make a pound, have yielded in the steam filatures of Messrs Blanchon father and sons, in Chomerac, at the rate of one pound of silk for ten pounds seven ounces, or 1369 cocoons. Those obtained from Italian eggs, 173 of which weighed a pound, yielded, in the steam filature of Mr Demichoux, in Flanac, a pound of silk from eight pounds two ounces, or 1405 cocoons. The leaves consumed were in the following proportions: the silk worms of Dauphine made from 1272 pounds a quintal of cocoon; those of Italy consumed only 1200 pounds of leaves for a quintal. Mr Vasseur has deposited with the officers of the society, samples of the silk, and letters from the able proprietors of the filatures which we have named.

These results are immense. They establish this fact; that the cultivators of silk have not produced half as much as may be obtained from their magnaneries. In the steam filatures, about 3000 cocoons are required for a pound of silk, and Mr Vasseur has obtained the same quantity from 1369. There is, consequently, a result in favor of the cultivation; which shows a gain of half the quantity of leaves, of labor, space, and expense of all kinds, besides the advantage derived to the proprietors of the filatures, who obtain a more beautiful quality of silk, with a great economy in labor, as 1369 cocoons are reeled in less time than is required for 3000. This is the principal point of view in which the discovery of the movable tables should be considered,—an invention which enables each worm to produce double the quantity of silk which has hitherto

erto been obtained. Mr Vasseur has designated the persons who furnished the eggs of Dauphine and Italy. They have reared silk worms from the same kind of eggs in the old manner, and both had complete success, but still, the weight of the cocoons and that of the silk was much less.

By this augmentation of product, the income from that branch of industry in France will be doubled. How important then is this invention, if the experiments of the next year shall remove all doubts upon the subject; and we know that the experiment will be extensively made, for the proprietors of estates in the Departments Drome, Ardeche, Isere, and Van have determined to adopt the apparatus of Mr Vasseur.

But it is not necessary to wait until next year to be assured that there is gained at least 75 per cent. in the space which the worms occupy, besides the saving in labor, while the attendants perform all that is required to be done, in feeding and managing the silk worms without changing their position, and the ventilation is as perfect as can be desired.—*Extract from the Courier of Drome and Ardeche.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are very happy to lay before our readers the subjoined correspondence. We do not know who 'Agricola' is, but his letter shows an inquisitive and intelligent mind, which always augurs well for improvement. Indeed without it there can be no improvement. Our respected correspondent who replies to him, deems his language harsh and his tone rather imperative. As far as it can be ascertained, we are to judge of things of this sort by the temper of mind from which they proceed. Now the language might have been more courteous and yet need not have lost anything in strength; but still we do not believe any offence was intended or thought of. We are so selfish that we should have been willing some offence should be given, if nothing short of this tone would have brought out the excellent reply which is here subjoined. It is directly to the point; and confirmed as it is by practice as well as theory; by long experience and most careful and intelligent observation, we cannot doubt that it will be received, with the particular attention which it justly claims.

H. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER:

Sir—In the "Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms," printed in the New England Farmer of the 20th instant, there is a statement or recommendation by the committee, which is unintelligible to me, and which one of my agricultural friends was unable to explain. It is this: "Turn over sward land in May, and manure it with compost, which is to be mixed with the soil by the harrow or cultivator. If the first crop be corn, the second should be potatoes or roots, followed by wheat or rye, with grass seed, or with grass seed alone. During all this, the sod should not be disturbed, and no other ploughing but the first turning over of the sward. By this method there will be a great saving of labor, there being but one ploughing for two crops, and laying the ground to grass." Here is a course of cultivation for three years, during all which time the ground is to be ploughed but once, and that before the first crop only. It may be possible, though not a little difficult, to plant potatoes and cover them

with the hoe alone, without any previous preparation of the ground, in the spring of the second year; but I know not how root crops could be sown without such preparation. The difficulty of sowing the wheat or rye with or without grass seed, the third season, will be still greater, inasmuch as the ground would be harder from the effect of the winter's rains and snow; the grains or seeds might indeed be scattered on the surface, but they would never get under it so as to vegetate. If the committee have any process in view to take the place of ploughing, harrowing, &c., it ought to have been stated. The recommendation contained in the report is so manifestly absurd and impracticable, that I think something more must have been intended, and hope that the wanted information will be forthcoming, to enlighten those who do not know how to take things for granted which are not expressed in clear and distinct terms.

Yours,

AGRICOLA.

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

MR BRACK—Your correspondent 'Agricola' appears to meet with some difficulty in comprehending the recommendation of the committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Farms, in relation to the ploughing and management of green sward. The committee are charged with recommending a course of culture "manifestly absurd and impracticable." If there be any pleasure greater than that of receiving information, it is that derived from a communication of it to others; and I shall not, therefore, allow my feelings to be so far disturbed by the peculiar language used by "Agricola," as to deprive me of that pleasure. I will only say that it would seem to me to be a course more consistent with candor, to examine a subject with which he professes not to be acquainted, before denouncing it as absurd and impracticable; and further, that harsh and uncourteous terms furnish no aid either in eliciting or defending truth.

I am willing to acknowledge that the error of not being sufficiently explicit, is one which is not unfrequently made by those who undertake to communicate information on subjects with which they themselves are perfectly familiar. They are too apt to forget that a more particular and detailed account of any process they may recommend, is necessary to enable those less acquainted with the subject to understand it.

The writer of the "Report" had for many years pursued the course therein recommended in relation to the management and culture of swarded land, and had again and again communicated the particulars of the process, as well as the results of his experiments, to the public. He might therefore be, in some measure, excused for not treating the subject as one entirely new and for the first time broached to the public. The explanation, however, demanded by "Agricola," I will give with pleasure, glad of any apology for repeating what I have so often stated, while there is a single farmer in the community by whom the subject is not fully understood. Such has been the almost magical effect upon our wasted and worn out fields, of turning over the green sward and keeping it undisturbed during the rotation of crops, that I know not how I can render a more essential service to my brother cultivators of the soil, than by enforcing its claims upon their attention.

"Agricola" supposes it will be "difficult to plant potatoes and cover them with the hoe alone, without any previous preparation of the ground in the

spring of the second year," and "the difficulty of sowing the wheat or rye the third year, will be still greater," &c.

In preparing the ground for a second crop nothing more than the cultivator or harrow is necessary, and these to be used in such a way as not to disturb the soil. These will furnish a great abundance of matter for covering the potatoes. The decomposing sod which is kept down, will be found on examining it in the second or third year of the course, to be exceedingly mellow and lighter than it could possibly be made by the plough, and to be filled with the roots and giving nourishment to the plants. Now then, if the vegetable matter and the light vegetable mould which are turned and kept under, keep the sod mellow, and all above is well stirred by the cultivator and harrow, where is the difficulty of finding earth to cover the potatoes planted or the wheat and rye that is sown? In this way the whole mass is kept mellow to the depth of the first and only ploughing, and in fine condition for the growth of corn, potatoes or wheat, and particularly so for what is termed a "root crop." If desirable, I can see no objection to the use of a light horse plough in the second and third years' cultivation, provided the plough does not go so deep as to disturb the sod. I have, however, always found the cultivator and harrow sufficient for the purpose of pulverizing the top.

Lerington, March 26, 1839.

THE CROW AND THE WIRE WORMS.

MR COLMAN—Dear Sir—In the Farmer of the 6th, I see you insert a very interesting letter from a gentleman of West Needham, giving an account of his success in raising the Dutton corn. The destruction of a large portion of his crop, by the wire worm, brought to my mind a fact which I not long since had from an observing gentleman of Maine.

Some years ago he noticed a field of grass which lay between a sandy gullied road and a river, to be completely destroyed by the ravages of what he called the wire worm. The whole roots of the green sward were eaten off, horizontally, just below the surface, so that the turf might be rolled off as in winnows. He observed the destruction with much curiosity and some apprehension, as his own fields lay close by, on the other side of the road. Day after day, as he rode by, he scared up from the sloping sides of a gully that ran between the ruined field and the road, great numbers of crows, who, as soon as he had passed, immediately settled on the same place again. He also watched the fields on the opposite side, but was gratified and not a little relieved, to find no traces of the worms there among the grass. Apparently they never crossed the road. After a while, there were no worms to be found, and no crows to be scared from the sides of the gully.

Very truly yours,

PHILCORAX.

LARGE RETURN FROM ROHAN POTATO.—Mr Ebenezer Stedman, of Newburyport, purchased of J. Brack & Co., at the Agricultural Warehouse, the last spring, five pounds of Rohan Potato. He planted them in hills, four feet apart, three eyes in a hill. He thinks two eyes would be enough. He states that from these he raised 525 lbs. At 20 cents per lb., the present price, his crop is worth \$105 00.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The twelfth Agricultural Meeting, and the last for the season, was held on Tuesday evening, 2d inst., and was fully attended, the interest in these meetings having been kept up until the last; and a strong wish expressed that they might be renewed another season. We have neglected to give a full report of the two former meetings; and we can now do no more than to gather up the fragments which remain, that nothing be lost.

At the tenth meeting the subjects of discussion were the cultivation of fruit trees, and the application of fruit to the feeding of stock. Two or three gentlemen detailed fully their experience; and of this we shall attempt to record only the most material facts.

Mr Stone, of Watertown, well known as an experienced and successful cultivator of fruit, went largely into the subject; and was examined and cross-examined with no small measure of legal acumen by several gentlemen present; and as closely as almost any witness that was ever brought upon the stand. He showed himself fully possessed on the subject, and communicated much valuable instruction.

Mr Stone spoke of having been for years accustomed to feed apples to his stock. He had sometimes made from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels of cider in a year; but having been disappointed in the market for his cider, he had given of late his apples to his stock. He had often fed out in a season from 1000 to 1200 bushels. The apples which he has been accustomed to give his cattle consisted principally of sour russetings, Baldwin, and nonesuch. They were the refuse after those, which were fit for the market, had been selected. His orchards consist mainly of engrafted fruit, with some common cider apples.

The apples are given raw. When the cold weather comes on they are put in the barn or the mill-house and sufficiently covered with salt hay to protect them from the frost. To his cows he usually gives one bushel per day; to his horses one peck at night; to his oxen as many as they are disposed to eat. In this way he considers his apples of equal value for feed as potatoes, bushel for bushel. The effect was that the cows under this feed increased their yield of milk; and he made from them more butter from November to January than at any other season; and they held out their milk well. His cattle never appeared better than on this feed; and they continued to improve as the season advanced. His cows became fat, and they had nothing but apples and hay; usually they had one feed of rowen per day; and for the rest of the time salt meadow or common swale hay. In one case he fattened a yoke of oxen upon this feed exclusively; and he thinks never with more success. In one instance he kept a cow in this way and sold her in February for seven and a half dollars per hundred lbs. He has found them equally beneficial to swine, which he has very successfully fattened upon sour apples with a small amount of slop or swill.

Mr Brigham, of Westboro', gave next his experience of the value of apples as feed for stock. Four years since he came in possession of an orchard, the fruit of which was fit only for making cider. He was then faithless in respect to the value of apples for feeding stock. He purchased six shoats and kept them four months upon sour apples. These apples were boiled.

For the first week his swine lost flesh; after that time they continued to gain flesh and in four months doubled their weight. He has not been able however to fatten his swine upon them; but he has never fed them to his swine raw. He takes pains to assort his apples and feeds upon them until the first February. His stock will not eat them raw after having been accustomed to them cooked. With a small proportion of meal added he has found them highly useful. He has fed his cows successfully with apples. He tried first one cow, which he fed twice a day with sour apples. In three weeks after he added another cow and then another. The milk and cream were much increased and the butter improved. He has fed apples for two months and a half to a dairy stock of sixteen cows; and greatly to advantage in respect to the cream and milk. He usually gives out from 500 to 700 bushels; and his allowance to his cows is half a bushel per day each. He does not estimate them as highly as potatoes. He thinks he can give with safety to a cow as many apples as she will eat; but it is not so with potatoes. Sour apples, he thinks, should undergo a fermentation before they are used. He thinks all feed for swine should be fermented; but he deems potatoes of double the value of apples for swine; for milk cows he deems apples of equal value as potatoes. He has never been accustomed to salt his apples for his swine, which some farmers deem important.

Other gentlemen stated their experience of the value of apples as feed for stock. This is a modern, and it must be admitted a very important discovery.

The opinions and experience of these two observing and practical farmers are certainly of great importance. We have many similar facts tending as strongly to the same point from various parts of the state, and they all go to show the advantages which are to accrue from cultivating more extensively, than ever yet has been done, this most agreeable, nutritious and valuable fruit. There are, on almost every farm, places difficult of or ineligible for cultivation, which might as well as not, without prejudice or inconvenience be appropriated to the cultivation of these fruits; and if, when produced, they are even half as useful as potatoes, the ease with which they are produced and the abundance in which they grow, recommend them most strongly to the cultivation of the farmers. H. C.

We have received from John Benson, Esq. a few Dillingham potatoes as a sample. They are the product of an eastern region, but we are not able to say whether from our own territory or Nova Scotia, or the territory which belongs neither to the one nor the other. There is no dispute however, about the quality of the potatoes, come from where they may. They are of the very first rate, and farmers would do well to try some of them for seed; though it is pretty well established if we would raise as good potatoes as are raised at the east, we must have the eastern latitude and the eastern soil. Potatoes in order to be of the first quality, require a cool and moist climate and a new soil. An article of such universal use, an indispensable on the tables of the poor and the rich, and furnishing as large an amount of human and brute food as can be grown upon an acre, cannot receive too much attention in its improvement and cultivation.

The Rohan potato is likely to maintain its character as far the most productive potato ever known; and from its superior quality, as we have tested, in soils not remarkably favorable to excellence of quality, there is reason to hope that, planted in some localities, it will prove of the very best description. H. C.

We shall give further reports of the proceedings of the last Agricultural meeting, but abstain at this time from deficiency of room. Dr Keep has promised give us his interesting and instructive remarks on carcasses manures, in detail and in full.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has received, through the politeness of Gen. Dearborn, a gentleman disinterestedly and enthusiastically devoted to every work of public improvement, and to whom the horticultural and agricultural community are most largely indebted, the silk-worm eggs procured through Mr May and received by Capt Hunt. They are particularly mentioned in the N. E. Farmer of March 27th. They are but few in number, but he will take pains to distribute them in a way to accomplish the public-spirited view of the gentlemen who procured them. H. C.

EXPLANATION.

Some of our friends have inquired in regard to a remark in our last paper, respecting the cultivation of corn at the West, how one man could be expected to manage a lot of forty acres? We give the account as received on responsible authority, and not on personal observation. On the new lands at the West, they are not troubled with weeds, and no manure is applied. The sward is completely inverted, and the corn planted. After that no hilling is ever done, and all that is simeer at it, to keep the ground loose. A man and horse devoted to this object, would find no difficulty in going over such a lot of land many times in the course of the season with a cultivator, so as to maintain the soil in fine tilth. Nothing like this can be expected to be done with us; but an experiment upon a small scale, is exceedingly desirable.

The second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, has been published by order of the government. Some few extra copies, printed at the expense of Messrs Joseph Breck & Co., and Weeks, Jordan & Co., may be found for sale at their respective stores.

CHINESE METHOD OF SOWING MULBERRY SEED.

The subjoined we received from an authentic source as the method practised in China for sowing and sowing the Mulberry Seed. At this time it will have a peculiar interest. H. C.

Directions for the Mulberry Seed by Ah-ho.—Fill a cotton bag with the seed, wet it with cold water, (not soaked,) and let it remain slightly wet; it will then sprout. Sprinkle the earth and proceed to sow it on the surface, covering it with a little drier tender grass. Should be two or three feet high before being transplanted.

PROFITABLE PIGS.—Pigs are as grateful as any other class of animals, for they give liberally in proportion as they receive. Mr J. C. Loomis, of Whately, slaughtered a sow in November last, which after having nineteen pigs in the course of five months, weighed four hundred eighteen pounds when dressed. One of her pigs, not ten months old, was recently slaughtered, which weighed three hundred and seventy pounds.

Mr Chapin, of Chicopee, sold his big ox which weighs 2800 pounds, to Mr Horatio Sargent, of Springfield, for three hundred dollars.

ERRATA.—We regret very much the occurrence of the subjoined errors in the address of the Hon. Mr. Wiley, in the last Farmer. In page 375, middle column, line 13th from bottom, for centering in read entering—the 53d from bottom, for Barnat read Bancroft. In read entering—the 53d from bottom, for the 53d, after page 300, first column, line 13th from top, delete—the 53d, after tenderly insert paternal. Middle column, line 15th, for scoldatic and folly, read and scholastic folly.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 8, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 At Market, 205 Beef Cattle, including 25 unsold last week, 15 Pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 5 Sheep, and 1175 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A disposition was manifested the drovers in the morning to obtain higher prices without much success. The market closed without such variation. We quote, First quality, \$8 75 a \$9 00, good quality, \$8 00 a \$8 50. Third quality, \$6 75 a 7 75.
Working Oxen.—We noticed several sales ordinary, \$8, \$8 2, \$90 and \$100.
Sheep.—One lot at \$4 50 and \$5 00, and one at \$5 00 and \$6 75.
Swine.—Several lots to peddle, large size, at 8 7-8 a 7-8. Also, at 9 for sows and 10 for barrows. Several lots of large barrows at 9; at retail 10 to 11 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending April 7.

April, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	1	26	53	52	W.
Monday,	2	42	48	36	N. E.
Tuesday,	3	38	49	42	N. E.
Wednesday,	4	32	64	56	E.
Thursday,	5	40	58	38	E.
Friday,	6	37	57	60	S. W.
Saturday,	7	50	74	64	W.

WINSHIPS'S BRIGTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.
 Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.
 Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIPS, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.
 April 10.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
 200 Isabella, " "
 150 Catawba, " "
 100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
 1000 Asparagus Roots.
 100 Early Wilmet Rhubarb Roots.
 200 Common

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Iveshen Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hawthorn, English Wood, fourthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red, gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 April 10. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the annual Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

NOTICE.

The subscribers, publishers of the Indiana Farmer, at Indianapolis, have in connection a Book and Seed Store and a field of eight acres adjoining for a seed garden; but wishing to devote their time and attention more exclusively to the interests of their paper and the printing business, they offer or sale their Garden and Book and Seed department, and to rent the store they occupy, favorably situated in the business part of the town.
 A person acquainted with the seed and horticultural business would find this a desirable location for a permanent establishment, not exceeded by any in the west. For further information inquire of the publishers of the New England Farmer, or of the subscribers by letter.
OSBORN & WILLETS.
 April 10.

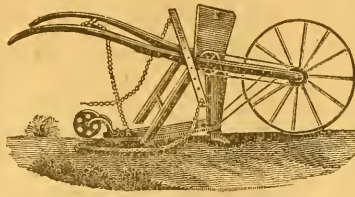
A BULL WANTED.

Wanted a young Bull, of the short horned Durham breed, old enough to be used the present season. Apply to
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 April 10.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines. This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great ease, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 April 3.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Kuba Beans, Mangold, Watered Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 April 3.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—
 Cedo Nulli, extra fine and Early Charlton, early.
 Knights' Tall Marrow, Early Warwick, do. do.
 Early Washington, Dwarf Sugar, eatable pods, Russell's Early Dwarf, Fall Late Marrow Peas, Bishop's do. do. Dwarf, do do. Early English Frame, Blue Imperial, Early Golden Hantspur, Woodford's Tall Marrow, Blue Prussian.
 In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:
 Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow, Early White Warwick, early fine and, Cedo Nulli, very early, Waterloo Blue, fine large blue, Gronn's Improved Blue, White Scimitar.
 All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 March 27.

FRUIT TREES, & C.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.
 The subscribers have recently received, per the Switzerland from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in France, together with a small Collection of superb French Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting, which they offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and Plums are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at \$1 00 each.

PLUMS.

Downtown's Imperatrice
 New Orleans
 Old Orleans
 Green Gage
 Golden Drop
 Early Monsieur
 Late Monsieur
 Pederagon
 Islewarg
 Reine Claude
 Mirabelle petite
 Mirabelle grosse
 St Catherine
 Royal du Toars

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

Beurré Capiaumont
 Autumn Bergamotte
 Esgrange or jargonelle.
 Beurre Rance (new)
 Beurre Royal or Beurre Dial
 Orange Bergamotte
 Sieulle (new)
 Beurré Thoin
 Beurré Magnifique
 Datchesse d'Angoulême

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

Bergamotte d'Penticôte, or Eastern Beurré.
 Beurré d'Amalins.
 Beurré Doré.
 Mouille Boache, Mouthwater.
 Beurré d'Aremburg.
 Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nursery prices.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PER 100	PER 100
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 00	7 25
Pat, " "		5 25	5 37
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 62
" Domestic,		2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	16 00	16 50
No. 1,		14 00	
prime,		12 00	
BEEFSWAX, white,	pound	35	38
yellow,	"	25	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35	40
in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	4 25	4 37
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	13 00	13 50
By,		4 25	4 00
MACARELL, No. 1	barrel	18 00	13 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		7 25	8 00
Baltimore Howard street,		7 62	7 75
Richmond canal,		5 50	5 75
Alexandria wharf,		4 25	4 50
Rye,		95	1 00
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	bushel	95	1 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		91	92
southern flat, yellow,		1 20	1 25
white,		87	90
Rye, northern,		60	60
Barley,		18 00	19 00
Oats, northern, (prime)		16 50	17 50
HAY, best English, per ton,		13	14
Eastero screwed,		12	13
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	11	12
2d quality,		29	30
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		26	27
southern, 1st sort,		26	28
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		23	26
do. country do.		23	26
Baltimore city tannage,		23	24
do. dry hides,		23	24
New York red, light,		21	23
Boston dry hides,		90	1 00
LIME, best soft,	cask	1 20	
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	50	60
Winter,		95	1 00
Whale, refined,		3 25	3 37
Linseed, American,		26 00	
Near's Foot,	barrel	26 00	26 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		23 00	
PORK, extra clear,		23 00	
clear,		3 00	3 12
Mess,	bushel	90	1 12
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		1 50	1 69
Red Top, southern,		2 62	3 00
northern,		1 75	1 87
Canary,		20	22
Hemp,		6	7
Flax,		5	6
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover, none,		3	4
SOAP, American, No. 1,		13	14
No. 2,		3 00	3 60
TAALLOW, tried,		57	62
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	52	65
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	47	50
America, full blood, washed,		42	46
do. 3-4ths do.		37	40
do. 1-2 do.		62	66
do. 1-4 and common,		47	50
(Pulled superfine,		37	36
No. 1,			
No. 2,			
No. 3,			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		POUND	14	15
HAMS, northern,		"	12	13
southern and western,		"	10	11
PORK, whole hogs,		"	15	20
POULTRY, per lb.,		"	18	25
BUTTER, tub,		"	34	38
lump,		"	15	18
EGGS, dozen,		"	66	66
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	"	55	55
white,		"	2 50	3 00
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	"	3 00	3 25
Kossuts,		"	4 50	5 00
CIDER, refined,		"		

FOR SALE.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 March 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLINOIS AND THE WEST.

We have already gratified our readers, as we have no doubt, with some extracts from the work under the above title. It is a book, which in a small compass, contains much useful information in an agreeable style; and from the interest now taken in this growing empire at the West, cannot fail to attract deserved attention. Being written from actual observation rather than compiled, it has a double value. It contains the actual impressions and observations of an observing and sensible man.

We extract some general remarks on the state of the society and provision for education in Illinois.

"A very false opinion of the literature and morality, as well as of the opportunities for education at the west, prevails to such an extent among well informed people at the east, that I deem it not inexpedient to devote a chapter to these subjects, by which I hope to promote juster and more favorable views. I suppose it is generally understood in New England, that the large towns and cities in Illinois and other parts of the west, are tolerably well supplied with literary men in all the professions. But it is as generally supposed that the smaller inland towns and villages, and especially the agricultural portions, are exceedingly destitute of talent or literature. Such, I know, was in some degree my own impression; and I well remember bearing a fifth-rate lawyer in Boston, who was making arrangements for quitting the place where promotion was beyond hope, speak of his expectations of success here in such a manner as plainly showed that he expected nothing less than a judgeship or a seat in congress: whereas he will find himself as much a fifth-rate lawyer here as in Boston. The truth is, there is as fair a proportion of talent in Illinois, as in any other State in the Union in proportion to its population. There are, it is true, but a very few minds of the highest order—men who are marked as the leaders of our republic, or stars of the first magnitude in the literary galaxy of America—but there is an unusual amount of very respectable, clever talent; there are a large number of men whose literary and classical acquirements fit them for every office, and would make them ornaments of any society in North America. Nor are they to be found alone in our larger towns; they are very liberally strewn over all the soil of this great and growing State. In traveling through the country, one will meet with a well thumbed and select library in the log cabin, and listen to discourse on any topic in that rude home which would give spirit and life to an assemblage in a Boston drawing-room. Already there is a sufficient amount of literary talent in Illinois to fill with ability and success any chair of professorship in any educational institution, or any office of trust in the gift of the people. But all this talent is not available. Much of it is withdrawn from active life, and is to be met but in the seclusion of agricultural life. Yet there is enough for any present exigency, and as the field of action enlarges itself, the whole ground will be covered by immigration, or the annual graduations from their own literary institutions.

Indeed, a man of respectable talents, coming from the east or south, finds here many and powerful competitors, and will have to work his way to favor or wealth in his profession, much as he

would elsewhere. It is true there is less competition because there is a wider field, the facilities are multiplied and multiplying, instead of being nearly exhausted, as is the case in the east. A young man of enterprise and a small capital, whether in law, medicine, engineering, surveying, or in the mercantile business, stands a much fairer chance to succeed in either here than any where east or south, because not only is his field larger and competition less, but new sources of wealth and power are developed every day, and more and more. But the same talent, tact and industry are requisite here as elsewhere. The difference is, he must succeed here, elsewhere he may.

Let no young man intending to pursue either of the above professions, set his face westward with the false impression that a small modicum of talent or education and a careless devotion to his business, will secure him either a competence or honor. He will suffer sad disappointment. On the other hand let no young man hesitate an instant, who has a fair share of talent and tact, and whose patience will enable him to endure, and disposition to prosecute, the labors necessary to success. He can but succeed—fame and wealth, with a fair proportion of enjoyment, are here in store for all such, provided all this be accompanied with an integrity of purpose which no temptation can seduce, and perseverance which no disappointment can overcome. I intend to devote a larger space to mechanics and farmers with hints to emigrants in general, in which will be found some interesting matter respecting labor, produce, prices, travelling, settling, etc. etc.

TRUE CHARITY.—One of the most beautiful instances of the considerate kindness of true charity with which we are acquainted, is that of the benevolent Dr Wilson of England. He once discovered a clergyman at Bath, who, as he was informed, was sick and poor, and at the same time oppressed with the care of maintaining a numerous family. In the evening he gave a friend fifty pounds, requesting he would deliver it in the most delicate manner, and as from an unknown person. The friend replied, "I will wait upon him early in the morning." "You will oblige me, sir, by calling directly." Think of what importance a good night's rest may be to that poor man."—*Christian Register.*

A Stockholm journal announces that M. Orgesson, a Swede, possessing extensive domains near Helsingfors, in Finland, has discovered a means of rendering peat as compact and hard as coal, so that it lights with great facility, burns without crackling, throws out a clear bright flame, and gives as much, if not more, heat than coal. The peat when prepared loses one-fifth of its weight, and three-eighths of its bulk, but gains the advantage of having the whole of its aqueous parts extracted.

Linsed Oil Meal. Teel Seed Oil Meal.

For sale by G. & H. STEARNS, who have removed to No 5 Merchants Row. 1m
March 27. -

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties.

Also—Scions of Fruit Trees.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, for sale by the subscriber.
April 3. ROBERT MANNING.

BUCK THORNS.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office by
April 3. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRY TREES, &c.**Nursery of William Kenrick.**

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peachs now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.
10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Mutilicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees grown here and here, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, & GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 3 Panel Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND.
March 27. Cambridge-port, Mass.

HO! FOR ILLINOIS.

To a first rate man, well acquainted with trade, who can command a ready capital of from \$2,000 to \$5,000, who is desirous of locating himself in one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Rock River, in Illinois, where he can join a New England Colony, and engage in Mercantile and Agricultural pursuits, with a rare prospect of success, a first rate opening offers itself, and may be heard of by addressing a line (post paid) through the City Post Office, to
X. Y. Z.

N. B. An exchange of Western property, for real estate in New England, a good stock may be effected.
March 27. 3w

MAN AND BOY.

Wanted a man who is acquainted with vegetable and fruit gardening; he must be of good moral character, active, constantly industrious, and a temperance man—he is wanted for the season, and perhaps he can secure a permanent situation.

Also—A good boy, he must be willing to give his whole time and attention, and he will be thoroughly instructed in the business—he must produce good recommendations—none other need apply.
March 20.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let, a farm situated on Charles River, in the north part of Newton, and near the Newton Chemical Works. It contains fifty acres or upwards of good land, and has on it a good house and other buildings. Its pleasant situation on the bank of the river renders it a desirable place for a country seat, or its vicinity to the Waltham Factories an excellent location for a market or vegetable farm. Forty acres can be added to the above, if desired.
March 13. 4w+8 SETH BEMIS, Watertown.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a valuable farm, situated in Newton, half a mile from the Upper Falls Village and ten miles from Boston. The farm comprises about 100 acres of land, one third of which is covered with a thrifty growth of wood and fencing timber. It has a good well of water, besides a never failing brook which passes through the farm. The buildings are of ample size, and in good repair. A lot of about ten acres of the land near the buildings, is on a level plain of superior quality for the growth of the mulberry tree. For particulars inquire of Miss Ann Bent, 214 Washington Street, or of E. P. Woodward, near the premises. if
Boston, March 6, 1839.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 33 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 60 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1839.

[NO. 41.

N. E. FARMER.

[From the Second Report of the Agricultural Commissioner.]

LETTERS FROM S. L. DANA, M. D., ON ASHES, LIME, &c.

LETTER I.

Lowell, February 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—You have asked me how the action of ashes, leached, or unleached, whether of wood, peat, or coal, is to be explained on my views of vegetation. The best answer I can give you, is to state what is the composition of ashes, and to glance at my views. By the last, I presume you refer to statements in Prof. Hitchcock's late report. I have there said that fertility depends on salts and *geine*. Without the last there is no healthy vegetation. The great body of the soil, in which salts and *geine* act, is only the comminuted remains of rocks, usually called primitive. We have termed this "granitic sand." We have thus three great, natural divisions of the ingredients of soil: 1st. *Geine*, 2d. Salts, 3d. Granitic Sand. Strictly speaking, we have two classes only, *geine* and salts, for the granitic sand is a mass of salts; a mass, in which siliceous acts as an acid, and alkalies, lime, magnesia, alumine, metallic oxides as bases, a mass of *silicates*. I prefer this term to granitic sand and I shall hereafter use it. Let us now glance at these three divisions.

1. *Geine*.—To my remarks, already published by Professor Hitchcock, I now add, that *geine* enters vegetables simply as *geine*, or as an alkaline, earthy, or metallic *geine*, dissolved either in water or in alkali. The organic and inorganic acids and salts of the plant, decompose these varied forms. The elements of *geine*, its oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, play their usual part in vegetable economy. Acetic, and probably some of the other vegetable acids, do not precipitate the alkaline solution of *geine*. In this case, it may still circulate in fluid form in plants. The earthy and alkaline bases of the *geines* form the bases of the various salts which plants afford.

2. *Salts*.—This class includes, first, compounds of *geine*; second, alkaline salts, potash, soda, ammonia, and all their combinations, known by the names of carbonates, sulphates, nitrates, muriates, &c., as common salts, soap's *spent leys*, consisting chiefly of muriate of potash mixed with a peculiar organic compound called glycine, saltpetre, ashes leached or fresh, urine, containing abundant phosphates and ammoniacal salts, soot; containing both ammonia and *geine*; third, lime in all its forms, marl, shells, chalk, marble, air-slacked lime, plaster, bones.

3. *Silicates*.—To have a distinct idea of this division of soil, let us tabulate the composition of argillite, and of the several simple minerals, whose aggregate composes primitive rocks. Though analyses, imperfect as they are, have not yet discovered phosphoric acid in all these aggregates, yet I doubt not, that accurate investigation will detect its presence in all granitic sand. Phosphate of lime is by no means an uncommon mineral in primitive rocks, and chlorides are widely diffused.

Table of the constituents of the elements of silicated soils or granitic sand.

One hundred parts of	Potash and Soda.	Silex	Alumine	Lime	Magnesia	Oxide of Iron.	Oxide of Magnesia.
Argillite, Quartz,	5 to 7	48	23	4	1.06		
Mica,	8 to 9	47	34	6	1	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pelspar,	13 to 14	66	19	4		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hornblende, (including Trap Rocks.)		42	12	11	2 to 3	30	$\frac{1}{2}$

Argillite contains notable portions of carbon. The source of this not only in this, but in other primitive rocks, I shall show elsewhere, is the *geine* and *geates*, held in solution in the water, from which these sedimentary rocks were deposited.

Sulphuretted iron is abundant in primitive rocks. Its decomposition produces with the silicates, sulphates of alkalies, earths, and oxides. Keeping in view the remark on phosphates and muriates, and we have then, at a glance, the inorganic elements of all plants.

Burning reduces these constituents to two classes, ashes and volatile salts. The last are found in soot. The ashes are formed of salts and silicates. These vary in quantity and quality, not only in different plants, but, as is well known, in different parts of the same plant. Let us take oak, beech, basswood, birch, as the types of the composition of hard wood ashes, yellow pine,—(*pinus abies*)—as the type of soft wood ashes; and wheat straw as the type of the ashes of the grasses.

The average quantity of ashes from 100 parts of dry oak, beech, birch, &c., is 2.57. Ashes are divided, by the simple process of leeching, into two parts, soluble and insoluble in water. 100 parts of hard wood ashes thus afford—soluble, 13.57; insoluble, 86.43.

100 parts of the soluble contain :

Carbonic acid,	22.70
Sulphuric acid,	6.43
Muriatic acid,	1.82
Silex,	.95
Potash and soda,	67.96
	99.86

100 parts of the insoluble contain :

Carbonic acid,	35.80
Phosphoric acid,	3.40
Silex	4.25
Oxide iron,	.52
Oxide Manganese,	2.15
Magnesia,	3.55
Lime,	35.80

Pine,—(*pinus abies*.)—100 parts dry wood afford only .0083 of ashes; of which 100 parts afford, soluble, 50; insoluble, 50.

100 parts of the soluble contain :

Carbonic acid,	13.50
Sulphuric acid,	6.90
Silex,	2.
Potash and soda,	69.70

Water, 7.90

100.

100 parts of the insoluble contain :

Carbonic acid,	21.50
Phosphoric acid,	1.80
Silex,	13.
Magnesia,	8.70
Oxide iron,	22.30
Oxide manganese,	5.50
Lime,	27.20

100.

Wheat straw.—100 parts yield .044 of ashes; 100 parts of which afford, soluble, 19; insoluble, 81.

100 parts of the soluble contain :

Sulphuric acid,	0.2
Muriatic acid,	13.
Silex,	35.6
Potash and soda,	50.

100 parts of the insoluble contain :

Phosphoric acid,	1.20
Silex,	75.
Oxide iron,	2.50
Lime,	5.80
Charcoal,	15.30

Peat ashes abounds in carbonate, sulphate, and especially phosphate of lime. I have always traced free alkali in peat ashes; but alkali exists in it, rather as silicate, as in leached ashes. Anthracite coal ashes contain a carbonate of lime, alumina, and oxide of iron. It is good, so far as these abound.

The above are calculated on the analysis of Berthier, who has detected soda in the ashes of all plants. The elements are stated singly; because we have thus at one view, the amount of each, and, as I shall show, it is the base chiefly which acts. The agricultural value of ashes may be determined by reference to these tables. In what state these elements may be combined in plants, we can only determine theoretically. Thus, the phosphoric acid, by its affinities, would be united in the hard woods as above, with the lime and iron,—forming in each 100 parts of the insoluble portion of ashes, phosphate lime, 5.40; phosphate iron, 1.86.

Of the various substances which chemistry detects in the ashes, few probably exist in the living plant, in that state of combination, in which we find them in ashes. Burning decomposes and recomposes them anew. We are by no means to conclude, because we find various salts in plants, that they existed as such in the soil. Of the soluble alkaline salts, probably none exist in the soil. They are products of vegetation educed from the composition of silicates and salts.

The composition of the insoluble part of ashes gives us nearly the constituents of leached ashes. If the soapboilers' process was as perfect as that which the chemist employs—still his leached ashes

would show more lime, than the above tables, because he always employs a portion of lime to make his lye caustic. This is a variable portion; whatever it is, it adds so much to the value of the leached ashes. Besides the soap-maker always leaves a portion of alkali, which is combined with the silice. Exposure to air decomposes this, and then the alkali can be extracted by water. This is one great source of the active power of leached ashes. The course of this wonderful power, not only in fresh and in leached ashes, but in some degree in all salts, is to be found in the action of the bases on geine and on silicates.

There is one great, simple principle running through all the classes of soils. It is this, that in all salts and silicates the action of the base is ever the same in vegetation. The base of the silicates and salts acts always in one uniform mode. Peculiarities of action depend on the acid constituent of the salt. Lime, for instance, acts ever the same, whether it is used as carbonate, sulphate, or phosphate, marl, plaster, or bone-dust. The salt is decomposed by the living plant. The various acids combine with the alkalies, as they are eliminated, from the decomposition of the silicates, and the lime, liberated, acts ever as lime. It acts in its caustic state, as a converter of insoluble into soluble geine. If this does not exist in the soil, all the lime in the world would not cause plants to grow. The base of the lime-salts acts primarily on geine, either solving the soluble or converting the insoluble. The same is true of alumine, iron, and the bases of all salts. The same general rule applies to all alkaline, earthy or metallic salts and to silicates.

The order in which the farmer may apply salts is the following. Carbonate, phosphite, and sulphate of lime, carbonates, nitrates, muriates, and sulphates of alkalies. No salts, excepting carbonates, can be used in large quantities. The reason is at once explained by the principle of unity of action of the bases. The acid of the salts, eliminated, decomposes the geates, rendering the soluble insoluble, the acid combines with any free base, produced from the decomposition of the silicates, and thus prevents that forming soluble geine. Having saturated the bases, any excess acts then as free acid, poisoning the vegetable, as oil vitriol, or muriatic acid would animals. In carbonates, the acid forms part of the food of plants. The alkaline geates are so very soluble, that when alkalies, as ashes for instance, are freely used, we lose a part, by its draining away, or in wet soils becoming too dilute. But a small dose produces all the beneficial effects of a large dose of lime. We have in ashes, not only the alkali to solve geates, but a very large portion of carbonate and phosphate of lime. Experiments are wanting to prove the relative value of lime and ashes. I should not deem it extravagant to say, that a bushel of ashes is equal to a cask of lime. The alkalies and their salts act more powerfully than any other substance, in solving and converting geine. Lime in all its forms, ranks next. These produce always decided beneficial effects. The alkalies never fail. Ashes show their effect at once, due to the alkaline part, while their carbonate of lime produces more permanent effect. Lime, from peculiar states of the soil, may not show any immediate good result, but ultimately, this result is sure to follow. Permanent barrenness never is produced by the free use of carbonates. It surely follows the free use of all other salts, yet in small doses, they all and ever act beneficially, whenever their bases, combined with carbonic acid, would be beneficial.

But how do the elements of soil act? As I have stated in the report of Professor Hitchcock, by forming galvanic batteries with the roots of living plants. The most active element in the pile is the root. The soil, like the rocks from which it is derived, is slowly acted on by atmospheric agents. The effect of this action annually is imperceptible.

A single plant in one season will effect a greater amount of decomposition of a given portion of soil, than that produced by all the atmospheric agents in many years. The galvanic agency of plants is not confined to the soil, in immediate contact with their roots. It extends from these, in every direction, to undetermined distances. Hence there is a transfer, as is usual in galvanic decompositions, of substances quite remote from the plant. The whole plant contributes to this galvanic agency. It never exists in full force, perhaps not at all, till the plant has pushed above ground—acted on by air and light.

The soil, as we have explained, consists almost wholly of silicates, though it has been proved, that carbonic acid slowly decomposes these, and an argument, for the mutual action of the elements of silicates, derived from their admitted electrical states, yet the amount of this action is never measurable in one season. Being silicates, they have no tendency to act on each other. We can only excite this action by introducing new elements, salts, which in this sense only, can be said to be excitants or stimulants. The silicates are the flour, the salts the yeast. The galvanic agency is excited by the salts, but above all, over all, and controlling all, this action of soils is the living plant. The influence of the last unfolds the mystery of the often-repeated experiment of growing plants in pure water. Granting the water to have been chemically pure, the galvanic agency of the vegetable would decompose the containing vessel. The most barren sand would be made fertile by living plants. Sand containing no appreciable quantity of geine, may yet from its origin from sedimentary rocks, contain carbon. Water it, and grow in it plants. Let these perish. They return to the acid, not only organic matter, the source of geine for a new crop, but various salts, of whose previous existence in the same it required the most delicate chemistry to detect traces. The living plant is a consummate analyst. This is the process nature employs. Mr Keely, acting on this principle, and following out and assisting the natural mode, has opened the whole soul of rising crops. The memorable experiment of the Haverhill rye-field, ought to be engraved on the thresholds and lintels of every farm-house in the country.* It teaches us that salts, so important in agriculture, are within the reach of every farmer. Every farmer has a lime-quarry on his own land. He ought also to have constantly burning a lime-kiln. The farmer has on his own grounds, lime sufficient for all wants. Let all brushwood, unfit for the kitchen, be burned for the ashes. But let the soil to be saved. It is too valuable to be lost in air. Look at its composition as stated by Bracannot.

GEINE	30.70
Extractive matter and nitrogen	20.
Carbonate of lime and traces of magnesia	14.66
Acetate of lime	5.65
Sulphate of lime	5.
Phosphate of lime and iron	1.50
Acetate of potash	4.10

*See Appendix E. page 113, First Report of Agriculture of Massachusetts.

Muriate of potash	.36
Acetate of Ammonia	.20
Acetate of Magnesia	.53
Silice	.95
Carbon	3.85
Water	12.50
	100.

I have nearly finished the analysis of Adams' soil. I will send it to you next week, together with the composition of the substance used by Webster, in Dracut.

With great respect,

I am very truly yours,

SAMUEL L. DANA.

Rev. H. COLMAN, Boston.

(For the New England Farmer.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVENTIONS, &c.

The committee regret that the claims for premiums under this offer were so few. There were only three applicants. One for an improvement in the construction of the plough—one for a supposed improvement in the construction of a bee-hive, and one for a machine for dropping and covering corn in planting, and also for a machine for sowing the lighter grains with more evenness and equality than can be done by the hand in sowing broad cast.

The ingenuity and calculation of Americans, has, in almost all departments of active life, except the farmer's, been a balance for the advantage of Europeans, in their regulated and very low price of manual labor; but in farming, from the axe to the plough, until a few years, no improvement was attempted; all were contented with the depth and smoothness of cutting with their old instruments, and the contest in skill was more in manual dexterity and power, than in improvement of the instruments used. Of late, the attention of the practical and philosophical, has been called to observe and suggest alterations in the usual implements of husbandry, that labor might be saved, and, by increased facility in the operation, time might be saved, and "time is money." Our agricultural hall has many machines, purchased or presented by those who have an interest in the objects of the society; most of them are complicated and cumbersome, expensive, and only adapted to lands long cultivated and offering little obstruction from rocks or roots.

The implements for which premiums are not claimed, are entitled to much credit for their simplicity and economy, the ease with which they may be used, and the facility with which they may be repaired when necessary.

The improvement already made in the construction of the plough, and the study of the principles on which it should be made, justifies the conclusion, that it is better economy for the farmer to keep three ploughs, adapted to specific purposes, than two of the same construction, differing only in size, as has heretofore been most common.

The sward plough of Mr Prouty, to whom the offered premium of twenty dollars is awarded, appears to have been the result of continued attention and minute observation, with practical skill as a farmer in the use of the plough, as well as mathematical calculation in the principles of its construction, as will appear by the letter of Mr Prouty, recommended to be published. In the Yankee Farmer of the 28th April, 1838, there is a communication headed "Ploughing and Ploughs, by E. P.,

Lexington," giving a very particular description of this plough, which was highly gratifying to your committee.

It has long been the wish of our farmers who are in the practice of raising vegetables for consumption by their stock, to procure a good sub-soil plough, loosening the ground between the rows of vegetables to a greater depth than can be done by the common plough. As the society have offered the liberal premium of thirty dollars for the introduction of an approved one, there can be no doubt that the ingenuity of our mechanics will soon furnish them such an one.

To the gentleman who communicated a specification and drawing of his patent for a bee-hive, the committee are obliged, for his labor and desire of usefulness, but they award no premium, first, because they are of opinion that the principles and improvements for which his patent was procured, were familiar and in use by those who had the management of bees, and also, because it has not been usual to award a premium, (unless with some stipulations) for any improvement or invention restricted in its use by a patent right.

The machines offered by Mr Buckminster, at the time of the exhibition, to the committee, were incomplete, and those who exhibited them, stated improvements which were suggested by the inventor. The Committee, therefore, although gratified by the perfect simplicity, economy, and apparent adaptation of these machines to their respective purposes, and also having certificates of the success of the corn and seed planter, did not award a premium to implements not yet completed—when finished and used, they may be the proper subjects for premium as well as commendation.

Several valuable implements were sent by Joseph Breck & Co., from the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, for exhibition only; viz: Willis' improved mill for grinding the sugar beet, and also apples; Willis' Rotary Vegetable Cutter; Boynton's Rotary Cylinder Straw Cutter; Willis' Improved Straw Cutter; Willis' Improved Double Wheel Seed Sower; Willis' Improved Double Corn Sheller; Shaler's Improved Corn Sheller, and also, Howard's Improved Cast Iron Plough. The committee were much pleased with these machines, and recommend this establishment to the patronage of the public.

From the seed store of Messrs Ellis & Bosson, several valuable articles were sent, for exhibition only; viz.: a green-sward plough, a side-hill or swivel plough; a Cultivator; Partridge's Hay and Manure forks; a seed sower; a vegetable cutter, and a corn sheller. The committee thought well of these articles, and would also recommend to the patronage of the public, this new establishment.

Could we persuade our farmers to bestow the same skill and economy to obtain the greatest product, upon the soundest principles, with the least labor and the least waste, that is bestowed by our manufacturers in their works; could we persuade them to bestow the same attention to the operations of the principles of chemistry, and to hold the same faith in those principles in selecting both manure and seed for their adaptation to the soil in which they are to be used, which is given to them in their application to materials, by our manufacturers, the result would be truly astonishing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. HERSHEY DERBY.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of one hundred days.

[Circular.]

MANURES.

The attention of the public has recently been directed to the use of *Urate* and *Poudrette*. It has long been known in France, as the most efficacious of all manures, and the few experiments made the last year, (1835) in the use of the *Poudrette*, in and around the city of New-York, has awakened the attention of farmers and gardeners. The royal academy of agriculture, in England, have caused experiments to be made of the respective power of the different manures, and upon the trials so made, it appears beyond a doubt, the superiority of manure, made from sinks and privies over any other productive agent for agricultural purposes.

DIRECTIONS.—The following directions are given by Peter Barthelemy, (who was one of the first discoverers, in France, of the present system of preparing the articles), how and in what manner it should be applied, and who recently has introduced its manufacture in the city of New-York.

Urate is the product of the liquid part, and *Poudrette* of the substantial part of sinks, or privies, both of them reduced by different process, to a dry and inodorous substance, and used as the best of all manures known to the agriculturists or horticulturists; being an animal manure of the richest and purest kinds, and the most powerful of any application that can be made to the earth.

URATE.—The *Urate* may be used in its dry state by spreading it on the land, as you would lime or ashes, or after having been dissolved in water, may be used through a watering pot, or by a cask on cart wheels, in the same manner as the streets in the city of New-York are watered in summer.

For all kinds of small grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, and others of a like kind, it may be sowed dry, upon the soil in the proportion of 12 to 18 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land.

For corn and potatoes, and such like, it is best to mix the *Urate* in an equal quantity of dry soil, and put in the hill about a gill, or handful, sprinkled round the seed corn and potatoes, as is usually done with ashes.

For beets, turnips, or other vegetables, sowed or planted in drill, the *Urate* is to be prepared in like manner and sowed in the drill.

For grape vines, fruit trees, forest trees, flowering trees, flowers; also for garden vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbage, melons, cucumbers, and the like, *Urate* is dissolved in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, and poured on the subject; one application is sufficient; and for articles not herein enumerated, it may be sowed dry on the surface of the ground.

Where the land retains water during the winter, *Urate* must be used only in the spring, in order that its salts may not be absorbed in too large a quantity of water.

Where the land is dry, or does not retain water, during the winter, *Urate* may be used in the autumn; if, however, the sowing takes place shortly before the hard frosts, it is better to use *Urate* only in the beginning of spring.

As a general rule, more *Urate* is required upon the same quantity and quality of land in autumn, than in the spring; if used in the spring, it is better to apply the *Urate* in a damp day, or immediately after a heavy rain, if it cannot be applied shortly before the rain.

There is great advantage in soaking corn or other grain for one hour only, in a strong solution of

Urate, before planting or sowing it; the corn or grain will start sooner, be stronger, and less liable to attack by worms or birds.

POUDRETTE is to be used in the same manner as *Urate*, with the following exceptions, namely; the quantity must vary from 18 to 35 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land; less than 18 bushels to the acre may not be very satisfactory, and more than 35 is useless.

Poudrette is never dissolved in water before being used, as is *Urate*, but in other respects it is used in its dry state, or by mixing it with dry soil in hills or drills, or sown in broad cast, as lime or ashes.

The difference of the season between spring and autumn, and the state of the atmosphere, are to be considered, before using either *Urate* or *Poudrette*; damp weather is always to be preferred. Neither of them contain any seed of weeds of any description; an application of *Urate* or *Poudrette* once in every three years is sufficient.

Urate and *Poudrette* may be sent to any part of the country in barrels or bags; barrels to be preferred, when it is liable to get wet. Orders may be given, post paid, directed to "The New York *Urate* and *Poudrette* Company," box No. 1211, post office, New-York.

The *Urate* and *Poudrette* made by this company, is not confined to distribution among its stockholders only, and therefore farmers and gardeners may expect a supply in the order in which their application is made, without any condition of becoming a stockholder or advancing any more money than may be sufficient to purchase what they need.

The public should be on their guard in relation to the use of the *Poudrette*, as it is feared it may be brought into disrepute by other manufacturers of the article, where quantity rather than quality, is considered most desirable.

It may be that on trial of *Urate* and *Poudrette*, a different application may be found more desirable; in such case it is hoped the experimenter will make known to the public his discovery.

(To be continued.)

CURE FOR POISONED SHEEP.—Bruise well the green twigs of white ash, boil them one hour in water enough to cover them when pressed down with a stone or some other weight. Two spoons full of the decoction thus made, if administered within twentyfour hours after the sheep has eaten the poison, will generally effect a cure within one or two hours. If administered at a later period will generally effect a cure but not so soon.

MR COLMAN.—Sir—The above is so certain a cure for sheep poisoned with laurel, that it ought to be generally known. The season is now approaching when sheep are most exposed, and a publication in the Farmer, at this time, of the above recipe, would probably confer a public benefit.

Worcester, Feb. 26, 1839.

R. NEWMAN.

We are happy to insert the above as unquestionable; and in many cases the recipe will prove of great advantage.

H. C.

PERSISTENCE.—A man of sagacity and penetration, upon meeting with a few difficulties, does not drop his pursuits, but if he cannot succeed in one way he tries another. We are not acquainted with the strength of our own minds till we exercise them, nor do we know to what length our abilities will carry us until we put them to the test.

N. E. FARMER.

The following remarks from the New-York Journal of Commerce, are so sensible, so well-timed, and so much to the purpose, that we insert them with much pleasure, and invite the attention of our readers.

N. Y. AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—A late number of "The Cultivator" contains the proceedings of a State Agricultural Convention, held at Albany in February last; and also the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, held in the same city about the same time. As we consider agriculture the handmaid and support of commerce,—the most natural, the most healthful, and one of the most useful employments of man,—more favorable to good morals and substantial happiness than any other, and deserving to be considered at least as honorable as any other,—we offer no apology for introducing these proceedings to the notice of our readers. And in so doing we cannot help remarking, that the host of hangers-on for places as book-keepers, clerks, &c. who through our large cities, would consult their own interests infinitely better, (many of them at least,) by going back into the country, and addressing themselves assiduously to the plough, the hoe, and the spade. In this way they might be sure of a competence, and almost sure of more than a competence. But in preference to this, they loiter about the city, month after month, and some of them year after year, in search of employment, and wonder why they cannot find it! The reason is obvious. The business they seek is overdone; and the reason of that is, the rush from the country of thousands and thousands who ought to have turned their hands to agriculture. Book-keepers and clerks, with a few exceptions, are miserably paid, receiving scarcely enough, if they have a small family, to make the two ends of the year meet,—and yet, because a few have blundered into fortunes through that door, every body else must try their luck too! Let a man in this city advertise for a farmer, and he may have difficulty in finding one,—but let him advertise for a book-keeper, and he will be overrun with applicants from morning till night. It is painful to behold the disappointment of so many worthy young men who are only seeking an honest livelihood; but they are most to be pitied because they have not sagacity enough to perceive that they are on the wrong scent; pursuing what but a small proportion of them can obtain, and which, if they could obtain it, is by no means as desirable as the state of independent competence which is everywhere within the reach of the industrious farmer. What adds to their distress while waiting so long for employment, is the expense of living; and this is occasioned in a considerable degree by the high price of provisions; and this again by the fact, that instead of being producers, as they would have been if they had remained in the country, they have become consumers. Let the thousands and thousands who have turned aside from the pursuits of agriculture to make their fortunes in a day, and most of whom, as they have grasped the object of their pursuit, have grasped only a shadow,—let them harden their hands with the plough and the hoe, and the scythe and the pitch-fork; and our word for it, they will no longer complain of the dearness of provisions. The false delicacy, wherever it exists, which makes a man feel as if agricultural pursuits were beneath him, shows, if it shows anything, that he is beneath them.

(From the Natchez Courier)

TRAVELLING AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

MR. BLACK: Dear Sir.—The following brief summary of a recent journey from New-York to New-Orleans, contrasted with one made in 1800, will perhaps be interesting to some of your readers, and serve to illustrate the modern improvement in travelling. Yours, J.

IN 1800.

"April 3d. Left New-York in ferry boat for Jersey city. Took two-horse coach and got to Philadelphia the fourth day at 4 p. m. Left Philadelphia next morning in a one-horse chaise, with the mail bag behind, for Lancaster, where we arrived the third day. At Lancaster bought a horse, and after nine days' journey through the forests, reached Pittsburg. Here with some others, I bought for eighteen dollars, a flat boat, in which we took our departure for New-Orleans, floating with the current. After divers adventures and escapes from great peril by land and water, we reached Natchez the fifty-seventh day after leaving Pittsburg, and New-Orleans city in thirteen days thereafter, having been from New-York on the journey, eighty-four days, which our friends in New-Orleans did say was an expeditious voyage. My own personal cost on the way was, in sum total, £27 lls. 4 1-4d."

IN 1839.

Left New-York Monday, January 21st, at 6 a. m. in railroad cars at Jersey city. Arrived at Philadelphia at ten minutes past 12.

Time, 6 h. 10 m.—Cost \$4.

At 2 left Philadelphia in cars for Baltimore. Arrived at 8 p. m.

Time, 6 h.—Cost, \$4.

Left Baltimore next afternoon at 4, in mail chariot for Wheeling. Arrived at Wheeling 5 minutes before 12, Saturday noon.

Time, 43 h. 50 m.—Cost, \$23.

Left Wheeling next morning in accommodation stage for Cincinnati. Arrived at Cincinnati in 59 1-2 hours.

Time, 59 h. 30 m.—Cost, \$24 50.

Left Cincinnati at 10 next morning, in the mail boat Pike, and at 10 at night reached Louisville.

Time, 12 h.—Cost \$4.

Left Louisville next morning at 11, in steamer Diana, and reached Natchez the sixth day.

Time, 149 h.—Cost, \$35.

Left Natchez same day, and reached New-Orleans the next evening.

Time, 30 h.—Cost, \$10.

Incidental expenses at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Louisville, \$10.

Total, 306 hours 30 minutes.—Cost, \$114 50.

Thus making 12 days, 18 hours, and 30 minutes the time of travel between New-York and New-Orleans.

Difference between 1839 and 1800, in time, about 71 days.

Ditto in expense, about \$25 in favor of 1839.

N. B.—This last journey was made in the winter season.—In the summer months it can be performed for \$80, and in less time. The above includes every item, both of expense, of "feed and fare." Yours, VIATOR.

[This is a document well worth preserving. Formerly, and within the memory of many persons now living, a journey to New-York and back, was an affair of three weeks. Then, a man about to undertake this great affair, it is often said, made his

will, put up a note at church for his safe return, and took a regular leave of his wife, children and acquaintance. Now, he leaves Boston at 3 o'clock, p. m., gets to New-York the next morning, before the Knickerbockers are knocking about—has 12 hours for business, and is in Boston the next morning, as soon as his coffee is clear, and perhaps before his wife is ready to turn it out. The passengers in that excellent steamer, the John W. Richmond, reach Boston in little more than twelve hours after leaving the great city of Manhattan; and all this too "without being broken of one's rest at night." Some of our married friends may be tempted to try it, with a view to being spared the usual lecture and getting a comfortable night's rest.]

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.—A locomotive, built by M. W. Baldwin, Esq. of Philadelphia, drew a train of 45 cars freighted with 150 tons of nails and hoop iron and 28 men, and including cars and engines, making a gross weight of 223 tons, from Reading to Bridgeport, at an average speed of 12 1-2 miles per hour. The quantity of wood consumed was 1 3-8ths cords, which, allowing 2,000 pounds to the cord, is 2,600 lbs. or 11 lbs. 10 oz. per ton for the 40 miles, or 4 2-3 oz. per ton per mile.—Pittsburg Advocate.

[This is an astonishing performance. How much farther we are to go is beyond conjecture. We have not yet got to the feather which broke the camel's back.]

The largest Multicaulis story yet, is told by the Bridgeton New-Jersey Chronicle. A gentleman in Georgia, some five or six years since, obtained and planted a mulberry tree in his garden, when it had stood untouched till the past winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it. The bargain was struck, and on cutting off the branches and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,661 buds on the tree.

[The above is certainly well entitled to the designation which it everywhere receives, of very remarkable. Yet after all it is not so remarkable as the high prices, which are constantly given for a plant which is propagated with so much facility and in such abundance.]

A PLEASANT COUNTRY.—A western editor describing the great advantages which are peculiar to the Maumee river country, says—

"A stranger passing through Toledo the other day, inquired his way to Monroe, Michigan. He was told to take the road that appeared plainest and the most travelled. He did so, and in the course of a few minutes, found himself in the burying ground! He did not stay there very long, but was soon seen running through the country, as if the rider of the pale horse was at his heels."

[Again, he states on "good authority," that that portion of the country which lies on the south side of the river will produce more rattlesnakes to the acre, than any piece of land of its size in America. This must be a glorious country to remove to!]

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce proves by a mass of statistical facts, copied from an English publication, that the danger of loss of life on an average railroad trip, is only as about one to four millions.

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

TO RAISE EARLY PEAS.

Mr Knight, the President of the London Horticultural Society, has described his method of raising early peas, which is as follows:—On March 1st, the ground being previously prepared, part of the seed was sown as usual, in drills, where the plants were to remain; at the same time, other peas of the same early kind, were sown in circles within the circumference of pots, ten inches in diameter. These pots were filled with a compost made of equal parts of thin turf, to which much lifeless verbage was attached, and unfermented horse-dung without litter, and a quantity of ashes of burnt reeds, containing a considerable portion of burnt mould, equivalent in bulk to about one-twelfth of the other materials. Equal parts of fresh soil, with unfermented horse-dung with litter, and a small quantity of quick lime or wood ashes, would probably operate as powerfully as the compost above described. The whole was reduced to fragments, and well intermixed. The pots were filled with it to within an inch of their tops. On the surface of his compost the peas were planted, and covered with common mould. The pots remained in the hothouse till the plants were an inch high; they were then removed into the open air, but were protected during the nights.

In the last week in March, the plants were taken from the pots and planted in rows in the ground; nearly the whole of the compost adhered firmly to their roots, and their growth was not checked by the transplanting. They were placed contiguous to those previously sown, and a small quantity of the compost was added and then the soil closed round their roots. Sticks, &c. were provided in proper time. On April 29th, the plants sown in the pots were 15 inches high, while their neighbors, which had been originally sown in the soil, were only 4 inches. These plants produced their fruit 12 days earlier than the others, and gave a more rapid succession of crops.

Mr Knight attributes this partly to the heat of the unfermented manure; it having been often observed, he says, that snow does not lie so long on ground manured the previous season with fresh unfermented horse-dung, as on ground not manured, showing that the manure retains or produces a considerable degree of heat, though it may not be sensible to the touch of a warm-blooded animal; partly to the stimulant nature of the compost, and partly to the favorable state of the soil in which they were placed, as peas never thrive in strong soils, particularly when it has been pressed down and soddened by rain.

RUSSIAN FORESTS.—A modern traveller states that a vast portion of the soil in the northern provinces of Russia, is uncultivated—the land being covered with almost interminable forests. The boundless extent of wood with which Russia is covered, may be inferred from the condition of one government alone, in which, of 50,000,000 acres, its whole extent, 47,000,000 consist exclusively of forests. According to an estimate made in 1809, which referred only to the North of Russia, these forests appear to contain no less than 8,192,295 pine trees, fit to be masts, each being, at least, 30 inches in diameter. The accuracy of this estimate has since been amply confirmed by actual survey, in the course of which it has been ascertained, that in the three northern governments of Vologda, Archangel, and Olmetz, there are 216,000,000 acres of pine and fir.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—While the total number of families in Great Britain has increased, between 1811 and 1831, from 2,544,215 to 3,114,174, or at the rate of 34 per cent., the number of families employed in agriculture has increased only from 895,998 to 961,134, or at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. From a table designed to show the progress of agriculture in England during each of the years between 1760 and 1769, when the average number of inhabitants of England and Wales was 6,850,000 souls, the quantity of wheat produced was more than sufficient for the home use, by 1,384,561 qrs. The committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1813, stated in their report that, through the improvements in cultivation, the produce had been increased one-fourth during the then preceding 10 years. The revenue drawn in the shape of rent has been doubled since 1790. In Essex, farms could be pointed out which were let just before the war of the French revolution at less than 10s. per acre, and which rose rapidly during the progress of that contest, until, in 1812, the rent paid for them was 45s. to 50s. per acre. This advance has not, it is true, been maintained since the return of peace; in 1818, the rent was reduced to 35s. and at this time is only 20s. an acre, which is still more than double that paid in 1790. In Berkshire and Wiltshire there are farms which, in 1790, were let at 14s. per acre, and which, in 1810, produced a rent of 70s., being a five-fold advance. These farms were let in 1820 at 50s., and at this time pay 30s. per acre, being 114 per cent. advance upon the rent paid in 1790. The extent of land brought into cultivation under inclosure acts, from the beginning of the reign of George III. to the end of 1834, is computed at 6,840,540 acres. A statement made out in May, 1827, gives the territorial surface of Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, at 46,522,970 cultivated acres, 15,000,000 uncultivated, 15,873,463 unprofitable, being a gross surface of 77,301,434 acres.

FROZEN GROUND.—It has long been supposed that the sub-soil in districts lying in or near the frigid zones, was permanently frozen; but scientific men have hitherto paid little attention to that subject. Professor Baer, of St. Petersburg, has, however, communicated some information to the Geographical Society at London, which appears to have awakened attention to the subject. A well was not long since sunk at Yatusk, in Siberia, to the depth of three hundred and eighty-two feet in the frozen ground! The inquiry is to be prosecuted farther in Siberia, and measures are about being taken by the London Geographical Society, to collect information of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the extent of the layer of frozen ground in North America, the thickness it attains in different parallels of latitude, and how much it disappears at the end of summer. Sir John Franklin mentions, that at York factory, in lat 57°, the summer thaw penetrated only to the depth of three feet; and on the shores of the Great Bear lake, it reached only to the depth of twenty-two inches.

HOW TO RELIEVE CHOKED CATTLE.—It will be recollected by the constant readers of the Telegraph, that some months since, John Conant, of this village, published an article in the Telegraph, addressed to farmers, making known a method for relieving cattle choked with potatoes or other substances. The object of this paragraph is, to call

attention to the subject again, and to add my own testimony in favor of the remedy. A few mornings since, one of my cows was choked with a potato. Living but a short distance from my friend Conant, the author of the article alluded to, I sent for his assistance, as I had never witnessed the operation. He came with a quantity of gunpowder, took about as much as would be necessary to charge a common fowling-piece two or three times, inclosed it in paper, somewhat after the manner of preparing a cartridge, and while I held the cow's head up, he, with his hand, thrust the preparation down her throat, as far as convenient. I held her head up a moment, until she had broken and swallowed the charge, which soon produced heaving; but the first trial did not succeed. After waiting a few minutes, we repeated the process, which succeeded admirably, and the poor, distressed animal was relieved at once. She raised the potato, chewed and swallowed it. Let whoever has occasion, try the experiment.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—During the prevalence of the wild speculations which swept like a pestilence over New England, the industry of Maine was diverted from the cultivation of the earth to engage in the creation of paper wealth by the transfer of lands. For the wise purpose of restoring to agriculture those who had abandoned its honest and healthful pursuits, the legislature of that State offered a bounty for the production of wheat. The soil was suited to the nourishment of this grain, and the climate, although not remarkably favorable, was not unpropitious for the harvest. At a later period, a bounty was proposed for corn. The success of this policy is proved by the result. The following table exhibits the quantity of wheat and corn for which the bounties have been claimed from the treasury during the past year, expressed in bushels:—

	Wheat.	Corn.
York	80,856	403,614
Cumberland	52,273	271,406
Lincoln	45,301	126,498
Hancock	24,164	1,777
Washington	42,921	212
Kennebec	126,933	366,765
Oxford	126,386	245,914
Somerset	195,454	89,276
Penobscot	153,464	21,151
Waldo	122,554	54,135
Franklin	104,312	45,717
Piscataquis	83,229	4,538
	1,107,849	1,630,996

The bounty paid for wheat was \$87,342; for corn, \$66,628; in the aggregate, \$153,970.

During the last year, the quantity of wheat raised in Massachusetts was 97,192 bushels. There were 3,683 claimants of the bounty, amounting to \$9,422. From 85 towns no returns were received, and the payments were distributed to 221 out of the 306 towns.—*National Egis.*

When the farming interest is depressed, every other interest suffers in proportion; and it is just as necessary to keep that interest in a sound, healthy and flourishing condition, as it is to keep open and free the springs of existence itself. One of the best means of effecting this desirable object, is to make farming popular, and not to associate it with the idea of unpaid or involuntary work of the hands.—*Daily Times.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We continue our reports of the tenth meeting, in which in addition to the discussion respecting the use of fruit as food for stock, of which we gave a sketch in the last Farmer, the general subject of transplanting and engrafting fruit trees came up. We do not perceive anything original or novel in any of the methods detailed by the different gentlemen; but they are valuable as being the results of the actual experience and careful observation of persons, who have been successfully and for years engaged in the business, and familiar with all its operations. They will be presented in a miscellaneous and desultory form as they were elicited in the course of the inquiry and discussion.

Mr Stone, of Watertown, has been in the habit for years, of raising, transplanting and engrafting the trees upon his farm; his orchards are very extensive, and his fruit abundant, as must appear indeed from a statement made in the last paper; that he has made from 100 to 150 barrels of cider in a year; and that he has given sometimes from a 1000 to 1200 bushels of apples in a year to his stock, which consisted merely of apples that were not saleable in the market.

In transplanting trees, he says, he very rarely fails to make them live and flourish. He thinks it important to make the hole for the reception of the tree large; even if the tree be small he would have it three feet in diameter, so as to give an opportunity for the roots to be expanded freely; he fills it up after setting out the tree, with loam or soil suited to the tree; and he chooses to set them out if possible immediately after taking them from the nursery bed. He approves of setting trees by the side of a wall; and he prefers a deep and moist soil. A clayey soil he considers as unfavorable.

In grafting he chooses to select and cut his scions early in April, and places them the cut ends in the earth, covering them with some protection from the wet and sun. He is opposed to very early grafting, preferring the time just before the opening of the blossoms. He prefers a warm and mild day for engrafting; and he uses as a composition to apply to the cut limb a mixture of three parts of rosin, three parts bees-wax, and one of tallow. Clay and manure mixed form an equally good application, excepting the greater trouble of preparing and applying it.

He has no more difficulty in engrafting cherry than apple trees. The secret of grafting a cherry tree with success is in putting the scion in. The outer bark is to be divided with a knife; the tree is then to be split and the scion put in; but the scion of a cherry tree must not be *shoved* or forced down. It is not so with an apple scion. He has engrafted old trees with success. Any tree, which is healthy, may be grafted with advantage. To an inquiry made of him, he replies that he knows nothing of engrafting a barren tree. In engrafting old trees he chooses to get out on the extreme branches and place his scions, where the limbs are not more than three inches in diameter. He would not engraft the whole tree in the same season. He commonly puts in twice as many scions as he wishes to have remain; and uses the limbs which appear most favorable. The trees which are engrafted are more healthy than those not engrafted. (We write from our notes, but we suppose that Mr Stone designed to convey the idea that a tree, not in very flourishing condition, would become improved

in health by engrafting.) He would prefer engrafting a sucker to a limb.

He has made many experiments in the removal of trees. He has removed forest trees with success; and has transplanted pines in June and August with safety. He has likewise with success removed an oak and an apple tree in summer. In this case, however, the roots were preserved with great care, and placed as far as possible in their original and natural position. He transplanted with success many of the evergreens at Mount Auburn. We understood him to say that in this case the distance of removal was not great.

For the prevention of the ravages of the canker worms he is accustomed to tar his trees. But he has another preventive against their depredations and that of other insects and worms, which certainly speaks well for his taste and his humanity. He never suffers a bird or a squirrel to be shot or molested on his place. He treats the despised toad likewise with great respect and kindness, and gives them the free range of all his pleasure grounds. He sells no cherries, but plants them purposely for the birds, considering the advantage he derives from them in destroying grubs and worms as vastly more than a compensation for the little pittance which they ask for. (Now this is noble. Little matters are as fair a test of character as great. All things have an equal right to live. A man who would kill a robin out of pure wantonness, would be very likely to kill a child, under the same circumstances, if he were not afraid of the law. A man, who would wantonly trample down an ant hill and crush the thousands of its industrious and happy population at a single stamp of his foot, would, under auspicious circumstances, make a second Nero or Caligula. The rookeries in England are guarded with extreme care; and we recollect some time since seeing a curious and probable calculation of the advantages, which the farmer derived from the labors of these birds, which vastly preponderated over any injuries which they occasioned to his crops.)

Mr Stone further stated that in his cultivation or engrafting or transplanting he paid no attention to the moon (there were in truth no signs of lunacy about any of his remarks or operations) or to the aspect of the tree in its former position. He had sometimes practised engrafting under ground, but did not do it where it could be advantageously done in another way.

Mr Brown of Pembroke, Plymouth Co. often engrafs in the roots and with success. To protect a scion he is accustomed to twist a piece of strong paper round the limb where the scion was inserted in the shape of a tunnel, and fill it with earth or sand. This method he much approves on upright limbs and prefers it to clay, which is apt to crack in a dry season, or to become very hard and chafe the tree. On horizontal limbs the application of this paper and loose sand or earth was not easy; yet it was practicable.

Mr Fowler of Danvers has been in the practice of transplanting forest trees. Evergreens which he has transplanted in August have succeeded better than those which he has transplanted in the spring. He has received evergreens which were taken up in Penobscot, Me., in July, and set them out in August with success. Mr Fowler has used a mixture of sand with his clay for engrafting with great advantage.

Mr Nichols of Danvers went very fully into the subject of engrafting, and brought some specimens to exhibit to the meeting the different modes of operating by cleft-grafting, by whip-grafting, &c. We shall report his remarks very briefly, as he has kindly promised to give us his views on the subject in full in writing.

He rests particular stress upon the scions fitting into the bark. Cherry trees should be engrafted under the

bark; and must be carefully covered with cement. Trees in the nursery should be engrafted the next year after being planted. Scions sometimes need a support, which is easily given to them by fastening a splinter to the body of the tree. Mr Nichols, (thank Heaven! the peace party is on the increase) is likewise a great friend to the birds; and lest the scion should be broken by it birds lighting upon it, not an unusual accident, I would tie a limb by its side, to furnish them a resting place. He is careful to cut his scions before the buds swell; and to insert them when the sap flows freely.

He does not like a cement of wax so well as of clay he frequently uses clay with hair intermixed; and chooses to put it on with the hand. He has never used clay and sand, which Mr Fowler speaks of having used to advantage.

Mr Fowler, we understood him to say, had never succeeded in grafting the cherry by cleft-grafting. Cleft-grafting is more tender at first, but may be protected by care.

Mr Stone spoke again of engrafting plum trees, which he does with success. He has no difficulty in budding in August. A large tree should be engrafted; a small tree should be budded. The Mazzard cherry is the best stock for budding or engrafting. He buds the peach likewise with success in August. In engrafting upon the wild cherry and the thorn bush, the scions have done well for two or three years, but afterwards not well. He is of opinion that the plum tree should be much trimmed, and says it will bear pruning like the willow.

Some conversation was had upon the insect by which the plum tree is often infested, and, unless a preventive is employed, destroyed by them. The Rev. Mr Perr of Bradford, seems to have found a perfect security against their attacks and diffusion, which will be four detailed in the first report of the agricultural survey and from this authority may be considered decisive.

Mr Gates, of Worcester, spoke of having successful use in grafting, a composition made up of one part rosin, one part of bees-wax, and one of lard; and never experienced any inconvenience from its melting. Mr Stone has tried the same, but has suffered from the inconvenience alluded to.

The above report is, we are aware, a very imperfect sketch of the conversation and discussion of the evening. It embodies, however, some of the principal matters connected with this subject; and being the suggestions and opinions of men practically versed in the subject, we have no doubt they will be fully valued. We do not expect to find in these miscellaneous hints, a complete system either of arboriculture or agriculture. We will gather the stones where we find them, and lay them up in store, so that we can erect the building where we have got the materials together and find the leisure. Much good must come from striking out these sparks from the flint. We mean to apply the steel until presently we light a match and kindle a fire, which we hope will do some little towards lighting up and warming the good old state of Massachusetts. H. C.

NOTE.—We had intended to have given the remaining Premium Farm Reports in this number. It shall be done shortly. Most of them require transcribing for the spectacles of our compositor, and this requires time a commodity which has of late been very scarce with us and not to be had in the market for love or money. H. C.

NOTICE.

The Seeds recently sent the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Herr J. Rinz, Jun. of Frankfurt on the Maine, Germany, a Corresponding Member of the Society, will be distributed on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. April 17.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 15, 1859.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 230 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, 8 Pairs Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 525 Sheep, and 1950 wine. About 300 Sheep and a few Swine unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, First quality, \$5 75 a \$9 00 Second quality, \$5 00 a \$8 50. Third quality, \$6 75 a \$7 75.
Stores.—A very few sales only were effected.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the sale of two yoke at 108 and \$115.

Cows and Calves.—\$32, \$38, \$42, \$55 and \$58.

Sheep.—Several small lots at \$9 50, \$6 62 and \$6 75.

Swine.—One lot at 8, one at 8 1-2. Several at 8 3-8 and 9 3-8, and at 8 1-2 and 9 1-2; and one lot at 9 and 10, large barrows at 9; at retail from 9 to 11.

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 April 14.

APRIL, 1859.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	8	37	48	N. W.
Tuesday,	9	32	48	N.
Wednesday,	10	33	59	W.
Thursday,	11	33	68	W.
Friday,	12	34	80	E.
Saturday,	13	35	35	N.
Sunday,	14	32	31	N. E.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Methuen*, a very valuable kind, a fine bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches was gathered the last season.

Methuen Castle—Fruit from these plants has been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Heath—Fruit smaller, but very numerous.

English Wood—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.
epi6w

BRIGHTON, Mass., April 17, 1859.

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few *Blue Horn* Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated *Rohau* Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known *Bromfield Place*; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. J. H. T. BLANCHARD.
4w

A BULL WANTED.

Wanted a young Bull, of the short horned Durham breed, old enough to be used the present season. Apply to April 10. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAPE VINES.

- 150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
- 200 Isabella, " "
- 150 Catawba, " "
- 100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
- 1000 Asparagus Roots.
- 100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
- 200 Common " "

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methuen Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hauthous, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
51 and 52 North Market Street.

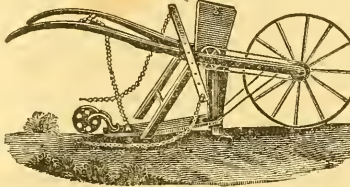
Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

NOTICE.

The subscribers, publishers of the *Indiana Farmer*, at Indianapolis, have in connection a Book and Seed Store and a field of eight acres adjoining for a seed garden; but wishing to devote their time and attention more exclusively to the interests of their paper and the printing business, they offer for sale their Garden and Book and Seed department, and to rent the store they occupy, favorably situated in the business part of the town.

A person acquainted with the seed and horticultural business would find this a desirable location for a permanent establishment, not exceeded by any in the west. For further information inquire of the publishers of the *New England Farmer*, or of the subscribers by letter.
April 10. OSBORN & WILLETS.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, ever introduced for the purpose. 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 his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 3.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—Cedo Nulli, extra fine and early.
Early Warwick, do. do. Knights' Tall Marrow, do. do. Knights' Dwarf do. do.
Early Washington, do. do. Fall Sugar, do. do.
Russel's Early Dwarf, do. do. Dwarf Sugar, eatable pods, do. do.
Bishop's do. do. Full Late Marrow Fats, do. do.
Early English Frame, do. do. Dwarf do do.
Early Golden Hotspur, do. do. Blue Imperial, do. do.
Blue Prussian, do. do. Woodford's Tall Marrow, do. do.

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz: Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow, Early White Warwick, early fine and cedo Nulli, very early, Waterloo Blue, fine large blue, Groom's Improved Blue, White Scimitar.

All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 27.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 00	7 00
" Pot, " "	bushel	2 00	2 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	"	2 00	3 00
" " Domestic,	barrel	15 50	16 00
BEEF, mess, No. 1,	"	14 00	14 50
" " " "	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	37	40
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	28	34
yellow,	"	8	10
CHEESE, new milk,	bushel	35	40
BONE MANURE, " "	"	45	50
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
" " southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	4 00	4 37
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 50	3 75
" " Bay,	"	12 00	13 50
MACKEREL, No. 1,	"	6 62	8 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 62	7 75
Richmond canal,	"	4 00	4 37
Alexandria wharf,	"	4 25	4 50
Rye,	"	95	100
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	bushel	95	100
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	95	96
" " southern flat, yellow,	"	91	92
" " white,	"	1 20	1 25
Rye, northern,	"	60	85
Barley,	"	60	85
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	19 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	14	16
Eastern screwed,	pound	13	14
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	13	14
" 2d quality,	"	11	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	12
" " southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
" " do. country do.	"	26	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
" " do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	90	100
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 00	1 00
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 20	1 20
" " Winter,	"	50	60
Whale, refined,	"	95	100
Linsced, American,	"	3 25	3 37
Neat's Foot,	"	26 00	26 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	23 00	3 12
POAK, extra clear,	"	90	1 12
clear,	"	1 50	1 60
Mess,	bushel	2 62	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	"	1 75	1 85
Red Top, northern,	"	20	22
" " southern,	"	6	7
Canary,	"	5	6
Hemp,	"	13	14
Flax,	"	3 00	3 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	57	62
Southern Clover, none,	"	42	45
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	47	50
" " No. 2,	"	42	45
TALLOW, tried,	"	37	40
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	52	55
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	67	68
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	52	55
(Pulled superfine,	"	47	50
Northern pulled, No. 1,	"	47	50
" " No. 2,	"	30	35
" " No. 3,	"	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

	RETAIL PRICES.	pound	14	16
HAMS, northern,	"	12	13	
" " southern and western,	"	10	11	
PORK, whole hogs,	"	18	25	
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	24	28	
BUTTER, tub,	"	15	13	
CHAMPAGNE,	dozen	65	65	
EGGS, white,	bushel	15	13	
POTATOES, white,	"	60	60	
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	3 00	3 00	
" " Kussetts,	"	2 60	2 60	
CIDER, refined,	"	3 00	3 25	
" " refined,	"	4 50	5 00	

FOR SALE.
A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office, March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM CHEEVER'S LETTER.

NO. 1. FROM TURKEY.

From Ghemlik to Broosa was our last post, of six hours, which would make a day of sixteen hours on horse-back; at least four too much, had it been the first day of a longer journey. Leaving the town on the north side of the bay, the road, much better than the paths we had hitherto travelled, winds directly up the declivities on the other side, affording a noble view of the gulf, the verdant plain, the rising mountain, and the town resting at its base. It was an extensive and beautiful landscape, and we parted from it with reluctance, when we reached the last and highest point from which we could command it. Here we encountered an energetic shower, and rode on for a season in expectation of a thorough drenching; but the clouds grew lighter, and though the sun did not shine, we had rain only in short intervals. The road lies along a romantic and lovely country, and the aspect of all nature led us naturally to speak of the manner in which God is visible in his works, and of the feelings with which we ought to regard such lovely scenery. "My father made them all." A full realization of the thoughts which Cowper has so beautifully expressed, is too rare in our individual experience in the contemplation of nature. Take any portion of the landscape, as it lies along our path, and minutely examined, how wonderfully does it exhibit the glory of the Creator. This simple patch of shrubbery we are now passing—what a combination of lovely form and color, festooned and diversified, in such pleasing wildness of natural shapes and masses, with such attractive shades of foliage, and such delicate beauty of the blossoms!

"We are apt to get angry with the world, and call it hard names—a dark world, a gloomy world, a wretched world—when in reality it is a bright world, a lovely world, the world as God has made it."

"But this world of nature how beautiful! every thing is full of beauty—every thing seems but an exhibition of the attribute of beauty in the divine mind. How many are the objects of which their loveliness alone constitutes their value. Ask for what purpose they were made, and you cannot tell; their extreme beauty is their only utility, and that is utility enough. Let us not think that we are the only beholders of the loveliness of our mortal habitation; or that, if man were not, "*this earth would want spectators*—God would praise."

"Millions of spiritual beings walk the earth Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake."

And how many flowers in the forest, invisible to mortal eye, may be raising their petals and spreading their blossoms to the admiration of higher order of intelligences! The world is not always regarded by such stupid eyes as ours. Many a clump of daisies, which the shoe of the heedless peasant only treads upon, may have suggested a new thought of love and praise in the bosom of a passing angel.

In our way this afternoon, we passed along some very singular formations of rock, looking so much like an artificial wall of huge dimensions rising up the mountain side, that we could with difficulty resist the deception. The common people think they are the work of the Genesee. The whole of this region would afford an interesting field for the geologist. About an hour and a half from Ghemlik our path had brought us to a high and commanding

point among the mountains, and the view we were leaving behind was exceedingly grand; a vast expanse of hills and valleys, and blue ridges in the distance, with a portion of the gulf of Moudania visible like a lake embosomed among the mountains. But our admiration was greatly increased, when, at a higher point of view, the splendid ranges of Olympus, covered with snow, flashed suddenly up before us, with the distant view of the city of Broosa, lying at the foot of the mountain, while behind us still lay a vast extent of country, with the gulf of Moudania and another blue mountain range beyond. On the side we had left, the sun was setting at the edge of a dark thunder-cloud, amidst wild and savage masses, but on that towards which we were now to descend, his golden light was pouring, and the evening effect upon the snowy ridges of Olympus, was indescribably glorious. We very soon lost sight of the whole landscape in the falling darkness, and about two hours from Broosa, were glad to arrive at a solitary *derbend*, situated in a lonely valley, which reminded me of the way up towards the Notch of the White mountains. Here we found a guard of soldiers; the sentinel at the door respectfully grounded his arms at our entrance, and we were glad of the relief to our fatigue, afforded by a few moments' change of position, with a cup of coffee, and the certainty of the last pipe on the way to Broosa. Our last two hours were lengthened into almost four, and we traversed the indistinguishable path through the darkness in single file, sometimes wading through sheets of water so broad that it seemed like a lake, and sometimes following the portion of stone pavement thrown up for the road as if in the midst of a deluge.

The approach to Broosa is through a vast and beautifully cultivated plain of mulberries, and by day, the whole city, magnificently rising at the base of mount Olympus, is visible long before the traveller arrives at its walls; by night, its dancing lights were for a great while distinguishable before us, glimmering as if we were just upon them, till indeed we were quite tired of the deception. Meantime it rained at intervals, and our guide, not knowing his way clearly through the city, had to coast its walls a long distance through the gardens that surround it, till we should get to that quarter where we wished to stop. Amidst all this, the nightingales were singing, accompanied with the fitful lamp of the glow-worm; the lovely music of the one, in such a rainy night amidst the foliage, and the cheerful light of the other, in such thick darkness, composing an instructive moral for the mind, and both reminding one of that sweet fable of Cowper, the employment of school-room hours:

"A nightingale, that all day long
Had cheered the tillage with its song,
Nor yet at even-tide suspended,
Nor yet when even-tide was eided,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite."

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.
Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAHUM WARD.

WINSHIP'S BRIGITON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.
April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.
10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Bachelors.
Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries: the trees grow fine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
January 30, 1839.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Roses, &c.

The subscribers have recently received, per the Switzer land from Harve, a large assortment of the choicest varieties of Pear and Plum Trees, from one of the best Nurseries in France, together with a small collection of superb French Roses, all in excellent order for transplanting, which the offer for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. The Pear and Plums are from 6 to 7 feet high, and will be sold at \$1 0 each.

PLUMS.

Downtown's Imperatrice Perdegon
New Orleans Isleworth
Old Orleans Reine Claude
Green Gage Mirabelle petite
Golden Drop Mirabelle grusse
Early Monsieur St Catherine
Late Monsieur Royal du Tours

PEARS ON PEAR STOCKS.

Josephine Bourc Capamont
Beurre Spence Autumn Burgamotte
Charmonette Esgarue or jargonelle
Lousia Bomey Buere Rance (new)
William Bon Cretien Buere Royal or Buere Diei
Orange Burgamotte Burgamotte du pasque
Catherine Seulle (new)
Joseph Bonmar Buere Bonmar
Louis Bomey d'Auranche Buere Magnifique
Duttesche d'Angouleme

PEARS IN QUINCE STOCKS.

Burgamotte d'Enticote, or Eastern Beurre.
Beurre d'Amanlis.
Beurre Doré.
Montille Bonche, Mouthwater.
Beurre d'Archeburg.

ALSO ON HAND.

1000 White Antwerp Raspberry Plants
2000 Red do do do
1000 Franconia do do (very fine.)
Orders received for Fruit and Ornamental Trees at Nurseries prices.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3900 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilnot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately intro duced;
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Goul & Howe's, No. 8 Faneul Hall, will meet with immediate attention.
SAMUEL POND,
March 27. Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 22 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1839.

[NO. 43.

N. E. FARMER.

The subjoined address was delivered at the Show of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, in 1836, by LEWIS W. BISHOP, Esq., of Lenox. A copy was requested by the society, but the request was declined, from a reluctance to tax the funds of the society. There are few ways in which a portion of them could be better used. We feel ourselves particularly indebted to the kindness of the author, for permitting us, by our request, to enrich our columns with it. It will be read with great pleasure.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—The seasons have dispensed their blessings: the fruits, to which showers of spring gave life, and summer's warmth gave substance, autumnal suns have ripened. The buds of the present year are closed: the fruit germs for the next are wrapped in winter clothing: the forest leaves are sending back again the vital fluids to the roots: soon will the chilling night-dews impel the patient ox to seek his stall, and wintry winds, revisiting the highlands, drive down to their folds the warm-clad flocks. In this, the evening of the year, their labors over, and nature, all around them, falling to repose, 'tis rational, 'tis wise, for the cultivators of the earth, to come in on the fields around, lay aside the instruments and habiliments of husbandry, and conclude the year by appropriate festivities. With us, in Berkshire, this is an occasion of high and animating interest,—an occasion, which annually brings to this, the queen of her villages, and convenes within these sacred walls, the active, the intelligent and the renowned of her population. Why does the interest, felt in our society, in this anniversary, grow stronger and stronger, and extend itself farther and farther, each successive year? Is it because it gives relaxation from toil,—a season of recreation—a social pastime? For other objects was this association formed; for higher and nobler purposes have its influences been excited. Its relations, and their vital importance to the prominent pursuits and occupations of this county, convene us, not merely to extend the greeting hand, regale upon the rich lands of our hosts, and disperse; but to commune freely and fully, upon the varied interests of agriculture and its kindred occupations,—to cast back to determine what has been, and forward to ascertain what can be done, to advance them.

The other occupations of life know and acknowledge no such state as quiescence. Their march is onward. Intellectual activity is the element of their success, and they move forward with the rapidity of thought. Every new principle—every new combination of matter, and every new application of its laws, is seized and husbanded by the mechanic. "He makes the air his servant, and the waters his workmen." By accelerated movement, he has given to days the value of years and reduced degrees to minutes. He has shot beyond the limits set by the boldest anticipations, and He only, who has limited the powers of the human intellect at conception, and prescribed all the possible forms and appliances of matter, can determine what the future may unfold.

Will the agriculturist consent to fold his arms in stationary attitude, while all around him are hurrying on to the attainment of greater excellence and higher eminence? Will he be patient to have his occupation regarded as a mere trade, requiring nothing but muscular strength and manual dexterity, while the other departments of business, less useful and less intimately blended with social well-being, are acquiring all the respectability which art, and all the dignity which science can impart to them? If it do not move on abreast with them, the fault is entirely his own. If it be true, that science has done less for agriculture than for other occupations, it is also true that there is nothing for which it can do more; indeed, there is nothing for which it can do so much, for nothing else requires learning so various. Is it of less moment that the husbandman should understand the composition of his soils, than that the clothier should know that of his dyes? Is it of more practical importance that the leather manufacturer should know the properties and action of heat, than that he who cultivates the earth, should know its power and influence upon vegetation? If, after years of minute and accurate observation, and by the collection of facts innumerable, and leading truths illustrated in practice, and confirmed by experience, important and interesting relations are disclosed between the vital air and animal organization, enabling the learned physician to detect and obviate the causes of disease, who will venture to predict, that relations, if not equally important, quite as curious, may not be discovered between the same fluid and vegetable organization, which, by the aid of facts and experience, will enable the scientific husbandman to detect and obviate the causes of the failure of anticipated harvests? The discovery that caustic lime-stone would absorb and retain the noxious exhalations of putrefaction, was justly accounted an important achievement by physical science—a signal victory over the subtle agents of death. The relations of the discovered truth to human health and life, were quickly discerned and applied. But discovery did not stop here. It has been as clearly disclosed, that the noxious substance exhaled, is the chief aliment of plants, and though destructive to animal, sustains vegetable vitality, and that, in combination with lime, it can be long preserved, conveniently used, and parts, except as required for the purposes of vegetation, with few, if any, of its fertilizing properties. Why may not the double application of this single truth, double the benefits of its discovery to mankind? Were the effects of the laws of vitality, which govern the functions of plants, as closely watched and as accurately recorded by the farmer, as those which govern animal functions are by the physician, a new character and a new impulse might be given to agriculture, and the toils of labor be regarded as the recreations of learning.

Until the recent companionship of chemistry with agriculture, it was hardly considered as having anything to do with uniform physical laws, or if it were, the general ignorance of those laws precluded the

possibility of a practical conformity to their operations. The influence of heat, moisture, and the atmosphere, upon vegetation, was more or less known, but their nature and modes of action were subjects of superstitious conjecture; and the thermometer, barometer, and other cheap and simple contrivances by which their changes may be foretold, and which have shorn the moon of half its glory, were unknown. There are certain natural phenomena, the study of which is of conceded importance. Those connected with climate are most obviously such. To climate, all the processes of husbandry, whether tillage or grazing, must be adjusted, and its influence extends not only to the kind of plants and animals to be reared, but to the mode of rearing. A few plants and but few, are universal. Of those belonging to agriculture, may be enumerated most of the annual pasture and hay grasses, and of the cereal grasses, wheat, rye and barley. The pea, bean, turnip, potato and perennial pasture grasses, will not thrive either in very high or low temperature; cotton and rice can be grown in warm countries only, and the oat in temperate regions. Some animals are universal, as the swine and horse; others are limited in their range, as the sheep when domesticated. It will, to be sure, live in Lapland or Congo, but in either country deteriorates, and loses its useful qualities. In very high latitudes, it requires a protection, the expenses of which are widely disproportionate to its value; and in low, its soft, fine clothing is converted to a loose coarse garment of hair. No one can be found so foolhardy as to attempt to raise the fruits of the tropics in open sky, at fifty degrees above the equator, or to substitute the reindeer for the camel upon the sands of Africa, or the camel for the reindeer among the snowdrifts of Siberia. It would be a defiance of the operations of well-known, unyielding natural laws,—an act of stupid folly; and little else than such, is the attempt to transfer any of the vegetable species from its own to unwelcome localities. Efforts at acclimation have, with very few exceptions, been unavailing. The effects of climate have destroyed the favorite exotics, long before they could adapt themselves to the circumstances of their new situation.

By climate, as connected with agriculture, something more is intended than those alternations of temperature, occasioned by the seasons in the different geographical parallels of latitude: there are local, which modify, strengthen or counteract the influences of these general causes, and which merit the special notice of the practical husbandman, who, when he may, would make nature his auxiliary. Little can be inferred of the climate of any section within the temperate parallels, by the mere knowledge of its distance from the tropic. While the English farmer in Northumberland, is busily preparing his well dried field for the barley crop, the farmer of Berkshire, 500 miles below him, may be riding on snowdrifts over the fences which enclose his stalk-grounds. Within our own local limits, we notice the effects of local climate. The ploughman, while, in early spring, subverting the

warm, alluvial sward of the intervale of the Hoosic, sees on either hand, the hill-sides covered with a patch-work of grass and snow, and gives, with philosophical accuracy, his judgment, that no spot can there be found for a profitable corn field.

The physical circumstances, which principally affect vegetable growth, are temperature and light, moisture and soil. Soil may be improved in a thousand ways. The influences of moisture may be modified materially, by draining and irrigation. Where found in excess, it can be reduced by open or covered trenches,—where deficient, supplied by dykes and subterraneous conductors. In the north of Europe, and in this country, large tracts have been reclaimed from marsh and moor, by drainage, and swamps of sedge converted to luxuriant meadow grounds; and by irrigation, in the south of Europe and Asia, entire districts have been transformed from silicious barrens, into garden closes, and rich fields of perennial herbage. Over temperature and light, however, human agencies have little control. The winds from Hudson's bay and Labrador, charged with sleet and frost, will sweep over our corn-fields in spite of us, and spread over the fruit trees a mantle of icy crystals. The winter, asked or unasked, will make himself our guest from October till May, consuming our own and the stores of our flocks,—nor can we, do what we may, prolong the annual visit of the sun, till, by his light and heat, he mature for us a crop of rice and cotton. These are, however, no reasonable causes of dissatisfaction. If there be other suns of longer continuance, and other winters of shorter stay than our own, those who enjoy them, have less of energy and more of lassitude—more of the wearisome indolence of leisure, and less of the gay activity of industry, than we. We cannot rear the animals nor raise the vegetables of every climate: such is not the ordination of heaven here or anywhere:—it is enough, that a greater variety of those which are useful, can nowhere else be propagated than here. The dwellers upon the prairies of the west, may point us to their wheat-fields of a hundred or a thousand level acres; we in turn, can bid them listen to the beatings of the flocks from Saxony, upon our mountains, answered from our valleys by the lowings of our herds from Devonshire and Durham. Climate and soil have made theirs the business of tillage—ours, the business of grazing husbandry. The assertion that grazing must be the business of the Berkshire farmer, should perhaps be qualified. In some favored localities, most of the plants of the temperate regions can be successfully and profitably cultivated; but these, compared with the moist and elevated districts, where their cultivation would be expensive and uncertain, are limited. It may, therefore, be safely affirmed, that grazing is and must continue to be, our leading agricultural occupation. But even to the profitable pursuit of this, it is said, that our interminable winters are opposed,—that they require large supplies of food, and leave a brief space only in which to grow, prepare and store them. True it is, that we are hurried from the plough and hoe to haying and the summer harvest, and thence without recess, to the autumn crops, which are scarcely matured and gathered, before the north pours down again the desolations of winter. But it should not be forgotten that there are benefits resulting from this state of things. Were our winter period abridged, or its severity very considerably mitigated, the effects would be witnessed ultimately, if not presently, in the deteriorated staple, and diminished quantity of our wool, for it is

an established physical law, with few exceptions, that the fitness and quantity of the natural clothing of animals, are adjusted to the frugidity of the climate in which they live. Besides, it is well ascertained, that animal plants in general, attain a greater size and a higher degree of perfection when the winters are long, and the summers warm and light, for the reason, that the alternate action of heat and cold, rain and ice, meliorates and softens the ground, and prepares it the better for their nourishment. Could not the objections to climate, suggested, be obviated, in a measure, at least, by substituting for some of the crops at present raised, others better suited to it, and requiring at the same time, less labor and expense, and affording a greater amount by the acre, of nutritious matter? It is thought by those whose experience should enable them to form a correct opinion upon the subject, that were the esculent roots substituted partially, at least, for maize and other grain, a much greater quantity of food might be obtained by the same labor and expense. To this topic let our thoughts for a few moments be directed.

It is well known with what fondness we regard, and with what care and perseverance we cultivate, that native of American ground, Indian corn. It is with great reluctance and diffidence, that anything is said in disparagement of this king of plants. Its excellence justifies the highest commendations. Like every other member of the cereal family, however, it has its appropriate nourishment, soil and seasons. It cannot be made to flourish every where and in all seasons, as the past season has most clearly demonstrated. In most of our towns, he is unwise who looks to his corn-crib solely, for the means of replenishing his pork and beef barrels, or to help out his deficient hay-mows. There are vegetables, valuable as food, and of great productiveness, to which all the varieties of our soil are adapted, and of which a May snow storm, or a September frost, cannot deprive us. To these the whole turnip tribe belongs—a class of esculents, which, in the country of our ancestors, has for more than half a century, been highly appreciated; but which, till lately, has obtained with us but little favor. The published accounts in foreign journals, of the turnip culture, induced several intelligent farmers here to make a series of experiments, the results of which have answered, in every respect, all which could be anticipated. But many American husbandmen, slow to accredit the authority of the books, and slower still to admit in practice anything bearing the semblance of innovation upon ancestral maxims or usages, have remained unimpressed by these results. Its advantages to English agriculture have been immense. No single species of vegetables has wrought more good. The introduction of the improved turnip culture into the husbandry of Great Britain, says Mr Brown, "occasioned one of those revolutions in rural art, which are constantly occurring; and though the revolution came on with slow and gradual steps, yet it is now completely and thoroughly established. Before the introduction of this root, it was a difficult task to support live stock through the winter and spring months; and as for feeding and preparing it for market, during these inclement seasons, the practice was hardly thought of, and rarely attempted. Since its introduction, abundance of food has been provided for man and beast, and soils before sterile and useless, have been cultivated with profit and facility, and turned to the uses for which they were physically calculated."

It is made certain, by repeated trials, that the several varieties of this root are at home in our climate. It was long ago told by Pliny, that it delighted in "an air temperately cool, and preferred elevated table lands, rich with decayed leaves, to the fertile plains along the margin of the great sea." It is of rapid growth, and resists, uninjured, the early frosts, which destroy a great majority of the annuals. With proper care in cultivation, it rarely disappoints the hopes of the husbandman. That both alone, and when mixed with other esculents it is very nutritious food for domestic animals, long experience has clearly determined. For sheep it is invaluable. A German or English shepherd, could not be persuaded to dispense with it. When mingled or alternated with dry food, as cut hay and straw, its succulence corrects effectually, their feverish, obstructing tendencies, and by its laxative action, heals or prevents many of the disorders which so frequently depopulate the sheep-fold. A member of our society, whose flock is one of the largest, and best, and most carefully tended in the county, raised several hundred bushels of the Swedish variety the last season, which he fed out intermixed with his dry fodder. He states that "100 bushels of rutabaga are equivalent to 1 ton of hay; that he raised 800 bushels upon an acre; that it is food which sheep and cattle require during our long winters, to prevent diseases contracted by being kept entirely on dry hay and grain. He fed last winter, 2000 bushels of roots of various kinds; commenced with 1003 sheep, 20 head of cattle, and 2 horses, and all, except 7 sheep, left in better condition than they entered the fold." He has now growing 5 acres of rutabaga—a practical evidence of his conviction of its utility. There are several varieties of turnip, differing in amount of nutriment they yield, the periods during which they retain, unimpaired, their valuable qualities, and in the modes necessary to their perfect cultivation. The choice sorts, however, are limited to what are commonly called the English globe, and Swedish or rutabaga, as early or late supplies are wanted. The globe, the more prolific of the two, rarely remains good after the winter months, and is used for early feeding. Upon this, the graziers of England and Germany fatten their cattle and sheep for the fall market. The Swedish variety has excited the greatest attention with us. It is grown with ease, and cultivated at moderate expense. If the opinion of those conversant with it, is entitled to regard, it is indeed an article of the greatest importance; affording green food of the choicest quality—highly relished by every kind of stock, and of incalculable advantage in a late season. Its vigorous resistance to the inclemencies of the weather, when growing, and its obstinate retention of succulence, after vegetation commences in the spring, entitle it indisputably to rank as a sure crop, and as the farmer's latest spring food. Of its productiveness, accounts bordering upon the incredible, yet within the strict lines of truth, have been given; accounts, which would stagger belief, were there any ascertained limits to the productive powers of a soil of the right constitution, under good management. Our purposes do not require a repetition of extravagant statements. A farmer in the eastern part of our State, who has written and done much for the good of our cause, reported to the committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on agricultural experiments, a crop of 903 bushels to the acre of 50 lbs. to the bushel—the standard weight of the society; making 50,568 lbs., or a fraction more

than 25 tons. By the analysis of Sir H. Davy, found in his agricultural chemistry, the nutritive matters afforded by 1000 parts of this root is 64; that afforded by a 1000 of Timothy or herds grass, 33. This analysis, if made the rule by which to determine relative values, would make the crop of 25 tons of rutabaga equivalent to 46 tons of hay. The solutions of the laboratory, however, though curious, cannot be regarded as the best means of discovering the absolute value of alimentary substances. It is not enough to separate and measure their constituents, since certain combinations of them may be more nutritive than others. Experiments made at the stalls and in the yard, will disclose the truth, and if the animals there grow and fatten faster and better upon one article of food than another, the relative value will be readily and accurately estimated. As long ago as 1823, Col. Wilson, of Deerfield, raised of this root 1100 bu. the acre. We need not go beyond the limits of our own jurisdiction, for instances of its great productiveness. On our hills, and on lands which those who examine the books only for its favorite soil, would pronounce unfriendly to its growth, it has been raised for successive years at the estimated rate of 800 bushels to the acre, and been used not simply as a substitute for hay, but for fattening for the market, all kinds of farm stock. It is obvious that much too little thought and labor, are bestowed upon the cultivation, not of this only, but of the other roots. The carrot, beet, potato, mangel-wurtzel, have all a just claim to the regards of the grazing husbandman. Can the earth be more profitably used than it was by Mr Ware, of Salem, whose crop of carrots weighed at the hay-scales, at the rate of 44,576 lbs. by the acre, measuring 923 bushels? or than it was by Mr Lathrop, and has been by a thousand other men, who have raised 700 bushels of potatoes upon an acre? It would seem that the oat crop, as abundantly productive as it is, and by no means to be neglected, has less claim to the regards of the cultivator, whose eye is intent upon the profit of his labors. It may be said that these are the results of high cultivation; this is not strictly true, and the results themselves prove it. High cultivation should be encouraged, for the sooner we learn the immense productive powers of a perfectly cultivated acre, so much the better. Much is attributable undoubtedly, to skilful management, in instances of uncommon success, but quite as much to the kindly influences of climate, and those peculiarities and characteristics of soil, required for the full and free development of the special qualities and properties of the plant. Objections are often started to the expenses incident to the root culture. It is said that much labor is required, more than is demanded for the successful culture of grain and grass, and that we have less of labor than of other capital. These are no startling objections to a Yankee population—a population expert and inquisitive, whose strength lies, not like Sampson's, in locks which may be shorn, nor in those giant arms, which fable tells us were employed in piling Ossa upon Pelion, to scale the heavens; but in that reposeless, studious perseverance, which withdraws not from its purpose till satisfied that no agents for its accomplishment can be found in earth or air. The objection applies no more strongly to this than to other agricultural operations. Labor-saving utensils are already contrived and provided for it: if defective or faulty, ingenious experience will correct and perfect them. The drill-barrow and cultivator, or horse-

hoe, where the drill system is adopted, (and no other should be,) will perform the work of many hands, pursuing the ordinary modes, and will enable the farmer to raise a field of Swedes or globes, mangel-wurtzel or sugar beets, as easily as a field of potatoes of the same compass. It should not be a matter of complaint, that mechanical labor-saving improvements have done less for agricultural than manufacturing pursuits. The novel combination of the mechanic powers have, and probably can, he made to have, comparatively, little application to the business of husbandry. We may, perchance, plough, but we shall never reap or mow, by steam. It is well that it is so. No matter if facilities be not furnished, which will diminish the number necessarily engaged in the untempting, healthful, joyful pursuits of agriculture. With the plough and the sickle, the hoe and the pruning-hook, the domestic happiness and moral purity of a people such as we are, are intimately associated. He is a fortunate husbandman whose intelligence has revealed to him the pure, peaceful, peerless joys of his occupation,—who reads as from a holy book, dropped down from heaven, the manifestations of love and kindness, standing out in high relief on everthing around him,—who hearkens to the lessons of wisdom and notes the intimations of duty, which the dumb even of his charge impart; whose ox teaches him the despised virtue of submission, and rebukes his complainings; whose noble horse illustrates the excellence of docility, and speaks to him of the careful gratitude due to laborious fidelity;—the dam of whose fold, bereft of her lamb to fill out the dishes of luxury, in accents of distress which human speech cannot articulate, tells him of the excessive tenderness of maternal love, and of the wickedness of that heart which would increase a mother's anxious cares. No one holds intercourse with nature so pleasant, so instructive, as the farmer. It is with organized, living, breathing things, that his pursuits associate him. These are, or should be, his study: they have enough of novelty to amuse, enough of wonder to excite, to broad and deep inquiry. He may admit, but he should not envy the scientific mechanic, when he sees inert matter subjected to his creating mind and forming hand, and made actively obedient to his will,—when he beholds him borrowing of the wild cascade its motion, and reining and curbing the impetuous torrent as with a bridle.

(To be concluded next week.)

PREMIUM FARM REPORTS.

We publish next the report of Wm. Buckminster, Esq., of Framingham. Mr Buckminster received a premium of fifty dollars from the Massachusetts Society. He was honored likewise, with a premium on his farm this year, of fifteen dollars, from the Middlesex Agricultural Society. He received likewise, a premium of fifty dollars the last year from the Massachusetts Society. This is carrying a large swarth.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I have made as correct a statement as possible, of the proceeds of my farm this season, and of my method of cultivation.

1. My answer to your first inquiry is—my farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. It has a variety of soil. Its general character is a light loam, rather inclining to sand than

clay,—some gravel in different parts; some of the low meadows have a peat bottom; no clay.

3. I have always found that by mixing soils of different qualities, I made a more permanent improvement than by putting on manure of any kind. I put light sandy loam on to wet and heavy loam; peat is useful to both. The greatest objection is the expense of carting. When the mixture can be effected by the plough, as it often can, the sub-soil often differing in quality from the surface soil, it is done at a very cheap rate.

4. Mine is a stock farm and I till but little I have in tillage this year, seven acres, including nursery. On a lot intended for corn or potatoes; put about 20 loads or 5 cords of manure to the acre generally.

5. I use both long and compost manure.

6. I never put manure in the hills. It is one of the worst modes of practice. It jeopardizes the crop the present year, and operates unequally on the succeeding. It is an invitation to worms, and lessens the labor of the crows. It gives you more stalks than corn—more vines than potatoes—and more labor is required than in spreading it. I plough in the coarse manure and harrow in the fine.

7. I plough the green sward just before planting—first having spread on long manure; never suffer the manure to dry after spreading. Put a handful of ashes on the hill of corn; a spoonful of plaster on potatoes.

8. I mow, this year, about 45 acres of upland, including interval that can be ploughed; and we judge that we have cut 40 tons of merchantable hay on the same.

9. I irrigate none but low meadows—think the practice of watering high land injures the quality of the hay.

10. By making dais across the brook, I flow most of my meadows occasionally, and improve the grass both in quantity and quality. No matter how wet these meadows are kept, if the water is not suffered to stagnate and heat. These low meadows are spoiled for meadows, by ditching. If we drain them we must introduce the English grasses.

11. I mow 25 acres of coarse meadow grass, very suitable for young stock, worth half the price of English.

12. I have reclaimed much low peat land, within a dozen years, and continue the practice. I began by paring and burning the surface. This mode has some advantages. In a dry summer, an acre may be prepared for the seed at an expense of 20 dollars. The ashes furnish an abundance of manure for two or three years, and I have thus obtained one and a half tons of hay to the acre without other manure. But as many seasons prove wet, and stop our whole progress for the year, I have abandoned this mode, and prefer to cart on loam or sand, or gravel, in preference. When banks of this kind are near the margin of the meadow, a man with one yoke of oxen will cover over one acre in six days—\$12. Ten loads of compost must then be hauled on—\$10. This is the lowest estimate. A few years ago, I sold about four acres of such land at \$200 per acre. Before it underwent this process, the same land never yielded a dollar per acre. I have reclaimed one acre of low land, which is not a peat bottom, at very little cost. When I purchased it, twelve years ago, it had never borne any crop. It was too wet to grow bushes. I drained it, and have gathered ten good crops from it in succession without any manure. Two of these were corn—one, potatoes; the other crops

were grass, and we have often cut two of these in a season. Last summer I sold the standing grass on this acre, for two tons, without weighing,—the purchaser paid, within a fraction, twenty dollars for it. Since that, in August, we cut one load for a horse, of rown, on the same, and now the cattle are taking from it a third crop. The soil is a black light mould, three to four feet deep—so light and puffy that we were obliged to carry on 20 loads of loam from the roadside, before the seed would vegetate. Since that, we have applied three or four loads of leechd ashes to the surface. This acre has been kept thus productive, by merely ploughing in the rown, or second crop once in three or four years, and sowing grass-seed on the furrow in September. Thus I kill the sour grasses without going through the unprofitable process of planting and sowing wet lands.

In reclaiming meadows that are tolerably even on the surface, I first drain them—then cart on loam, &c., enough to cover up the grasses completely, *not having mowed the grass*—this long grass helps to fill up the cavities, and much less loam is required to cover it. We lose the grass, but it is soon turned to manure, and we are not so likely to hear from it again as if we had cut it close. It is my rule to convert one or two acres annually into English. By the time the coarse grass makes its second appearance, the sward below becomes so rotten that a common plough will turn it up.

13. I planted but one acre of corn this season; expect from it 60 bushels: spread on the manure and ploughed it in—put ashes in the hills. I now plant my rows one-fifth of a rod apart, and the hills two feet distant in the rows. I can thus obtain more corn, and as I have a machine for planting it, the labor of planting seven thousand hills in an acre rather than four thousand, is not increased. With this machine I can plant an acre completely in one hour and mark it out. Without it, I was twenty hours in doing the same labor.

14. I plant less than an acre of potatoes this season—consider them an exhausting crop on light loams, and can always obtain better grass after corn than after them. I spread on the manure and plough it in—hull them a little at the first hoeing, but not afterwards—use the cultivator for these and for corn—do not hill up the corn except with the mould thrown up by the cultivator. This instrument performs nearly the whole labor of tilling corn, when that is planted perfectly straight, as the machine does it. Our potatoes are unusually small. Mine will not yield 75 bushels to the acre, and I see many fields that were manured in the hill yielding much less. I plant the long red and the Chango—some blue noses.

15. I have now growing one acre and a half of rutabaga and half an acre of English turnips, planted to give to cattle—expect to gather 800 bushels from one acre;—can raise four bushels of these at less expense than one of potatoes. I planted one acre with eighteen thousand hills, in fifty-five minutes, with a new machine drawn by one horse. It marked out and planted, most perfectly, two rows at a time. I had no help but a boy to ride the horse. Here was forty-eight hours work performed in one, and only one pound and a quarter of seed used.

16. I have raised this season 200 bushels winter rye, sown last fall on newly cleared land;—seed was harrowed in—ground not ploughed—one bushel of seed to the acre. This was raised from less than ten acres. Have raised one acre and a half

of good spring wheat—not yet threshed—estimate 30 bushels. Last year the crop was Indian corn. In the spring the ground was first harrowed thoroughly and the cultivator was run over the corn stubs—then the ground was nicely ploughed, once only, for I did not wish, after burying up all the rubbish, to uncover it again. We covered the wheat with an iron tooth harrow—then sowed the grass-seed and covered with a bush.

I have a newly invented machine that sows grain and all kinds of grass-seed very even. It is a box placed on a pair of small wheels, and the harrow is hitched to the hind side of it, so that the team sows the grain or the grass-seed very nicely, and harrows it in at one operation. This may be seen at David Prouty & Co.'s store, Boston.

We sowed one and a half bushels to the acre of the tea wheat—first having washed thoroughly and limed it with two or three quarts to the bushel—slacked lime:—after the wheat was up, fifteen bushels of wood ashes were spread on an acre. These gave the wheat a fine start and kept the surface moist through the summer, and kept all the grass alive, that was sown in spring, through the drought of August. The soil is a gravelly loam. A bushel of slacked lime was sown on one part of the field, but we could not perceive that the kernel was better here than elsewhere.

17. In addition to this seeding with grass, I have sowed grass-seed, viz.: clover, honey-suckle, herds grass and red top, on my ten acres of rye, for pasturage. The clover and Dutch honey-suckle were not sown till last spring—some of it on the snow—it promises well. In September last, I ploughed about an acre of low interval, that had never been ploughed, and rolled it down close, then sowed grass-seed. It lay too low to be planted, and therefore it was never ploughed, and it has never yielded the value of one-fourth of a ton of good hay to the acre. I put on eight loads of manure, mixed with as many more of sandy loam. If this does as well as the adjoining acre, which was seeded in the same way last year, I shall now two tons from it. I have also seeded down about an acre of common meadow land, first draining it and then carting on loam on to the standing grass, and completely covering it up—ten loads of compost was then applied and the seed sown. Between thirteen and fourteen acres have been thus seeded this season. By planting but little of corn or potatoes, I have manure for my grass lands, so that by merely turning them over in September and covering up a green crop, I am enabled to keep all the mowing land in good order, turning it over as fast as it becomes bound out; and every time I turn it, whether I apply manure or not, I make the land richer, because I take no grain from it, but help it to a green dressing under the sod. I raise grain in sufficient quantity for my family and hogs, but cannot afford to raise grain for the market.

18. To increase the manure and to preserve it, I put the best soil I can procure from the roadside into the hog-pen and into the cow-yards, and under the sheds and the barns where the cattle lie. Soil is thrown into the hog-stye twice a week—also under the privy, which is set high; by this means, all disagreeable effluvia from these places is neutralized, and a large quantity of manure saved from evaporation. Still, my cheapest mode of making manure is, to turn the sod with a plough when it has a coat of grass on it—if it has none, give it a coat of buckwheat, which will grow on very poor land. I sometimes turn in two crops

of buckwheat in a season. When this is well done it is equal to 20 loads of stable dung to the acre.

19. I keep one yoke of oxen, two horses four cows, and young cattle enough to consume my coarse hay. I have wintered 40 head, and sold four hundred dollars worth of hay the same season. I usually keep from 35 to 40 head through the year. I have three barns, and each has a cella under the whole area. One is 70 feet by 40—one is 40 by 30, and the other is 33 feet square. The young cattle go loose under these barns and sheds attached to them, all winter, and are much more comfortable than when tied up by the head. They can always choose a dry place to lie in, and they eat coarse hay better when loose. They are watered in the yards and are never suffered to roam in winter. Not one pint of the liquid manure is lost, for it is absorbed in the loam and in the refuse hay. My cows also lie loose under a barn by themselves. They lie much cleaner through the winter than in stalls; their bags are clean, and their milk is as sweet in winter as in summer. One-half the labor of tending is thus saved, and the cattle winter better.

20. I purchase most of my cattle from the Vermont droves—a mixed breed.

21. When I raise calves, I suffer them to suck the first part of the milk for three months, and milk the last part for butter; they are then not so likely to be pod-bellied as when taken immediately from the cow.

22. Mine is not a dairy farm. Most of my pasturage is too distant to drive cows. We make our own butter.

The profits of my farm arise principally from the sale of cattle and hay. We reckon the value of the milk from four cows, at \$35 each—\$140.

23. I wintered 4 breeding sows, and raised from them 28 pigs—sold most of them at eight weeks old.

24. I keep them in summer on the refuse of the dairy—give them very little grain—had the breed originally from New-York,—cannot afford to raise or to buy much grain for pork; rutabaga roots are cheaper than potatoes to feed them with.

25. The best article to be thrown into the hog-pen to increase and to preserve the manure, is loam. We should not throw them peat muck; they will not fatten so well, and they become very filthy in rooting it over. Straw and refuse hay is better to be put under cattle than hogs. Hogs mix up manure very industriously, and turn it many times. They prepare it for immediate effect in the field; but it is much overrated: it looks richer than it is; it has been stirred so much, it is ripe for immediate action; but it lasts not so long as manure from neat cattle or from horses; its strength is gone the first season. Horse manure, if kept from heating too much, is more lasting and more valuable.

26. My mode of farming requires very little labor: one man can perform the whole, except the haying. I hired this summer, one man for seven months, at \$16 per month; one-sixth of this time he had lost, taking one day each week to himself. For three weeks in hay time, I hired on the average, three additional hands—nine weeks. My son, a lad of eighteen, has assisted two-thirds of his time, and I have done but little on the farm myself, except in hay time, about one month, when I labored half the time.

In hay time I gave one dollar a day on the average. One steady man and a boy twelve years old, would do my work for the seven months after April

first, except the haying. In winter I hire none, and have but little to do to tend my stock.

27. I have five hundred apple trees, and most of them are grafted.

28. I have forty pear trees, thirty-five peach trees, twenty bearing English cherry trees, three black mulberry trees, three plum trees, five quince trees, and two Siberians.

29. Borers have not troubled us much: canker worms are not plenty this year. To kill them, dig about the trees, or plough, or turn in hogs in the fall and sow corn about the roots.

30. We use no ardent spirits. Cider and water sweetened with molasses, is our strongest drink.

Principal amount of produce this year:
Hay for sale, 25 tons \$400
Have sold 10 beef cattle for 367
Have still to turn this fall, 8 more, valued at \$240; but I deduct therefrom the original cost of the cattle, \$116; this leaves to be added 134

And I keep the stock good in number.
Sixty bushels corn \$60; 200 do. rye \$250, 310
Three acres buckwheat, 43 bushels, at \$1 43
1000 bushels rutabaga for stock, not counted.
30 bushels wheat at 10s. 6d. 53
70 bushels potatoes 28
Sold hogs and pigs to the amount of \$81 1-2 81
Two on hand to keep stock good.
145 bbls. good merchantable apples at 7s. 169
30 bbls. cider at 7s. 6d. 37
Cash for cattle taken in to pasture 25
Produce of 4 cows at \$35 each 140
For trees sold from the nursery 48

\$1,835
Deduct half value of potatoes that will be given to stock or hogs 14
\$1,821

This is as accurate a statement as I can make. I cannot say it is perfect,—it is nearly so.
WM. BUCKMINSTER.

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

RED OAK SHINGLES.

MR EDITOR—I think it a duty of every one to make known to the public, all experiments that are likely to be useful to the community.

In 1830, I built me a house, and covered one roof with shingles made of what we call red oak. The shingles I split and shaved myself: they are quite as easily made of oak as chestnut; they split more freely and shave as easily. The shingles have been on the roof nine years, and from present appearance, they will last longer than a coat of the best of pine shingles. They are as free from warping and twisting as pine; the wood is much harder and does not wear so fast. Good pine shingle timber is scarce in this part of the country, and there is in many places, large quantities of oak; therefore, from nine years experience, I think I can safely recommend it to the public.

Any person having a desire to see the proof of the experiment, will please call at my house and examine for themselves, in the north east part of Sturbridge.

GARDINER WATKINS.

A new sloop of war called the Decatur, of 16 guns, was launched at Brooklyn, N. Y., last week.

MULTIPLYING SWARMS OF BEES.—All who have read the Georgics of Virgil, will recollect the story which the old poet relates, of manufacturing swarms of bees by beating a heifer to death, and leaving her carcase to breed bees. This mode will do much better in poetic theory than in sober practice. By studying nature, and following or applying the laws which are unfolded to us by careful research, many things can be accomplished which were before considered among the impossibilities. This is proved by the researches of Mr Weeks, of Salisbury, Vermont, into the natural history of bees. He has become so familiar with their manners and customs, that he thinks nothing of taking a few spare ones from any hive, shutting them up by themselves, and after compelling them to raise to themselves a queen, sets them to raising up a swarm of their own. At first we were a little inclined to doubt this; but after reading his treatise, which is full of practical instruction in the business, and having some correspondence with him, we have come to the conclusion that it must be so.

The following extract from a letter received from him, dated March 25th, will be interesting to our readers. "I am indebted to a gentleman who had travelled in Italy, for my first thoughts of compelling bees to make queens. I devised means instantly to try the experiment, and succeeded. I tried again and again, and in various ways and under various circumstances, and never failed in a single instance.

I have had them robbed, but never until after the young queen had made her escape from the cell where she was raised. That the birth of the queen is hastened so that she hatches several days sooner than her sisters, (Larvæ) there can be no doubt. The fact is obvious to every close observer. Now whether it is the difference in food, or change of position, from a horizontal to a perpendicular one, which changes her nature to a queen, is more than I can tell. But one thing is certain: their nature must be changed, if changed at all, before they have obtained their entire growth, for all chrysalises, with which I have any knowledge, become perfect—entire—before they reach this period of their existence. If I am not mistaken, all naturalists agree to the following fact, which is this: 'The peculiar jog which constitutes a male or female in the insect tribe, is produced while in the larvæ state; not by design, however, in many, as in the honey bee tribe.' * * * * *

In regard to the multiplication of swarms, he observes: "That bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, there is not a doubt. Compelling the bees to make extra queens, is the foundation of the whole business. And this may be done in any country favorable to the raising of bees.

The most northern latitudes are not as favorable to increase colonies of bees without swarming, as in a more mild climate, and where the seasons are longer. I have tried this experiment several times, and have not yet failed. I have divided them, and received a swarm from one of the divisions the same season. I have transferred and divided in the same season with perfect success, and thus far I have not failed in a single trial, when the experiment was made in accordance with the rules set forth in my manual. Bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, where the seasons are favorable to that object. In this latitude the seasons are too short to make very rapid advances.

Artificial heat is not as favorable to the breed-

ing of bees, nor to their health and lives, as natural heat. I have set them to breeding in January, but I found that the heat produced by the fire, though moderate, in the course of two weeks caused death in many of the old bees, and a chill destroyed the larvæ, and I was compelled to relinquish the winter enterprise, as unprofitable business. I am inclined to think that a room may be so constructed and so warmed by heated air, that swarms may be forwarded in the spring to great advantage."

We trust that Mr Weeks will pardon the liberty we have taken, in publishing so much of a private letter; but the information is so novel and interesting, that we deemed it a duty to lay it before our readers.—Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The following statistics of the county of Susquehanna, are from an official report made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for 1838:

No. of farms	2768	Acres of turnips	73
Acres of wheat	5439	" Buckwheat	3546
" Rye	1624	" Flax	195
" Corn	3330	" Rotabaga	32
" Oats	8404	" Peas	230
" Meadow	34792	" Beans	83
" Potatoes	2367		

		Aggregate val.	
No of maple trees tapped	97,961	\$23,502	64
Wheal No. of horses	3,998	195,925	00
Oxen	2,919	99,425	00
Cows	8,187	164,305	00
Sheep	51,600	84,101	00
Swine	9,033	12,800	00
Neat cattle of all ages	22,746	454,920	00
Lbs. of butter sold	257,325	14,519	00
" cheese sold	58,550	3,659	94

The average size of farms, 105 acres. Of barley 178 acres were raised in the county. Corn averaged 33 bushels per acre. Potatoes 170 bushels per acre. The county has a surplus of oats, corn and potatoes. 193,783 lbs. of maple sugar were made, averaging 3 lbs. to a tree. The best crop of rutabaga on record in the United States, was raised in Chocornton township, averaging on 3 acres more than 1200 bushels per acre. 342 tons of plaster were sown. Dr. Rose, of Silver Lake, has a large number of merino sheep, and sold 18,000 lbs. of wool, at 44 cents per pound.

EMBALMING.—A fluid has been discovered, in London, says the Nantucket Inquirer, whereby the bodies of dead animals may be preserved for a great length of time, in all the perfection of which nature, deprived of vitality, is susceptible. Several specimens of large birds, preserved by this process, were recently exhibited before a medical society in London, which excited great admiration. The body of a man was also submitted to inspection several months after death—the flesh of which retained its natural softness and elasticity, and exhaled no disagreeable effluvia. The discovery is thought to promise much advantage to the cause of anatomical science.

MORE GOLD MINES.—A rich mine of ore has been discovered at Lemmen's mine, fifteen miles from Charlotte, N. C. It is computed that a bushel of the best ore is worth five thousand dollars, and the poorest one hundred dollars. Several new mines have been opened in that region with great prospects of success.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1839.

We give with pleasure to our readers, the subjoined agreeable letter, because we know it will give them pleasure to read it. We had prepared the usual editorial dish, but this is a much more agreeable and spicy viand than anything we could serve up; besides, it is not designed to keep; and now is the time to place it on the table. There are some observations of much practical utility at the close. H. C.

MR. COLMAN: The past winter in Berkshire, has been one of peculiar clemency. The first dawns of spring have been of kindred character. March, to be sure, came in with some roughness, but none of the lion-fierceness for which it is usually characterized. It went out with all the meekness of a lamb, distinguishable for nothing save its warm sunny days, with occasional soft showers. April, for the first nine days, was very warm and dry. On the fourth, the mercury rose, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to 90°; fifth, same hour, 80°. The 12th was very rainy, with N. E. wind; 14th, wind N. W.; snow; ground quite white. Vegetation has come forward with sufficient rapidity. The *Tussilago* (colts-foot) is in bloom the 3d; *Dicra Palustris* (moose or leather wood) 6th; *Taxus Canadensis* (dwarf yew), the 7th; *Ulmus fulva* (slippery elm), the 8th; *Ulmus Americana* (common elm), the 9th; *Acer Rubrum* (red flowering maple) the 10th. But there is, of course, a check put upon these things, which we hope for a few days at least, in fear of worse consequences will remain. The season has evidently been too forward to hold out, and a little snow now, is much less annoying than in May.

The late rain has much revived grass and winter grain, which, considering the freezing and thawing to which it has been exposed, now looks unusually well; of the latter, however, there is but a small quantity on the ground in our vicinity.

Ploughing for spring crops is considerably advanced; but little seed, however, has yet been committed to the earth. Prudence has rather delayed sowing, in anticipation of cold storms and checking frosts. It is well to delay these things in a clayey soil like ours, until about the usual time, notwithstanding warm suns, and gentle winds and rains, may advise to the contrary; for the heavy rains will descend, and their effects are to consolidate the earth, however well it may have been prepared, so that the young and tender plant will find it difficult to push its tender blade through the surface, and crowd itself forward to maturity and harvest.

Maugre the veto which the winds and storms have put upon the movements of the plough and harrow, there are still many things of kindred importance, still on hand, to invite the attention of the enterprising farmer, such as removing stone from his meadows, clearing up his old waste places, and, if he has taste in matters of rural improvement, transplanting a few trees, to "grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength"; to furnish himself and friends with beautiful shades from the valtriness of a vertical summer sun; to stand as beautiful monuments of his labor and skill, when his labors are ended, and enrich posterity with many an ennobling thought of his regard for their comfort, when ordinary men of his own times shall be forgotten.

Since our fathers have not only cleared fields and planted trees, that we may eat the fruit of them, and dug pools of water, that we may drink thereof; in short, done so many things which have passed to our express

comfort, we think it not only rational, but duteous of us, who have entered into their labors, and are enjoying the richer part of the reward thereof, to testify our gratitude by planting for the benefit of others. Let us then now, when a favorable season for the operation is passing away—a season which has come some days earlier, so promising to be somewhat longer, as if to invite us to the pleasant and profitable employment, by our example invite all around us to devote a few hours, days if possible, to planting out trees. We ourselves, shall surely find ample compensation for our toil, not only in the opening bud, when future springs shall come to people the forest with new verdure and the earth with flowers, curious to behold—not only in summer, when the ample leaf woos the dying zephyr back to life and quickens it to a breeze, but when autumn spreads its russet hues over the scenery, or when winter comes, with storms and tempests clad, to shake the leafless bough, and hasten the reign of terror in its career—then, then they break the fury of the winds, and reduce the rigors of frowning climate.

Why the culture of trees around our dwellings and by the way-side is not more attended to than it is at present, we cannot imagine. They surely regulate the atmosphere which surrounds them, and by their wonderful organic properties, inhale many of its qualities, which though salutary to them, would be highly deleterious to ourselves, beside ornamenting the grounds which sustain them. We have actually known unhealthy localities rendered free from all pernicious qualities by the influence. But were health not promoted by them, how does a dwelling look, standing "in unblushing nakedness," with no tree to shield it from the heat of summer or protect it from winds of winter? Like a world without a soul; and we very often are tempted to doubt, when passing such habitations, whether their denizens possess the immortal principle which alone constitutes the nobility of man. They surely cannot possess it in the nobleness of social and refined excellence.

But with those who do occasionally "confer a benefit on posterity, by planting out a tree," there are some defects in "modus operandi" which may properly be cured. We refer to cutting off the tops—a species of inhuman butchery, which cannot be too severely reprobated. The main shoot should always remain entire; if destroyed, the effect will be bad. The branches may all be taken off without detriment, as they will replace themselves; but when the stalk or upright shoot is amputated, a side branch usually takes its place, and from it the head of the tree is formed, not however in a firm and durable manner, for it derives its support from a sickly fountain, and in premature age is frequently prostrated by the winds, leaving the stump which sustained it, in lonely widowhood.

Another error is, in taking up less root than the necessities of the tree require; we cannot be too particular in this part of our operation, nor obtain too much for the convenience of the plant. Grouting, or smearing the roots in soft mud, is very beneficial in planting trees, and is easily performed. We have practised it in removing trees at all times, in all seasons, with entire success.

Yours, truly, W. B.
Mount Osceola, April 15, 1839.

THE SEASON.

The season was never more beautiful and promising; and for any person who desires any better weather or any better climate than we have been blessed with since last November, our only prayer is, that he may find one as soon as possible. For ourselves, we ask for nothing better. The springs were at one time quite low; and

with some persons, a slight inconvenience was felt in regard to water; but a most copious rain, of several days, coming in exactly the gentle mode we could desire, at the time most needed, and in the quantity suited to our wants, has stilled all complaint, and presents claims upon our gratitude, which every one must feel who has a heart to feel anything. The grass is well set. The winter grain is looking well. The agricultural operations are everywhere going on without impediment, and with due diligence. We advise, always, to ear planting of corn. There is no danger of getting it in too early, if the ground is prepared for it. We have found with scarcely an exception, in the experience of more than thirty years, that the early planted, in strength to resist drought, in abundance of produce, and in security from early frosts, has always had the advantage over late planted.

Potatoes, for early use, should be planted early, of course. If designed for a winter crop, the time of planting should depend on the kind planted. The La Plata, or long red potatoes, require as much time as you can give them. The Chenango, if designed for winter use, need not be planted early, as the season of their maturing is comparatively short; and in general, it is desirable that potatoes should be taken from the ground as soon as the plant is ripe, and the vines dead. For Ruta Baga, some persons advise late planting. Our opinion is in favor of getting them in by the last of May, or the first week in June. Carrots for winter use, need not be sown until the first of June. We advise that the seed be sown in the wet sand before sowing. It is otherwise a long time in coming up, and the weeds are apt to get the start of it; and to render the cultivation of it vexatious and difficult. For Mangel Wurtzel and all the beet tribe, we advise the last week in May. Planted earlier, they are very apt to be eaten off by an insect or worm. Planted late, they are not secure against his depredations; but the chance of security is greater. Parsnips cannot be planted too early. It is greatly to be desired that this as a field crop, should receive much more attention than hitherto it has done. In the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, they are raised abundantly as food for stock, and deemed a most valuable crop. We have tried them for milk cows and fattening stock, with great advantage. They are subject to few casualties. The seed is of trifling cost. They may be left in the ground until the spring with impunity from the frosts; and then taken out at a season when such feed for cattle is greatly needed. Farmers now, however, have no time to read a long homily; we therefore stop. Heaven is scattering its blessings about us in unintended profusion. Our only duty is, to work with industry and skill; to use with temperance; to bestow with liberality; and to enjoy with pious gratitude. "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase." H. C.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, the learned geological surveyor of Maine, has been appointed by the Legislature of Rhode Island, to make a geological and agricultural survey of the State. The appointment is, in every respect, eligible. We are glad to see our little sister holding her head as high as the rest of the graces in the circle. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

VEGETABLES.

The first specimens of Cucumbers presented at the rooms of the Society, this season, were from the garden of Samuel S. Lewis, Esq., of Brinley place, Roxbury. The specimens were fine, and do great credit to his gardener, Mr Henry Reed.

For the Committee.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Chairman.

April 6th.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 22, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 205 Beef Cattle, 20 Yoke Working Oxen, 0 Cows and Calves, 250 Sheep, and 690 Swine. About 200 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained. More than the usual number were sold at the highest quotations. We quote First quality, \$8 75 \$9 00 Second quality, \$8 00 a \$8 50. Third quality, \$6 75 a \$7 75.

Working Oxen—We noticed the following sales, all of which were purchased for work. \$105, \$115, \$125, \$130, and \$150.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at the following prices; \$30, \$32, \$40, \$50; and two at \$115; two at \$60 each, and one at \$75.

Sheep.—We did not obtain the price of lots.

Swine.—A lot of old hogs, part sows, at 7 1-2; a lot of barrows at 8, and a lot at 9; a lot of shots at 8 and 9, and a lot one third barrows at 8 1-2, and several lots small shots at 9 and 10. A treil from 8 to 11. A few small Berkshire shots at 12 1-2 and 13.

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, week ending April 21.

APRIL, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	15	34	40	33	N.
Tuesday,	16	42	52	52	N.
Wednesday,	17	36	40	32	N.
Thursday,	18	34	47	42	W.
Friday,	19	38	63	61	S. W.
Saturday,	20	45	58	42	W.
Sunday,	21	.27	44	46	N. W.

MULBERRY TREES, &C.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON still have the following Trees for sale.

35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in cuttings. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature, and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine Alpine trees, of a very superior character, at least equal to any in the Union.

10,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high, and much branched—remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramide Oriental, White Italia and other kinds; all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate.

Also, a large assortment of the silk worm's eggs, of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of mulberry trees, will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New-York.

April 17, 1839.

GRASS SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store—A few casks of prime Eastern Clover Seed, and a fresh lot of Herds Grass Seed.

ap 24 **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

MORUS MULICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; also a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK,
Nonantum Hill, Newton.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A great variety of Herbaceous Plants, of beautiful and hardy varieties, can be furnished by the subscribers from their gardens at Brighton at short notice. From 25 cents to \$1 00 per plant.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick.

J. H. T. BLANCHARD.
April 17. 4w

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Methren*, a very valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches was gathered the last season.

Methren Castle—Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hudson's—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, Mass., April 17, 1839. eopis6w

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Crown Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind, the celebrated Roban Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.

April 17. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds: say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
April 3.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—

- Cedo Nulli, extra fine and Early Charlton.
- Knights' Tall Marrow,
- Knights' Dwarf do.
- Early Washington, Dwarf Sugar, extra fine pods,
- Russel's Early Dwarf, Fall Late Marrow Fat, do.
- Early English France, Dwarf do do.
- Early Golden Hotspur, Blue Imperial,
- Blue Prussian, Woodford's Tall Marrow.

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:

- Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow,
- Early White Warwick, early and fine,
- Cedo Nulli, very early,
- Waterloo Blue, fine large blue,
- Groom's Improved Blue, White Scimitar.

All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 27.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRICE	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 62
" Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	16 00
No. 1,	"	14 00	14 50
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, white,	-pound	37	40
" yellow,	"	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
BONE MEAT, &c.	bushel	35	35
" in casks,	"	40	40
FURS, northern, geese,	-pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	4 12	4 37
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 50	3 75
" Bay,	"	13 00	13 50
MACKEREL, No. 1	barrel	8 50	8 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	7 75	8 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 62	7 75
Richmond canal,	"	5 75	5 80
Alexandria wharf,	"	4 25	4 50
RYE, Indian, in bbls.	bushel	98	100
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	96	97
southern flat, yellow,	"	120	125
white,	"	80	85
Rye, northern,	"	60	62
Barley,	"	18 00	20 00
oats, northern, (prime)	"	14 00	15 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	14	16	
Eastern sward,	"	13	14
HOPS, 1st quality,	13	14	
2d quality,	"	11	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	29	30
southern, 1st sort,	"	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. e entry do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city tannage,	"	23	26
do. dry hides,	"	23	24
New York red, light,	"	21	23
Boston do. slaughter,	"	90	95
Boston dry hides,	"	115	60
LIME, best sort,	"	95	100
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	"	2 50	2 75
Winter,	"	26	27
Whale, refined,	"	50	100
Linsed, American,	"	2 50	2 75
Neat's Foot,	"	26	27
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	25	26
POAK, extra clear,	"	22	23
clear,	"	27	30
Mess,	"	90	1 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 50	1 60
Red Top, southern,	"	2 62	3 00
northern,	"	1 75	1 87
Canary,	"	20	22
Hemp,	"	6	7
Flax,	"	13	14
Red Clover, northern,	pooud	3 00	3 50
Southern Clover, none,	"	57	62
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	42	45
No. 2,	"	37	40
" No. 2,	"	52	55
TALLOW, tried,	"	47	50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	42	45
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pooud	37	40
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	52	55
do. Pulled superfine,	"	47	50
No. 1,	"	52	55
No. 2,	"	47	50
No. 3,	"	30	36

PROVISION MARKET.

		PRICE	TO
HAMS, northern,	pooud	15	16
southern and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	18	25
BUTTER, tub,	"	24	28
lump,	"	16	17
EGGS, dozen,	dozen	65	65
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	50	50
white,	"	3 00	3 00
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Russets,	"	3 00	3 25
CIDER, refined,	"	4 50	5 00

FOR SALE.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office, March 20. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD MAID'S FIRST OFFER.

I must tell you the heart-rending story—I have long wished to do so, and the time is at length arrived. (Here her voice dropped into a confidential whisper.) Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—heigh ho!—had been long showing me marked attention;—in fact, paying his addresses, though he never made his declarations; when one morning, after having sung me a song of Farinelli's—the music I believe was Gluck's;—ah! you should have heard the Major, he was such a sweet singer. Well, the doctor had gone out to buy a new invented fish sauce,—poor dear man! he *d. es* like to have his fish well dressed—and I remember he took Franchette, my little beauty of a spaniel, with him, so that the Major and I were all alone in the breakfast parlor, when looking beseechingly in my face, he suddenly went down on one knee before me—ah! there was gallantry in those days!—and taking my hand, which he tenderly pressed, made a passionate avowal of his love. I felt myself blushing crimson, when, at this agitating moment, just as I was going to utter a palpitating confession of my partiality, my eyes began to twinkle, I felt a tingling in my nose, my mouth opened in spite of myself, and I sneezed like an explosion of gunpowder, right in his upturned and imploring face! Now, do tell me lady Susan, you know how *tremendously* I always sneeze, did you *ever*—of all the awkward occurrences!

The Major started, as well he might, but recovered himself—so did I—he gazed at me tenderly and expectantly, and I was just about to relieve him from his suspense, when I sneezed with a second and louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face.

This was a confusion to me and the Major; but still holding my imprisoned hand, and looking downwards, to avoid the shower bath that I was unintentionally scattering round me, he swore that he never would rise from his knees till I had pronounced his doom. I uttered a heartfelt sigh, and the soft avowal was just trembling on the tip of my tongue, when, I felt something on the tip of my nose! Lady Susan—lady Susan—it was beginning to bleed!—*did you ever!*—of all the distressing moments!

I struggled to withdraw my hand, that I might get my handkerchief, an action which the Major attributed to coyness, and therefore did but hold it more firmly. In the contest, after frightfully spotting my tabinet silk gown, three very large drops of blood fell upon the Major's wrist! He started up—I closed my eyes and sunk in a chair, overwhelmed with confusion. Supposing I had fainted, the Major hastily seized a large tumbler of water and threw it in my face. At such an unexpected sousing, I screamed with surprise and terror. The Marschal powder which I wore—I was always famous for my powder—mingling with the water and blood, converted my face into a hideous spectacle; when, just at that moment, the door flew open, and Franchette, thinking her mistress was killed, flew at the poor dear Major, and bit a large mouthful out of his left leg, while the good, horror-stricken doctor suffered the bottle of newly invented fish sauce to fall from his hand and be smashed to pieces on the floor! Now dearest lady Susan! consider what must have been my feelings!—*did you ever!*—such a scene!

Among the exports of the principality of Coburg we find enumerated "sausages and livers of geese."

The influence of words is incalculable. Men will do that, when it is called by a gentle name, from which they would often shrink if it were correctly and strongly characterized. With this truth in view, it is humbly submitted whether there is not a better term for the act of appropriating funds entrusted to one's charge, than the sarcenet phrase of "defalcation?" Pistol calls it "to convey," but the ancient is not authority in philological or moral matters; and, besides, he had a purpose to serve in smoothing the rough edges of the title of his favorable professional pursuit. Let defalcation be called stealing, and let it be punished as stealing, and it will not occur quite so frequently. It is known that fine words are useless in one branch of culinary operations; but in other respects they may be so used as to cause the superficial to regard crime with a lenient eye, and they have long enabled the vicious to flourish without losing caste.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The above is not only right humorous, but there is a sagacious propriety in its recommendations. It is too common now a-days to dress up every crime, of every hue, from the red dye of murder to the blue tint of some intemperate brawl, in the garniture of soft and dainty words. A desperate bowie-knife encounter, resulting in the death of two or three bravos, is called "a fatal affray," or "an improper occurrence," and so on to the end of the chapter of terms and titles. It is high time to speak no longer of foul doings, in high places or low, in phrases of satin; call things by their right names—give to the defaulter his cognomen of thief, and let the stain consonant to the name be affixed to the wearer. Let this system be adopted, and in no rank or degree of life in our country could sin so plate itself with gold, as to become invulnerable to the shafts and bolts of public opinion.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

The following is an extract from the unpublished papers of JAMES MADISON. May the sentiment which it embodies, be deeply impressed on the heart of every American citizen:—

"Advice to my Country.—As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do it till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years—who espoused in his youth, and adhered through life, to the cause of liberty, and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is, that the UNION OF THE STATES be cherished and perpetuated. Let the avowed enemy to it be regarded as Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised ones the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into paradise."

Of all the knaves, there is the greatest hope for a cobbler, for he he ever so idle, yet when he does anything, he is always mending.

A merry fellow said the ale-house was the only place to thrive in, for he had known many a score made there.

Of the children in the Prussian dominions, between the ages of 7 and 14, it is calculated that 14-15ths are educated in the public schools.

WINSHIP'S BRIGTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Feaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cocksput or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.
10,000 Malicinals, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonant Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 20, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweet water, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Khabarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention.

SAUEL POND,

Cambridge-port, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.
Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NATHAN WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
150 Catawba, " "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Roots.
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
200 Common

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methuen Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hautbois, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

A BULL WANTED.

Wanted a young Bull, of the short horned Durham breed, old enough to be used the present season. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1839.

[NO. 43.

N. E. FARMER.

ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Show of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, in 1836, by Henry W. Bishop, Esq., of Lenox.

(Concluded.)

There is another topic to which I beg leave briefly to allude, as well because of its connexion with the agricultural, as with other prominent and permanent pursuits of this county. This is its geological and mineralogical character and features. The partialities to their own county, of some of her most enlightened citizens, may have led to the adoption of an erroneous opinion;—if they have not, there is no field of the same extent, which contains more than Berkshire, to animate and reward the researches of him who studies the structure of the earth, and of him, who classifies its minerals and treats of their properties. The relations of these branches of the science of nature, to the cultivation of the earth, are most apparent. The earths which form the basis of the richest soils, are but the ruins of rocks, detached from mountain masses, and reduced to minute particles, by the powerful or long continued action of natural causes. The earths, therefore, must partake of the character of the rocks upon which they repose, or from which they have been brought. The soils overlaying granite, materially differ from those covering limestone, and both essentially vary from those which repose upon slate. To determine the character of alluvion, which may have been brought from various formations, an analysis of a portion of the mass, may be required. Now, nothing can be more important, and perhaps nothing so important is less understood, than the nature, properties and agencies, chemical and mechanical, of the earths, in the processes of vegetation. Although they constitute, in very minute proportions, only the proper food of plants, yet, as the reservoirs of that food, and as its conductors to the organs which take it up, they are deserving study and examination. Fertilizing substances are almost inert and useless, unless the earths, with which they are mixed, be of the right character and constitution. The earths without putrescent matter, are barren; and neither of them, in a simple state, with ever so much putrescent matter, could be made permanently fertile.

Who but a novice in these matters, would seriously set himself about creating a permanently good soil, out of slate alone, converted to clay,—or of pulverized quartz, or of lime or chalk, reduced to powder, with ever so much of barn-yard scrapings, or butchers' offal, to mix with either? With all mingled in proper proportions, he might, with no small prospect of success, thus busy himself. A very few experiments, accompanied with attentive observation, would teach him that the adhesiveness of clay must be subdued by the application of sand; and the looseness of sand corrected by the tenacity of clay; and that a little lime, to neutralize the acids, and catch and retain the fertilizing particles

passing off in the process of decomposition, could be well employed. And more, were he to extend his inquiries a step further, he might learn that plants which have no feet to walk about for food, no hands to put it to the mouth, and no teeth to masticate it, must have water to dissolve and convey it to them, and that too at convenient times, and without prolonged intermission. He would likewise learn, that the hardness of the particles of sand, and their loose arrangement, make it incapable of absorbing and retaining moisture,—that the adhesiveness of clay does not permit water freely to penetrate it, and that each in these respects, corrects the defects of the other,—and to do so perfectly, must meet with it in determinate proportions. It is an acknowledged natural truth, that vegetables will not grow in a soil, where the elements necessary to compose them are wanting,—and that they will be imperfect, where the earths are not congenial to their nature. The farmer can, it is true, settle by trial the question, whether certain plants, suited to the climate, will thrive upon his lands. Plants are undoubtedly the most certain indicators of the nature of soil and its value, for while no practical cultivator would engage with land of which he knew nothing, except the results of a chemical analysis, yet every gardener or farmer who knew the sort of plants it produced, would at once be able to decide as to its value for cultivation. Nothing should be permitted to supersede such tests, for probably no adequate substitutes could be found,—yet as their auxiliaries, economical geology might well be employed. Is it not desirable to determine the capabilities, and measure the resources of this county,—to ascertain what materials it can furnish for the arts and occupations of life,—to disclose to its citizens, if it may be, new sources of wealth, and fresh fountains of pleasure,—to multiply motives to harmony and kindness, by creating new relations in business, and increasing the sense of mutual dependence, and the necessity of mutual aid? If this be desirable, should there not be a geological survey made of it,—minute and thorough—under the auspices of this society, by means provided by the enlightened and liberal, if our own be inadequate,—a survey, which shall embrace not only its soils, but its minerals, and fossils. The plan is of easy execution. It is not a scheme of a merely speculative projector: it proceeded from an enlightened, sober source, and has been suggested to him who addresses you, as worthy a place in the paper which he reads. It commends itself to your attention. Were our resources upon the surface only, it might be otherwise. They are below it,—rich, immense, invaluable. Our meadow lands repose upon beds of iron, sufficient to meet the demands of all the improvements among us, in progress and in prospect. Our mountain pastures are the overlayings of primitive lime rocks, worthy the chisel of Praxiteles. From our shops the finest ornamental marble of the country has been taken. The cities have hewn from our quarries the corinthian columns for their proudest edifices. At the east and west of us, this

valuable material is not, and probably may not be found, in the quantity and of the quality which will justify the expenses incident to the raising and preparing it for the markets. There is little danger of rivalry except among ourselves. Exhaustless masses have already been uncovered,—still further and more thorough examinations should be made, till all is known that can be learned. A survey, under the supervision of some individual of practical science, would hasten and facilitate these examinations,—would ascertain the best localities of this material—its texture—its admixture of foreign ingredients—its several varieties, and their respective value and fitness for different economical and ornamental purposes, public and private. Duty to ourselves and our children, requires us to unlock these store-houses.

This matter, like everything else which gives impetus to industry and skill—like the manufacturing establishments, with which the margins of our streams are dotted, has close alliance with the interest of agriculture. Well has it been reported by one of the most distinguished geologists of this, or any country, "that the inhabitants of Berkshire cannot but regard their inexhaustible deposits of marble as a rich treasure to themselves, and an invaluable legacy to their posterity."

We think too little of the aid and facilities which science has provided,—of the relief from toil, and the rational pleasures, which it has given to every kind of rural employment. It has alleviated labor, by giving it the right direction and application. It has elevated thought and character. The pleasures of agriculture are felt and highly appreciated, because they are the pleasures of intellect. Learning has given them new charms. Upon the fields are men of learning, pursuing the study of nature, with the utensils of husbandry for their philosophical apparatus. Theory and practice begin to harmonize. While it is admitted on the one hand, that theory, based upon speculation, without fact, is not science, it is on the other conceded, that, after all, science is little else than perfected practice. The prejudices and superstitious fears which for ages embarrassed the operations of agriculture, and checked its advances, are fast giving place to the practical deductions of truth. Facilities for practice are drawn largely from those sober places, where men of learning sit. Mind, and mind only, can give confidence to energy and direction to activity. The intrepidity of the fearless sailor, riding upon tumultuous waters, springs not from confidence in his own physical strength, but from the means which learning has provided, of conducting his bark to its appointed haven, "and to the orbits of the stars above him, he looks for the landmarks of the deep."

Gentlemen of the Society: The field upon which we labor is of peculiar features. We have fertile intervals, but they are of narrow breadth. The rising sun, up midway the sky, throws clear across them the shadows of our Alpine elevations. We have a rude scenery and a rigorous climate. A few favored spots only are exempt from the harsh

astueries of a high northern position. Nature has left much for industry and the rural arts to do, to render us prosperous and happy as an agricultural people. We have neither the propitious suns nor the luxuriant soils of the far off west, to which our young men are flocking for fame and wealth and careless leisure. But we have what are a thousand times more valuable than these—a vigorous, enlightened population—schools of virtue and institutions of wisdom. Who, I ask, that regards life and health as he should, would willingly exchange the pure air of our hills for the atmosphere of western prairies, laden with miasma and charged with fevers? Heaven is universally and impartially kind. He has placed us among rugged mountains, but these very elevations break, as it approaches, the violence of the tornado, and in times of fearful drought, arrest the cloud which sweeps across the arid plains, condense its vapors, and pour them down upon the thirsty fields.

In every clime—in every age, the men of the mountains have evinced the strongest love of liberty and country. The records of the world show theirs to have been the loftiest achievements of patriotism. Conquests have repeatedly changed the population of the plains of Italy—but to whose harps before the Swiss, did the Alps respond? The lowlands of England were successively overrun by Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman warriors—but during all, the Celtic language only was heard among the Cornish rocks. To use another's thoughts and language—"Snowdon asked Ben Nevis, and Ben Nevis Snowdon, concerning the affections of its people—each to the other said, "I have known my people for a thousand years, and each year of the thousand they have loved me the more." In the bosom of the mountaineer, the love of life is not stronger than the love of home:

"Dear is that hill which lifts him to the storms,
And dear that shed to which his soul conforms;
And as a child when a searing soul molest,
Clings close and closer to its mother's breast:
So the loud tempest and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native mountains more."

WHEAT CROP.

The subjoined account of a wheat crop was laid before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. The crop would have received the premium of thirty dollars, but for a failure to send certificates of the measurement of the land—a matter made indispensable by the requisitions of the Society. Mr Cooper was seasonably written to, when the omission was discovered, but as no answer has ever been received, it is presumed the letter miscarried. There can be no doubt of the correctness of Mr Cooper's statements. His farming, within doors and without, is of a high character; and we sincerely regret this accidental omission. H. C.

Sheffield, Oct. 29, 1838.

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq.—Sir: The following statement I make, with the concurrence of the man whose signature is annexed, and who assisted me to harvest, thresh, and measure the wheat which grew upon one acre of my farm, and was sown in the autumn of 1837, and which has already been entered for the premium.

1. The land upon which I sowed one acre of wheat in the autumn of 1837, was green sward, which I turned over, harrowed, and sowed, without further preparation. It was upland, and the soil consists of clay mixed with loam. It was dry early in the spring of 1838.

2. The land produced herds grass and clover, and I used it the preceding year for pasturage, and put no other manure upon it that year than two hundred weight of plaater.

3. I have put upon it the same quantity of plaster in the spring of this year that I did last, but no other manure.

4. I used one and three-fourths bushels of seed upon the acre in sowing.

5. I sowed it about the middle of September, 1837. It did not require weeding. I harvested it on the twentieth day of July, 1838, and by actual measurement ascertained that I had obtained from the acre thirty-five and four-fifths bushels.

The production of it cost me nine dollars, the seed that I sowed included.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN L. COOPER.
LEVI O. MASON.

CROP OF VEGETABLES FOR STOCK.

NEWBURY, Nov. 29, 1838.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—The hope of obtaining your premium which you offer for the largest amount of vegetables raised and consumed, &c., has had a great inducement for me to make you the following statement. I have raised and have consumed or shall consume, the following quantities, viz.: between five and six hundred bushels of the common flat turnip; two hundred do. of sugar beet; fifty do. of carrots; forty do. of small potatoes; about one quarter of one acre of cabbages. My stock consists of thirteen head of horned cattle and two swine. My farm contains ten acres of tillage land, seventy-five or eighty do. of marsh, woodland, rocky pasture, orcharding, &c. The value of the same to the consumer, must be somewhat relative; say one bushel of potatoes worth three pounds of beef, or one-third the quantity of Indian corn, sugar beets or carrots, half the value of potatoes; turnips one-third the value of potatoes. The cost of cultivation for several years together, I think will be about as follows: potatoes, twenty-five cents a bushel; beets, twelve and a half do.; turnips, four cents. The latter, which we consider a second crop, may to the farmer be the most profitable.

Respectfully yours,

TRISTRAM LITTLE.

N. B.—I raised I think, about four tons of pumpkins in addition to the above, which were consumed on the place.

STATEMENT OF A PREMIUM RUTA BAGA CROP.

Raised in Uxbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts.

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq.—Sir: I have sent you, herewith a statement of the produce of one acre of land, sown with ruta baga. I present it as a competitor for the premium.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. F. SOUTHWICK.

STATEMENT.

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1838, good: planted with potatoes: left it in good condition.

2. The product, 300 bushels of potatoes. Since I commenced farming in 1834, I have ploughed deep, and spread my manure after first ploughing;

generally ploughing twice. Planted in drills 3 1/2 by 1 foot apart; hoed them twice. Quality of manure, made by hogs from loam and litter.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season, 10 loads of winter manure, made under my barn.

4. I raised the seed—did not weigh it: should think it took 1 1/2 pounds. I put the seed in so thick as to leave no vacancies.

5. I got my manure out the first of May; spread it and ploughed it in deep; sowed three bushels of buckwheat and barley about the 12th of May: or the 15th of June rolled and ploughed the same in with Nourse's side hill plough. When it had got to be large, levelled the same with rakes. On the 17th of June, sowed the seed with a drill barrow, 2 1/2 feet apart; hoed them twice; thinned them within about one foot as near as possible, the first time hoeing. I give every fifteenth bushel for harvesting. The amount of the product, by actual measurement, was 825 bushels. Allowing 56 lbs. to a bushel, they weighed probably more than is required.

Expenses of Cultivation.

10 loads of manure at \$3 per cord	\$30
1st time ploughing	2
3 bushels of buckwheat and barley	3
Sowing and harrowing the same	1
Rolling, ploughing and levelling	4
Cost of seed and sowing	2
4 days work thinning and hoeing	4
Harvesting 825 bushels at 1 1/3	11
	\$57
1 acre land worth \$100—interest	6
	\$63

Ruta baga at 20 cents per bushel worth \$165—leaving a net gain of \$102 from one acre.

The foregoing statement is correct and true, according to our best knowledge and belief—the land upon which the ruta baga was raised being the same piece measured by Baruch Southwick, according to his certificate, which is herewith annexed.

J. F. SOUTHWICK,
DAVID SEVY.

I certify that I have this day measured for Jonathan F. Southwick, a certain piece of land as the same was staked out by him, and found the same to contain just one acre.

BARUCH A. SOUTHWICK.

December 4, 1838.

EARLY PEAS.—If you desire early peas, reader, let us advise you not to plant the little hotspur variety. Of this you may, perhaps, obtain a mess a few days earlier than of the early Washington variety, but it is but a "mess"—one, or at the farthest, two stunted gatherings, and there is all the reward you get for your labor and pains. Better raise what is worth gathering whilst you are about it, even if you have to suffer the mortification of having your neighbor boast of eating green peas five or six days earlier than you. The early Washingtons are nearly as early as the hotspurs, and when they are ready for gathering, there is something of them; the pods are larger, and the peas in them are more luscious. Besides, they will continue to bear for two or three weeks before the vines die.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A bill providing for a geological survey of South Carolina, has passed the legislature of that State.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FARM REPORTS.

The subjoined is the account of Caleb Wetherbee, of Marlboro, County of Middlesex, of his farm; for which the Society awarded a premium of one hundred dollars. Marlboro is one of the best farming towns in the State, and Mr. Wetherbee is one of the best farmers in Marlboro.

MY DEAR SIR,—I herewith subjoin for you the answers I received from Mr. Wetherbee when I was at his farm in September last. I thought Mr. Allen's examination would be minute, without any reference to my accidental visit, but as Mr. Wetherbee relied upon his answers to me and Mr. Allen also, I send them to you.

Respectfully and very truly, yours,
BENJ. GUILD.

HON. P. C. BROOKS.

1. The farm consists of one hundred and eighty acres, besides one hundred and twenty acres of wood.

2. The soil is a rocky black loam.

3. The modes of improvement adopted, consist in a rotation of crops, ditching and manuring.

4. I have fifteen acres under cultivation; nine being in corn, and six in potatoes.

5. Twenty loads of manure are usually applied to an acre; ten fresh manure, ten compost.

6. The green manure is spread, the compost is out in the hills.

7. My method of cultivation is, to break up sward land in the Autumn—in the Spring manure, harrow and plant potatoes. If corn were planted first, it would be destroyed by the worms; after one year of potatoes, corn is planted for one, and sometimes two years, and the succeeding Spring the land is laid down to grass with grain.

8. About twenty-five acres are mowed, and I get about sixty tons, or nearly two and a half tons to the acre.

9 & 10. I am not in the practice of irrigating my land.

11. I mow twenty acres of low meadow, and obtain less than a ton to an acre. Five acres of this land yielded about seven tons of excellent stock hay, of the fowl meadow grass. A piece of less than five acres of similar land, produced a quality not so good, but about the same yield.

12. I ditch my land, throw in stone where very wet, and cart on gravelly soil from upland. The success is very satisfactory. [This land was in fact the most productive of his grass lands.]

13. I have nine acres in corn. I plough and spread manure as in the 5th and 6th answers, and cross plough the ground. The crop is not yet harvested. I conjecture it will yield 50 bushels to the acre. Five acres of it were in Canada corn, planted in order to ripen early. This is the first time of trial with this seed.

14. I have six acres in potatoes, planted in hills. I manured as in 5th and 6th answers. They are hoed twice only. They will probably yield 300 bushels to the acre. The kinds are the blue, round red, and Cumberland.

15. Other vegetables are raised only for family use.

16. I have six acres in barley, laid down with grass seed, for mowing. I sow two and a half bushels of barley to the acre. Of grass seed, 3 pecks of herds grass, 1 peck of red top, and 5 or 6 lbs. of clover. No manure is applied, excepting

in the preceding seasons. I have no wheat sown. I have twelve acres in rye, with grass seed, harrowed over upon burnt ground, for pasture. The wood has been recently cut off.

17. I have laid down the present season, six acres with barley as above, for mowing; twelve acres with the rye, for pasture.

18. My manure is thus prepared. One hundred and fifty loads of loam and soil are carted annually into the barn yard and pig-stye adjoining; that in the barn yard is ploughed every fortnight; about thirty of the loads only are put in the pig-stye, and it is often filled up with meadow mud, vegetables, loads of brush, wash of the dairy, &c. &c. In this way a large amount is accumulated.

19. I keep five yoke of oxen. Two are fattened annually, and their places supplied from the droves from the country. I keep twenty-five cows of native breed. I do not raise any calves. I buy heifers in the Autumn, to come in in the Spring. It is cheaper to buy than to raise my stock. I keep two horses for the farm work. I have no sheep. I have four barns. The average width is thirty feet. The whole length one hundred and eighty-nine feet. I have a cellar under only one of them. It is 31 feet long by 11 in width, and used for a vegetable cellar. I have no cover for the manure.

20. My cows are of native stock.

21. The amount of butter made this year is not yet determined; but the nett proceeds

for 1835 were \$736 66 at 22 cts. a lb.

36 827 32 24 " "

37 601 50 24 " "

The year '37 I had three cows less, and Mrs. Wetherbee's ill health made the product of the dairy less than before. These three years the farm was managed at the halves, in consequence of Mrs. W's ill health. I make no cheese but for home use. It is difficult to procure female labor. I have a very good milk cellar, and the wash of the dairy is very important for the hogs, and the hogs for manure.

23. I have sixteen hogs, bought of the New York drovers.

24. They are fed with vegetables, weeds, dairy wash, until September, then they have meal, potatoes and pumpkins; and this year I am making an experiment with apples.

25. From my hog-styes I usually obtain seventy five loads of manure a year.

26. The labor employed on the farm consists of one man by the year at \$170. One man eight months at \$20 a month. Extra labor in haying and other occasions, on walls &c., is equal to six months. [This is supposed to be exclusive of his family labor. The amount of this is not known.]

27. I have never counted my apple trees. I suppose there are from 500 to 800 over the farm. I usually put up about one hundred barrels of apples, and make three hundred barrels of cider. Most of my trees are grafted. All the small trees are engrafted. In the two last years I have set about three thousand and scions.

28. I raise a few pears, peaches, cherries and plums.

29. I have not been troubled with the canker worms. I find the borers troublesome, and not easily destroyed.

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

SIR,—The quantity of butter made from the 1st of April to the 1st of December from twenty five cows, four of which were dried the first of Sep-

tember for the purpose of being fatted, amounted to 2551 lbs. As to the weight of pork, I have fatted sixteen hogs, twelve of which are killed. The twelve which I have killed weighed in the market 4808 lbs. The remaining four I shall kill in about two weeks. They will not vary much from 1600 lbs. I have tried the effects of apples and pumpkins boiled together for about three months; and am fully satisfied that good pork can be made with them, with the addition of a small quantity of meal. I can truly state that I have never made so great a weight of pork with so small a quantity of meal; and am fully of the opinion that apples are valuable to feed hogs and cattle with, if properly applied. The quantity of corn which I have raised this year, as nearly as I can ascertain without actual measurement, is 375 bushels—of potatoes about 900 bushels—rye 193 bushels—barley 133 bushels—and fifty cart loads of pumpkins.

In respect to labor, in addition to the regular help, I think that I have hired to the amount of one man for five or six months. I have done a large amount of work aside from the ordinary farm work, such as getting in and harvesting the crops. I have carted on to my low meadow lands about 300 loads of gravel and loam. I have made from 200 to 300 rods of ditches in the same meadows; besides building a number of pieces of stone wall. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CALEB WETHERBEE.

MARLBORO, Nov. 28, 1835.

At an argument for the culture of Beet Sugar in Michigan, the Committee of the Legislature computed the consumption of foreign sugar in that State at near half a million of pounds, or \$50,000.

The approaching season bids fair to be very productive in fruit. The past winter has been so mild that the trees are already giving evidences of their returning vigor. The greatest danger is to be apprehended from their too rapid advancement; in which case a late frost would be nearly fatal.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The New Orleans Picayune says the times are harder than they were ever before known in that city,—that the stores are full of all kinds of goods, but nobody to buy them. The world will learn, by and by, that overtrading is not so good as producing.—*Boston Times.*

Ex-President Adams has accepted the invitation of the New York Historical Society to pronounce before it an address on the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States.

A bill passed by the Mississippi Legislature, relieves all the revolutionary soldiers in that State from taxation, and allows them a pension of \$100 per annum.

Imprisonment for debt in Michigan, was abolished, immediately, totally, and forever, by the legislature of that State on the 15th ult.

The mulberry fever has got as far as Ohio—the legislature of which State has passed a bill to encourage the culture of silk.

Extremes.—On the 14th of March, snow fell to the depth of a foot in Indiana;—on the 20th, the mercury was at 75, in the shade.

PAWTUXET CATTLE SHOW,

Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Pawtuxet, R. I., on Wednesday, October 9th, 1839.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:

For Grain, Vegetable Crops, and Agricultural Experiments.

- To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of wheat on two acres of land—mode and expense of culture being stated \$10
- To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, same condition 5
- Next greatest do. 3
- To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of rye on two acres, not less than thirty bushels per acre, same condition 5
- Next greatest quantity on two acres, same condition 3
- To the person who shall cultivate Indian corn at the least expense per bushel, taking into the estimate the quantity of manure used, and how used, and the cost of the labor of cultivation, giving the product per acre 20
- To the next most successful experiment for raising Indian corn, same condition 15
- To the person who shall raise or introduce into the State, potatoes of a quality superior to any heretofore raised or introduced 5
- For the cultivation of root crops at the least expense per bushel, the cost to be estimated on the same plan as for Indian corn 10
- For the most satisfactory statement of the comparative cost of keeping stock on roots and hay, or on dry fodder alone 10
- For the most approved statement of the comparative profit of fattening sheep or swine upon the produce of a farm, the lean sheep to be valued after shearing 10
- For the best specimen of beet sugar, stating the process of making and the cost per pound 10
- For reclaiming bogs, requiring a statement of the process and expense, with the increased value of the land 10
- For under draining land with covered stone drains, so that the plough may pass over them without injury, stating the cost per rod after the stones are delivered 5
- For spreading clay or marsh mud on light soil at the rate of 160 loads to the acre, stating the distance carted, the cost of the same and the effect produced on succeeding crops 5
- For the best statement on turning in green crops and manure on a tract of land not less than ten acres 10
- For plantations and nurseries of white ash trees raised from the seed 5
- For plantations of yellow locust trees, set either in cleared land or on land from which the native growth of timber has recently been taken, the number set on each acre, at equal distance, not to be less than 20, and no premium to be allowed if set near cultivated land 10
- To the person who shall introduce any grass not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other grass now cultivated 10

To the person who shall, by actual experiment, prove the best season and mode of laying down land to grass, whether spring, summer or fall seeding be preferable, and whether with or without grain on different soils 8

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of bees

For Stock.

- For the best full-blooded hull, not under two, or over four years of age, to be kept in the State one year after the fair, and to be used in the State the present season \$100
- [Competitors for this premium can obtain further information, by calling on the treasurer or secretary of the society.]
- For the next best bull 20
- For the next best do. 10
- For the best bull calf, full blood 25
- For the next best do. 15
- For the best native bull calf 8
- For the next best 6
- For the next best 4
- For the best cow, full blood 20
- For the next best cows, not less than three in number 20
- For the next best, not less than two in number 10
- For the next best, one in number 5
- For the best cows, kept in the country, not less than three in number, which shall have yielded the greatest quantity of milk in any thirty days previous to the 25th of September—a certificate thereof, duly sworn to, will be required, and the cows must be exhibited at the fair 12
- For the best cows, not exceeding two in number, same conditions 8
- For the best cow, same conditions 5
- For the best two years old heifer, having had a calf, same conditions 6
- For the next best, do. do. 4
- For the best heifer yearling 4
- For the next best 2
- For the best pair of working cattle, to have been owned in this State at least 3 months, not exceeding six years old 6
- For the next best 4
- For the next best 2
- For the best pair three years old steers 6
- For the next best 4
- For the next best 2
- For the best pair two years old steers 4
- For the next best 5
- For the next best 3
- For the best boar, to be kept in this State, until the 1st of April, 1840 10
- For the next best do. do. 8
- For the next do. 8
- For the best pigs, not less than two in number and not less than four nor more than eight months old, to have been raised in the State 8
- For the next best 6
- For the best South Down ram 10
- [The premiums for the bulls and boars will be paid when evidence is produced that they have been kept in the State the time required.]
- For each yoke of oxen exhibited at the fair, (which shall appear in a team of 50 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, five and over 50 do.

For each yoke, ten and over 75 do.

For each yoke, twenty and over \$1

Butter and Cheese.

For the best cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than one hundred pounds \$8

For the next do. not of the same dairy 6

For the next do. do. 4

For the best butter, not less than forty pounds 15

Next best do. do. 12

Next best do. do. 10

Next best do. do. 7

Next best do. do. 6

Next best do. do. 5

Next best do. do. 2

[The butter to be exhibited in butter-tubs with covers, and without ornament or any mark whatever; method of making to be given.]

Household Manufactures.

For the best piece of carpeting, 4-4 wide, and not less than fifteen yards \$6

Next best do. 4

Next best do. 3

For the best lot of woollen knit hose, at least three pair 2

For the best flax or hemp knit hose 2

For the best cotton do. 2

For the best worsted do. 2

For the best silk do. 3

For the best piece of woollen flannel, 7-8 wide, thirty yards at least 5

Next do. 3

[All to have been manufactured in this State, within the last two years, and a certificate thereof required.]

Shop Manufactures.

For the best dozen scythes 3

For the best dozen axes 3

For the best dozen hoes 3

For the best cast steel shovels 3

For the best dozen rakes 3

For any newly invented agricultural implements, superior to any designed for the same uses, a reward, (not exceeding twenty dollars in all) according to the importance of the invention 20

To the female who shall in the six months immediately preceding the first Monday of October next, weave on three looms, the greatest quantity of cloth, the width, fineness and picks taken into consideration 25

Next quantity greatest 10

[Certificates, with samples of the cloth woven, certified by the overseer of the room and agent of the mill, will be required.]

Ploughing Match.—(No Drivers allowed.)

First plough \$9	Fifth plough \$5
Second do. 8	Sixth do. 4
Third do. 7	Seventh do. 3
Fourth do. 6	Eighth do. 2

The depth to be ploughed 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.

JAMES RHODES, *President.*

WM. W. HOPKIN, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PREMIUM FARMS.

We publish below, William Pomroy's answer to the questions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society the last year. Mr Pomroy was honored with a premium of seventyfive dollars. Mr Pomroy's farm is in Northfield, Franklin Co; and we have no hesitation in saying that in its condition and management, is among the very best in the State.

H. C.

1. The farm consists of 90 acres exclusive of wood land.

2. The soil is a loam bordering on sand.

My methods of improvement are as follows.

3. I have practised for a number of years past, sowing from six to eight lbs. of southern clover seed per acre, whenever I have sowed wheat, rye, or oats, in order to plough it in after the crop of grain is taken off. I have postponed turning in the clover and stubble as late as convenient, that the clover may be dead before ploughed in, as my experience tells me if I plough in a perfectly green crop of clover, it will leave the land cold and heavy. I never sow grass seed without grain, nor grain without grass seed. By this method, my land is growing better every year.

4. I have tilled this season 23 1-2 acres, and apply about ten loads of manure to the acre, with corn.

5. My manure is applied in compost.

6. I sometimes put the manure into the hill or spread it after ploughing, and harrow it in. I prefer the latter mode.

7. My method of managing green sward is as follows: to plough late in the fall, and harrow well in the spring, and plant without manure, excepting about one bushel of gypsum, two bushels of dry ashes, and three bushels of leached ashes to the acre, which is put in the hill with the corn.

8. My mowing land consists of 14 acres in my home lot, and 7 1-2 acres in the meadow. This meadow is not flowed. The 7 1-2 acres in the meadow produced this season 15 tons; 5 acres in my home lot produced 20 tons; the remaining 9 acres 25 tons—total on 21 1-2 acres, 60 tons.

9. I employ no irrigation, my land not being favorably situated for that. I manure my home lot every other year from my barn-yard, applying from 10 to 15 loads per acre.

10. I cut no hay but the best of English hay.

11. I have no low land or peat bog on my farm.

12. In Indian corn this season I have 8 acres and 26 rods; 3 1-2 acres of which in my home lot ploughed once, (as it will be understood I never plough but once for a crop,) about the middle of

April, and manured with barn yard manure carted out in the fall ten loads to the acre—put in the hill and planted some during the last days of April with common eight-rowed corn. I usually pick the corn and carry it off; then cut the stalks at the bottom, and bind the bundles with straw and cart them into the barn on the same day. I never top my stalks. This piece produced 67 bushels to the acre; also 2 1-2 tons of fodder. The above corn was hoed three times. I used a harrow the first time and a cultivator afterwards. Four acres and 106 rods of corn in the meadow, being the remainder of the above mentioned 8 26-100 acres, was thus managed. It was green sward, and ploughed in November. It was turned over perfectly smooth and harrowed well in the spring. I put about one gill of gypsum and ashes (principally leached) in the hill. I planted it about three feet apart; finished 4th of May, with eight-rowed corn of good sized ears but rather short, said to have been brought from Canada the year before. This was hoed and harvested as above mentioned, and produced 75 1-4 bushels to the acre—75 lbs. of ears to the bushel. We weighed 75 lbs. of ears at two different times, and shelled it, which produced one bushel and two quarts each time.

Neither this piece nor any other part of my meadow has had any manure for 7 or 8 years last past. I have practised this method of raising corn on green sward 4 or 5 years, with about the same result, compared with other pieces, with different management. I think the gypsum and ashes of but little use, excepting to keep off the worms. I have not put anything in the hill three years out of the five.

I lay down a piece of land to grass with 12 qts. of herds grass to the acre, every year, in order to mow, that I may have a piece to plough for corn every year. I sow it with wheat or rye, say from the 10th to the 20th of September, and mow it from one to three years successively, as the case may be. I never plant my land which is not manured, except on green sward.

13. I plant no potatoes excepting in my garden. I can get one bushel of corn on the same ground that would be required to produce two bushels of potatoes on my farm.

14. I have practised raising cattle in years past, but think it not profitable for me, as I am now situated.

15. I have cultivated this season 2 1-2 acres of winter wheat. Last fall the land was ploughed once, harrowed and bushed. I sowed one bushel and three pecks to the acre. My wheat has for the last three years, been badly winter killed. I have cultivated this season two acres of Italian spring wheat and three-fourths of an acre of a common kind. I sowed two bushels to an acre. It was a fair crop. The Italian was best. I always soak my seed in lime-water or brine, and roll it in gypsum or ashes. I have cultivated five acres of rye, and sowed one bushel of seed to the acre; and five acres in oats: I sowed 3 1-2 bushels of oats to the acre.

16. I have laid down to grass this season, five acres; sowed on the 15th September, with 12 qts. herds grass with grain.

17. I have no other means of making manure but in my barn-yard.

18. I stall-feed from 25 to 30 oxen usually through the winter. I pasture from 10 to 14 in summer. I keep 2 or 3 cows and 2 horses through the year.

19. My barn is 70 feet long, 42 feet wide, 16 feet

posts; I have also, 220 feet of sheds, 15 feet wide' 14 feet posts. The under story is used for carriages, farming tools, granary, stabling, and the remainder for sheds for cattle. The upper part is filled with hay and corn fodder.

20. My cows are of native stock.

21. I raise no calves.

22. I make no butter excepting for my family use. I have kept no account of the quantity made.

23. I fat three hogs weighing together when dressed about 1100 lbs. I do not know what breed they are of.

24. We give the swine our slops and what milk and bran we have. They are fattened on some kind of grain provender.

25. I obtain no manure from my hog-pen, as my hogs run in my barn-yard, excepting when fattening.

26. I employ only one man constantly. Laborers have obtained here this season, from 11 to \$14 per month. I have paid \$13; but as I am about leaving town, I found it necessary to procure one that is capable of keeping my accounts, making purchases and sales, as the farm may require. I have obtained such an one, who I am at this time paying \$300 per year and board. I have kept an account of every day's work done on my farm from the time of fitting my grounds and sowing my seeds last fall, to the time of finishing my corn harvest this fall, and charged to each piece at the time it was done, calculating one pair of oxen the same as a man, and a horse half as much.

14 acres mowing in home-lot	65 days.
7 1-2 " in meadow	21 "
4 " 106 rods of corn in meadow	86 3-4
3 1-2 " in home-lot	72 1-4
5 " oats	35 1-2
2 1-2 " winter wheat in meadow	15 1-4
2 3-4 " spring " " "	15 3-4
5 " winter rye	19

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27. I have about 35 apple trees, all of grafted fruit.

28. I have a few pear, plum, and cherry trees.

29. My trees have not suffered, as I know, from canker worms or borers.

30. I have used no spirituous liquors nor wine on my farm nor in my house, for thirteen years last past.

WILLIAM POMROY.

Northfield, Oct., 1838.

COLDEST CLIMATES.—The earth has no spot on its surface, either habitable or otherwise, which is so cold as Yakutsk, a paltry yet principal town of eastern Siberia, where a few wooden houses are intermixed with numerous huts, plastered over with cow-dung, and windowed with ice. In this dreary and remote region, the earth is always frozen, the summer's thaw never reaching below three feet from the surface, the subterranean ice having a computed depth of 300 yards. In January the thermometer has been known to sink 18 degrees below the bitterest cold experienced by Ross during his last expedition; and yet the inhabitants, favored by a warm though short summer, reap both wheat and barley, and cultivate successfully potatoes and various other hardy vegetables.

The Northampton Courier says that hawkers and pedlers are carrying about all sorts of bushes and twigs for mulberry trees. So look out.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1839.

ELEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

CULTIVATION AND DEPTH OF PLOUGHING.

We have already given a short sketch of the conversation and discussion at the tenth agricultural meeting at the State House. Our reports must of necessity be very brief, and consequently imperfect. We shall claim then from the candid every just allowance.

The subject of general discussion was Cultivation, and several gentlemen took a part in the conversation. The Chairman for the evening, the Rev. Mr Abbott of Westford, had tried what he denominated trench ploughing, by which we understood him to mean, going a second time in the same furrow; the depth reached was about a foot; he applied ten or fifteen loads of manure to the land; the soil was a strong clayey loam. He felt convinced that the crop of wheat on this land was much benefited by this mode of cultivation.

He had been accustomed to plough to the depth of eight inches for corn. He had manured this land copiously with a dressing of compost consisting of peat mud and barn manure; having applied one hundred loads of this mixture to four acres of land. He planted the Phinney corn as it is denominated, a kind well known in the vicinity of Boston, and obtained a large yield. The experiment was not conducted so as to enable him to ascertain with precision the advantages from this mode of cultivation; but he was satisfied it was very considerable.

Dr Stearns, of Sudbury, was of opinion that the depth of ploughing should be regulated by the nature of the soil. He thinks no method has been as yet fully tested. There is a good deal of plain-land in his town. A farmer in his neighborhood never ploughed more than four inches, and his cultivation was successful. Another farmer ploughed deeper and he was equally successful. (The inference was plain that much depended on the character of the soil, and much likewise upon the amount of manure which, in such cases, a farmer has it in his power to apply to the amelioration of his soil.)

Mr Thaxter, of Martha's Vineyard, remarked that no farmer would undertake to prescribe beforehand the depth of ploughing until the nature of the soil and subsoil were fully understood. Land which has been heaped up is always improved. (This brings it to the air, the light, and the heat, the action of which is always powerful and ameliorating upon the soil.) If the soil be shallow and rest upon a gravelly substratum the ploughing should not be deep. If the subsoil be clay, the ploughing should be deep. When one piece of land is ploughed to the depth of two inches and another to that of four inches, there can be no question, which would prove most productive. Shallow ploughing is not adapted to effect any permanent improvement of the land.

Mr Choate, of Essex, spoke of the inconvenience and evil he suffered from the quack grass, (*tritium repens*) sometimes called the wheat-grass, and known by various local names in different parts of the country, but known everywhere and under all names as a great pest, though it found one friend in this case strangely disposed to defend it. Mr Choate considered it no disadvantage in mowing lands, but a great evil in cultivation. He wished to know what was the best method of destroying it.

Dr Stearns, of Sudbury agreed in opinion of the difficulty of getting rid of it; and deemed it best not to cul-

tivate the land in which it prevailed. Such land could not be cultivated to advantage. A judicious neighbor of his was accustomed to till such land never oftener than once in five years.

Mr Nichols, of Danvers, stated that he was well acquainted with this grass; but he did not seem to pride himself much upon the acquaintance. He was of opinion that the best method was to starve it to death. (This was rather an ungracious way of treating one's acquaintance.) A farmer of his acquaintance was accustomed to turn out land to pasture which was much infested with it. This would destroy it. It would not flourish without manure; and it was advisable to let it run out. (The inmates of the house quit, when there is nothing put upon the table.)

The Chairman agreed with Mr Nichols in the expediency of this mode of treatment. He had turned out to pasture a field in which it abounded; and was satisfied with this process.

The discussion then reverted again to the subject of ploughing. Mr Bruce, of Grafton, questioned the expediency of ploughing deeply in new lands. He deemed five inches sufficient. He had never succeeded in obtaining good crops when he had ploughed new lands deeply. (By new lands we understood him to mean lands that had been recently cleared of their wood and never before cultivated.) He had a neighbor whose lands had been in his opinion materially injured by deep ploughing. The bad effects had been apparent for the last fifteen years.

Dr Stebbins, of Swanzey, was strongly in favor of deep ploughing. The virgin earth, which was turned up, soon became productive. The substratum of many low grounds was of a marly character; which might be brought to the surface with great advantage.

Dr Stearns expressed a strong desire that this matter of the depth of ploughing should be made the subject of exact experiment. The gravel from the bottom of a well, after having been exposed on the surface for a year or two produced clover freely. Deep ploughing was likely to bring to the surface any lime which was in the soil, where its chemical influences would be felt and diffused. He deemed it important to deepen the mould as much as possible, and this could only be effected by deep ploughing.

Mr Thaxter, in a light sandy soil, ploughed to the depth of eight inches. He manured it with ashes, and obtained the first year a crop of turnips of 450 bushels to the acre. Next year he planted the land with corn in rows four feet apart, and in hills three feet apart. The kind of manure was not stated but the crop was good. This was succeeded by wheat; of which he gets a yield of never less than eighteen bushels; and has obtained thirty bushels to the acre.

Mr Bruce after the first crop then proceeds to deepen his cultivation, until he reaches the average depth of five inches.

Mr Danforth, of Pittsfield, mentioned the case of a German farmer, whose success from deep cultivation had been very great. (He did not mention the name of this farmer but we presume he referred to Van Vought, of whose cultivation we design at a future time to give a full account.) He had taken a farm in a low condition; and had gone on improving it until he cultivated, by what he called trench ploughing, to the depth of fourteen inches, by which means he had fully doubled his crops.

Much other discussion occurred but we are unable more fully to report it. We have given above the opinions of practical men, familiar with the operations of husbandry, and observing of actual results. We

agree with Dr Stearns that experiments are wanted with a view of more fully testing results.

(To be continued.)

SILK CULTURE IN VERMONT.

The subjoined letter is from an excellent, active, and highly intelligent friend of agriculture in Vermont, Henry Stevens, Esq. of Barnet. Barnet is one of the best farming towns in New England. The dairy farmers in Barnet are quick scented; and have been down repeatedly after the premiums of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for butter and cheese; and have, by just right, carried them off in triumph. We wish them as many more such successes as they will deserve; and we can have no objection to their deserving as many as are to be obtained.

We hope our friend Stevens will not be offended at the liberty we take in publishing this letter. The account possesses much interest. The skins of silk enclosed are of the most even and beautiful description; and shall have a conspicuous place in our collection. We have often heard of the fair Vermontese and now begin to believe all the fairy stories we have been told of them. We do not know any Massachusetts girls, who would do half as well; but we hope this beautiful example of the Green Mountaineers will stimulate a generous and active competition.

Travellers in search of agricultural improvements or of the most picturesque scenery, can no where find higher gratification than in an excursion up to the headwaters of the Connecticut. This would carry them through Barnet, which is near the junction of Wells river with the beautiful Connecticut. The ride, for hundreds of miles, presents an uninterrupted succession of interesting objects, and as enchanting scenery as ever the eye rested upon. The placid current of the river, as it often presents itself in long reaches, the deep embankment, the precipitous bluff on the river side, bristled with firs, and as the traveller winds his narrow passage between it and the river, threatening to stop his passage, the level, wide-spreading and verdant alluvions and prairie grounds, the cultivated fields, the dense and variegated forests, the rich pastures sprinkled over with flocks rioting in the profusion of nature's beneficence, and occasional glimpses of the highest mountains in the remote horizon, combining every variety of magnificence and sublimity of form, their snow clad summits piercing through a thick drapery of clouds, hanging in graceful folds and festoons around them, make it the region of the perfect poetry of landscape and rural beauty and splendor.

H. C.

Barnet, Vt., April 24, 1839.

DEAR SIR,— * * * I send you, to be deposited in your agricultural museum, two skins of sewing silk manufactured by my daughter Sophia in 1836; also two skins of colored silk manufactured by Miss Elveta Skinner the same year. I believe these samples are of the first manufactured in this part of Vermont. In the fall of 1834, I procured from Mansfield, Conn., a few eggs; in the spring of 1835 the eggs hatched. I had thousands of worms. I tried to feed them on the leaves of the common mulberry in our woods; but were in the course of a few days all died but seven. I had of the white mulberry leaves sufficient to sustain them. Five of the seven worms produced excellent cocoons; from these I had eggs enough in the spring of 1836.

My white mulberries having grown, furnished a supply for about 200 worms; and from these my daughter, then nine years of age, with a little help from Mrs Stevens, manufactured thirteen skins. The silk was reeled on a common hand reel, and twisted on the common woollen wheel. Miss Skinner manufactured hers after the same manner. Miss S. last year had about sixteen pounds of cocoons, most of which she has manufactured into sewing silk. Many of the tops of our white mulberry trees have been injured by the hard winters, but the roots send forth a plenty of sprouts every spring.

Miss Skinner a few days since sold 1000 of the Alpine two years old trees for \$100; she has several hundred now standing. I examined them yesterday. They wintered well, and are very nice. If you have any farmer's daughters in Massachusetts, that never saw a silk-worm, that will begin to manufacture better sewing silk than the enclosed, I should be glad to have them send you a sample. If you wish to ornament your agricultural museum, it must be done with the handwork of the females.

Your friend,

HENRY STEVENS.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 20, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 148 Beef Cattle, 8 Pairs Working Oxen, 32 Cows and Calves, 115 Sheep, and 1075 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales. First quality, \$9 00 a \$9 25. Second quality, \$8 25 a \$8 75. Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 75.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were not so quick as usual. We notice the following, \$30, \$32, \$38, \$47, \$64, and one very fine, \$100.

Sheep.—About one half only were sold, price not made public.

Steers.—Sales quick. Selected lots of old barrows at 8 1-2, sows 7. Lots to peddle at 8 1-2 a 9 for sows and 9 1-2 a 10 for barrows. At retail from 8 to 11 according to size and quality.

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, week ending April 25.

APRIL, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	22	32	51	S. W.
Tuesday,	23	40	58	30
Wednesday,	24	47	71	54
Thursday,	25	53	68	S. W.
Friday,	26	45	60	S. W.
Saturday,	27	46	70	W.
Sunday,	28	60	55	E.

MULBERRY TREES, & C.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON still have the following Trees for sale.

35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in cuttings. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature, and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine Alpine trees, of a very superior character, at least equal to any in the Union.

10,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high, and much branched—remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, White Italian and other kinds; all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate.

Also, a large assortment of the silk worm's eggs, of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of mulberry trees, will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New York.
April 17, 1839.

GRASS SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store—A few casks of prime Eastern Clover Seed, and a fresh lot of Herds Grass Seed.

ap 24 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; also a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK,

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A great variety of Herbaceous Plants, of beautiful and hardy varieties, can be furnished by the subscribers from their gardens at Brighton at short notice. From 25 cents to \$1 00 per plant.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 24.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Notick.

J. H. T. BLANCHARD.
April 17.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, for sale by the subscriber.

April 3. ROBERT MANNING.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Melburn*, a very valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches was gathered the last season.

Melburn Castle—Fruit from these Plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hartley—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, Mass., April 17, 1839. episcow

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cobs or Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner. It opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds: say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 3.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale, at the Garden of Fromont, near Paris, France, 150,000 of the Morus Multicaulis. These Mulberry Trees are 2, 3 and 4 feet in height and of the first growth, deliverable either at Paris or at London, in the course of the Autumn of 1839. Orders for the above must be addressed to the Director of the Garden of Fromont at Ris, Seine et Oise, France, or to J. H. Mey, of South Carolina, at Paris, to the care of J. C. Darillier & Co. Paris, with an order on a Banker, at Paris, for the amount which will be immediately attended to, and the plants put up in the best order.

The Garden of Fromont, has also, large quantities of the Mulberry Morati and other new kinds, as well as the newest varieties of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Rose Trees, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c.

Immediate application should be made for the Mulberry Trees.

For further particulars, apply to James Ailger & Co., Charleston, South Carolina; C. W. Karthous & Co., Baltimore; John Bohlen, Philadelphia, and C. C. Meien & Co., New York.

Paris, France, January 1, 1839.

A new milk goat, of a superior breed, producing milk like cream; well calculated for the invalid, or for a vessel for a long voyage. Inquire at this office.

March 12.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 00	7 12
" Pot, " "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	3 50	3 52
" Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50	15 00
No. 1.	"	14 00	14 50
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	25	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35	35
" in casks,	"	30	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 12	4 37
Bay,	"	3 50	3 75
MACKEREL, No. 1	barrel	8 50	8 52
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	7 62	7 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 50	7 75
Richmond canal,	"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria wharf,	"	5 50	5 62
Ryc,	"	4 25	4 37
MEAL, Indian, in bls.	"	98	100
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	93	94
southern flat, yellow,	"	86	89
white,	"	115	125
Rye, northern,	"	80	85
Barley,	"	58	60
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	15 00	15 50
Eastern srewed,	"	16	17
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	14	15
2d quality,	"	11	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do.	"	25	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	90	95
LINE, best sort,	cask		
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	115	120
Winter,	"	50	50
Whale, refined,	"	57	90
Liuseed, American,	"	95	100
Neat's Foot,	"	2 50	2 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	26 00	
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		25 00
clear,	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	25 00	27 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"		1 50
northern,	"	1 60	1 60
Canary,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 87
Flax,	"	2 00	2 22
Red Clover, northern,	pound	20	22
Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
No. 2,	"	5	7
TALLOW, tried,	"	13	14
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
Pulled superfine,	"	47	50
No. 1,	"	42	46
No. 2,	"	30	35
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	15	16
southern and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	18	25
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	25
lump,	"	16	17
EGGS,	dozen	16	17
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel		
white,	"	50	
APPLES, Baldwin's,	barrel	3 25	3 50
Russetts,	"	2 75	3 00
CHIEF,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	4 50	5 00

SWEET POTATOES.

Carolina Potato Slips for planting, for sale at the New England Farmer Office.
May 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLESSINGS OF POVERTY IN YOUTH.—An English being asked what contributed most to the bar, replied, "Some succeed by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling." The same remark holds true of almost any calling or profession. A traveller who starts on a journey with a heavy load, or too much baggage, is much less likely to get on with comfort to himself and success in his enterprise, than he who forbears to encumber himself.

Poverty is a sharpener of the wits and an incentive to exertion. No man who has the requisites for success—and every man is fit for something—is apt to let his talents lie in a napkin, if the exercise of them is necessary to his pecuniary support and comfort. If, however, he commences with property sufficient to defer the business of life—to slight the duties which he should perform in the community; the chance is, that when the hour of necessity arrives, he will find himself unfitted by slothful habits and neglected opportunities. The occurrence of these consequences may be recalled to any reader's mind by a recollection of the history of the rich men and the poor men among his acquaintance. Many a poor lad is enabled, by the changes and chances of fortune, to befriend in his need the man who was his rich school-mate.

There are many rich people in the world who have themselves no idea what they are good for—and whose friends have never thoroughly found them out—we mean the rich by inheritance. Maria Edgeworth, whose works were very popular fourteen or fifteen years ago, and ought to be more widely read now, has an excellent story among her other excellent works, entitled "Ennui." The reader of fiction, if he is not already familiar with it may hunt for it. With that and the other novelties of the same writer, time may be both pleasantly and profitably employed. Meanwhile, as the incidents are apposite to our argument, we will briefly relate them from the recollections of a perusal fourteen years ago.

The subject of the sketch, the victim of ennui, is a rich Irish resident landholder, whose time hangs awfully heavy on his hands. Having no inducement or incentive to occupation, he is a mere blank in creation, and his restless existence is a positive burthen to himself. He is accounted by his acquaintance a negatively good, harmless, useless, individual, who might shuffle off his mortal coil, and the world suffer no loss by it. So he vegetated for a number of years, in possession of his property, until he accidentally discovered that the estate of which he was in possession—not enjoyment—was not his own. The foster-mother of the real heir had changed infants with the owner of the estate, and given him her child instead of his own. Conscience would not permit him to remain in possession of property acquired by his mother's fraud, and he lost no time in putting the real owner in possession, and launching forth himself, at middle age, into the world, penniless. The dross of wealth removed, the man shone out. Industry, talent and application, gave him wealth and character, and by the time the real heir had exhausted his suddenly acquired property, and killed himself in revelling in the enjoyment of uncultivated taste, and low dissipation, our victim of ennui was ready to re-purchase and enjoy the estate which he had so magnanimously surrendered.

To his second possession he brought an acquaintance with himself, and with his own powers. He had acquired habits of employment, and knew how to devote his time with usefulness to his fellows, and occupation and happiness to himself. Ennui was a word no longer in his vocabulary. He had learned "the uses of the world;" and to him they no longer seemed "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." It is those only who do not understand the world, and mix in it with a clear conscience, that it does seem so little worth caring about. The guilty may be sick of it, for its events remind them continually of their own bad passages. The weary of pleasure—the sated with enjoyment, may cry out that "all is vanity," and the ascetic may affect to regard the world which God made and pronounced good, not good enough for them. But the true christian and philanthropist—the observer of men, of manners, and of nature, will always deem existence a boon worth thanking heaven for. But we are wandering from the subject.

The experience of the suddenly enriched peasant, in the tale to which we have referred, shows the danger of wealth coming to the possessor by surprise. Riches are not wealth unless they are earned dollar by dollar. The eastern sage was right, who preferred that riches should come drop by drop, rather than that the golden stream should be quick and violent. There are men about town—we meet them daily in the streets—who have been rich, and now are poor, in purse, in mind, in character. An unexpectedly fortunate turn to a speculation, a bequest of property from the dead, or perchance a lucky venture in a lottery, has made them wealthy beyond their former conceptions, and almost beyond their desires. Money thus acquired by accident, is seldom, except by accident, retained; and as the purse runs out, the man runs out with it. Of course, in this connexion, we do not intend to allude to those whom the chances of trade have rendered unfortunate. Honestly losing their means, they do not lose themselves with their property—but may be, like the hero of Miss Edgeworth's story, better men for being poorer.

The desire to obtain property, is honest and laudable. Honestly and laudably followed, it brings an improvement of the man with the acquisition of every dollar. The passion for acquisition, is another trait of character altogether, and degenerates to avarice. The desire, followed in moderation, makes great men of our little men—the passion, indulged to excess, belittles our great ones. —*New York Despatch.*

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.—The etiquette of the Spanish court was the most severe in Europe. One of their kings even fell a victim to it. Philip III. being newly recovered from a dangerous malady, was sitting near a chimney, in which was so large a fire of wood that he was almost stifled. Etiquette did not permit him to rise, nor a common domestic to enter. At length the marquis de Polar, chamberlain, came in, but etiquette forbade his interference, and he the duke of Usseda, master of the household, was sent for. He was gone out; and the heat increased, while the king bore it patiently, rather than violate his dignity. But his blood was so heated, that next morning an erysipelas of the head appeared, and a relapse of the fever soon carried him off.

The general government has bestowed upon Michigan 969,757 acres of land for school purposes.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries. April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeyuckles, Paeonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspar or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 39, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pia Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, or in Mr Lane's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Panel Hall, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

March 27.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAHUM WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, "
150 Catawba, "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Roots.
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
200 Common "

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methen Castle, Both Scarlet, Hautous, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red, Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10.

51 and 52 North Market Street.

A BULL WANTED.

Wanted a young Bull, of the short horned Durham breed, old enough to be used the present season. Apply to

April 10.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TITTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRICK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1839.

[NO. 44.]

N. E. FARMER.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Before the Kentucky State Agricultural Society—delivered at the Capitol in Frankfort, January 14, 1839, on the dignity of the profession of agriculture, and the propriety of legislation for its improvement. By Col. C. S. Todd, of Shelby.

GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: In compliance with the invitation of our worthy President, I appear before you this evening, in behalf of the great interest which sustains every other interest in the community; and relying upon your indulgent feelings towards a cultivator of the soil, entreat you to forget, in the magnitude of the subject, any deficiencies of the advocate.

In entering upon the duty assigned to me, I feel a consciousness of the difficulties which beset my path, arising as well from my own inadequacy to the task, as from the nature of the subject, which is generally considered not to be susceptible of those illustrations and attractions, rendered so interesting in this age of improvement, by the exertions of cultivated intellect applied to the departments of law, physic, moral and political economy. All that I can hope then to effect, will be to lead able minds to reap laurels in a field in which, as a pioneer, I shall be content if the public mind be directed to the subject.

As the advancement of the cause of agriculture is the exclusive object contemplated in the formation of this society and of the annual meeting on this day, I propose upon this occasion, to examine this subject in two of its most interesting aspects—first, to present to my brother farmers some of the considerations which should lead them to form and act upon, a more exalted estimate of the dignity of their profession; and then, to offer some suggestions, which, it is hoped, may have a tendency to stimulate the legislative councils to that encouragement of the cultivation of the soil, which an enlightened forecast deems to be so intimately connected with the public welfare.

In the first place, as to the dignity which belongs to the pursuits of agriculture. The illustrious Franklin, whose eulogy was conveyed in such felicitous language by the eloquent Mirabeau—"Eripuit celo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis;" the sage, whose fame shed lustre on the age in which he lived, and who sustained towards his country the envied attitude of mechanic, patriot, statesman and philosopher, has pronounced "agriculture to be the most honorable of all employments, being the most independent. The farmer," says he, "has no need of popular favor, nor of the favor of the great; the success of his crops depending only on the blessing of God upon his honest industry." The occupation of the farmer is not only honorable, as being the first pursuit of man, and as having engaged the attention of the most virtuous and illustrious men in every age, but it is the most honorable for the precise reason stated by Franklin—it is the most independent. The other pursuits of men, in all their diversified forms, depend, in a greater or less de-

gree upon the success of those who exert their energies in other avocations—the merchant depends upon the farmer and manufacturer—the mechanic upon the farmer and merchant, and the professional man upon all of them; but Franklin, as well as the experience of ages proclaims, that the farmer is independent of all save "the blessing of God upon his honest industry."

Washington, the father of his country, has declared that "he knew of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture." Socrates, one of the most eminent of the ancient philosophers, says, "agriculture seems to possess an incontestable right to the title of parent and nurse of all other professions;" and the celebrated Vattel, of modern times, whose treatise on the Law of Nations is regarded as the standard of international duty amongst the most enlightened states of the present day, says, "of all the arts, tillage or agriculture is doubtless the most useful and necessary; it is the nursing father of a state; the cultivation of the earth causes it to produce an infinite increase; it forms the surest resource and the most solid fund of rich commerce for the people who enjoy a happy climate."

Agriculture was the first avocation of man, Adam being directed to "dress and keep" the garden of Eden. This was his duty in the days of primeval innocence; and after the fall, he was required to earn his bread by the "sweat of his brow." The first valuable improvements in husbandry were made by Noah, who, though a preacher of righteousness, was called a man of the ground, because of his advancement in agriculture and his invention for subduing and fertilizing the soil. The divine command to the Jews, "break up your fallow ground and sow not among thorns," is applicable to all the nations who live by the cultivation of the soil; and I indulge the hope that there is not a christian farmer in our land, who, while he recognises the spiritual beauty of the passage which has immediate reference to the cultivation of the heart, does not feel its literal force in calling upon him to adopt all practicable means of improving the soil committed to his care. And here it may not be impertinent to remark, that if the mass of my brother farmers would "indeed break up their fallow ground and sow not among thorns," as well in relation to their husbandry as to the cultivation of their minds, we should not be placed, as a profession, in the rear of other less worthy pursuits.

The descendants of Abraham in Palestine, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the ancient Persians, the Phœnicians, the Athenians, and the Romans, including those in the highest offices in each of those nations, manifested the highest regard to the pursuits of agriculture. Hesiod and Xenophon of the Greeks, and Cato, Varro, Virgil, Pliny and Columella, of the Romans, published treatises on the subject—and the greatest improvement was made in agriculture during those periods of the ancient nations, when their institutions approached more nearly to the republican character. Xenophon, one of their

historians, remarked that "agriculture is the nursing mother of the arts, for, where it succeeds prosperously, there the arts thrive; but where the earth necessarily lies uncultivated, there the arts are extinct." In the best days of the Roman republic, he was entitled to the highest praise who "best cultivated his spot of ground," and such should be now the tone of public sentiment. Montesquieu has observed that "countries are not cultivated in proportion to their fertility, but to their liberty;" and the conductor of the New York "Cultivator," who unites in himself, more eminently than any other citizen of the republic, the rare qualities of scientific knowledge and practical experience with a polished pen, lays it down as almost a maxim, that "the mental and moral condition of an agricultural district is in the ratio of its improvement in husbandry."

There is a moral beauty in the sentiment of Franklin, which maintains that the farmer is independent of all, save "the blessing of God upon his honest industry." Those who plough the land, as well as those who plough the sea, are under peculiar obligations to recognise a special and superintending Providence. The farmer has the promise of seed-time and harvest; the seasons, the rain, the warmth of the sun, the growth of the soil, and all the operations of nature, admonish him of the exertions of an omnipotent energy. In the country he seems to stand in the midst of the grand theatre of God's power, and seeing that the succession of heat and moisture constitutes the sources of production, he is led to feel in the action of the sun and the descent of dew and rain, his obligations to reverence that unsearchable sovereign without whose permission not a "sparrow falls to the ground," nor a blade of grass springs up. The sailor, too, looks through the elements to the great first cause, and the man at sea must be insensible to all the high and holy motives of gratitude, who does not feel his own impotency, not less than a reverential awe of that Supreme Power whom the winds and waves obey.

Ancient and modern poets* have dignified the cultivation of the soil by the majesty and melody of their immortal songs. Virgil, the great Roman, has left an imperishable monument of his devotion to the cause of agriculture; and strange as it may seem to some of our modern farmers, some of whom affect not to need any instruction in the science upon whose successful application they depend for support, Virgil gives in his Georgics much of what constitutes the present mode of ameliorating the soil. An interesting extract which may be found in Book I. line 79-80, speaks of the Roman practice of saturating the parched soil with rich animal manure, of scattering sordid ashes upon the exhausted lands, and of giving rest to their fields by a rotation of crops; to which if we add the later process of renovating through the introduction of the grasses and the application of marl, we shall have the present improved mode of farming as practised in our own country. Milton, the Homer of modern times, (both of them blind to nature, though touch-

ingly alive to moral beauty) occupied his master mind in delineating the paradise which Adam was directed to "dress and keep;" and Thompson has presented aftertimes with a surpassingly beautiful scene in his Autumn, where he introduces among the gleaners of the harvest,

"The lovely young Lavinia, who once had friends,
And to time smiled deceitful on her birth."

A sentiment as descriptive of the benevolence which belonged to the period of harvest as it is illustrative of the career of thousands upon whom the sunshine of prosperity in early life has only dawned to render the gloom of adversity more conspicuous in their declining days.

Ancient and modern patriots have been devoted to the cultivation of the soil. Cincinnati, Dentatus and Regulus, La Fayette, Washington, and our own Shelby, are illustrious examples of this interesting fact. They repaired from the plough to the defence of their country, and from the defence of their country returned to the plough; and although they were renowned warriors, we must suppose there was a redeeming spirit in the nature of their vocations as cultivators of the soil, which caused their love of country to be superior to all selfish considerations. Considered in this aspect, their fame will live undimmed in the records of time, whilst the memory of the Cæsars and Alexanders, the Bonapartes and Irtubides will rot, like "the memory of the wicked." Of Cesar, nothing is left but his accomplished commentaries and his unhallowed ambition. Of Alexander, who shed tears because he had no more worlds to conquer, no monument remains but the city of Alexandria, in Egypt, once the pride of the world in its unrivalled library, and when it commanded the commerce of the Mediterranean sea and the Arabian gulf, but now only a scene of magnificent ruin, since the discovery in the 13th century, of a new route to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. In a few years posterity will only speak with approbation of Bonaparte as having left a valuable code of laws for France, and as having established agricultural societies and professorships, and the National Garden; whilst the frequent and inexplicable revolutions in former Spanish America will only serve to proclaim the succession of military tyrants, countenanced alone in countries where the system of religion prescribes the rights of conscience as well as the lights of knowledge.

The most distinguished individuals in our country, including nearly all of our Presidents, have delighted in the pursuits of agriculture. Washington, whose career presents the brightest example of true glory recorded in ancient or modern history, was impatient to retreat from the toils of war and the cares of State, to betake himself to the pure and unalloyed joys of rural life. Jefferson, whose fame is identified with the independence of his country, rejoiced in the opportunity of mingling the avocations of the farm with the sweets of polite literature. Madison, whose monument is found in the matchless constitution he contributed to form and which he administered in peace and in war, was always anxious to retire to the mellow pursuits of agriculture, as the most congenial in their influence upon the profound and classic efforts of his unrivalled pen. Monroe, who fought in both wars for the maintenance of his country's independence, and whose career is signalized by association with the purchase of Louisiana and Florida; the heroic Jackson, whose fame will live as long as the waters of the father of rivers roll on to the ocean; our own

eloquent Clay the great unsurpassed of modern statesmen, and our own veteran Harrison, whose patriotic policy founded and whose skillful valor defended the vast North-West—these all have manifested a deep solicitude for the interests of the great cause which we have this day convened to promote.

To descend to our own history as the first republic in the wilderness of the great west, we have many noble examples of our most distinguished citizens devoting themselves to the pursuits of agriculture. At an early period, Shelby, Nicholas and Breckenridge were conspicuous in their efforts to advance this great object. The first, renowned in the war of the revolution, and in the early as well as the after history of the State; the two latter, his equal in vigorous intellect and patriotic devotion, whilst they were scarcely excelled in the whole Union in their enlightened advocacy of the principles of constitutional law. In our own day we find the whole community in its civil, political and religious character, coming up to mingle its tears with ours over the graves of the lamented Garrard and Green, who, after signalizing their valor in the North-West, considered it their proudest claim to distinction in devoting their strong minds and patriotic hearts to the great cause of agriculture. And passing from our own country and our own age, we may refer to the fact which is exhibited in bold relief in the history of every nation claiming to be civilized, that men of every profession, in all ages, have contemplated at some period of their career, to retire to the repose to be found only in the pleasures of rural life. The statesman, the civilian, the philosopher, the physician, the merchant, the handicraft tradesman, the county court pettifogger, the village constable and the heartless usurer, all fix in their minds some future day in which they hope to realize what their imaginations have depicted of the joys of retirement in the country.

As a further illustration of the value which highly gifted men have attached to the pursuits of agriculture, I venture to introduce an extract from the essays of Dr Johnson, who stands at the head of British literature. It is allowed that "vocations and employments of vast dignity are of the most apparent use; that the meanest artisan or manufacturer contributes more to the accommodation of life, than the profound scholar and argumentative theorist; and that the public would suffer less present inconvenience from the banishment of philosophers than from the extinction of any common trade."

"Some have been so forcibly struck with this observation that they have, in the first warmth of their discovery, thought it reasonable to alter the common distribution of dignity, and venture to condemn mankind of universal ingratitude; and what labor can be more useful than that which procures to families and communities those necessities which supply the wants of nature, or those conveniences by which ease, security and elegance are conferred."

"This is one of the innumerable theories which the first attempt to reduce them into practice certainly destroys. If we estimate dignity by immediate usefulness, agriculture is undoubtedly the first and noblest science; yet we see the plough driven, the clod broken, the manure spread, the seeds scattered and the harvest reaped, by men, whom those that feed upon their industry, will never be persuaded to admit into the same rank with heroes or sages; and who, after all their confessions which truth may extort in favor of their occupation, must

be content to fill up the lowest class in the commonwealth, to form the base of the pyramid of subordination and lie buried in obscurity themselves, while they support all that is splendid, conspicuous or exalted."

Peerless woman, in all her high and holy influences, has contributed to give dignity to the pursuits of agriculture. Throughout the succession of time in all civilized nations, she has been man's solace in every condition of life, and to no class of men more eminently than to the cultivators of the soil. It is in the domestic circle of the farmer, that woman shines in all her glory, guiding the distaff or leading lisping infancy in prayer. But it is not to the farmer alone, that she is the richest of all temporal blessings—her hand is ever open as day to melting charity, her approbation gives rapture to the statesman and the philosopher—her love animates the warrior on the field of battle—her heart is often an altar dedicated to the service of the living God, and her bosom is as the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit in the hour of trouble.

But if the testimony of men of science and of patriots in all ages fails to recommend the pursuits of agriculture to our favorable consideration, there is intrinsic merit in the profession itself to command our unqualified regard. It is the nursery of patriotism, of wealth and of strength to the state. All writers on political economy speak of the farmer as the "productive class" and all others as the "unproductive classes;" and whilst he is creating materials, nearly all other occupations are employed on pre-existing materials. If these views of the general value of the agricultural interest be acknowledged, how much more impressive will they be regarded in reference to our own state where the products of the soil enter so pre-eminently into the sources of her prosperity. We are in a latitude so peculiarly blessed as to unite the growths which belong to a Northern and a Southern climate. The tobacco of the south is found by the side of the hemp of the north, and the grass of the north grows luxuriantly by the side of the corn which flourished best in the south. This happy concurrence of climate meets upon a soil of unparalleled fertility and of irrepressible energy: presenting just the undulations in surface which protects it alike from baking or of washing in the cultivation. The corn and grass of this rich region contribute, in the character of provisions and live stock, mainly to the supply of the cotton planter of the south, who, in his turn, supplies the raw material to the manufacturer of the north, who, in his turn, with the merchant and the seaman taking it to market, is fed chiefly by the products of our soil: so that in the circuitous operations of labor and of commerce, Kentucky with the other states of the west, feeds all the operatives of the north and of the south. How dignified then should be the pursuit, and how controlling the interest which effects these high objects. But with a soil and climate so inviting, we do not realize from our lands half the product which is found in the northern states, where the cold soil and rock surface is made to yield to the influence of the scientific labor; and without a prospect of improvement in the character of our husbandry, we are in danger of being exposed to the remarks of Solomon in regard to the slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful, and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles covered the face thereof, and stone wall was broken down." May we not, however, hope that a better day is dawning upon us in all that relates to the means by which the

physical as well as intellectual resources of our country may be developed, and that in view of all the considerations which have been addressed to the pride of the farmer, he may be led to aim at a standard better calculated to elevate him in public regard?

In contemplating the causes which in our own country have led to the low estimate heretofore placed upon the pursuits of agriculture, we cannot fail to ascribe the principal agency to the disrepute in which manual labor is held by those who have been educated for the so called learned professions. Even the merchant considers himself as occupying a higher grade in society, although he is but the *teamster* who is employed in transporting and exchanging the surplus products of the farmer, who creates the raw material, and in bartering the articles of the mechanic and manufacturer who exerts his labor in preparing the raw material for the market. The standard of the farming character suffers injury from the common opinion which attaches to his profession, the want of any intellectual culture or any refinement in manners; and although we may deplore and condemn this unworthy prejudice towards the employment which is intrinsically the most respectable, we have reason to confess that too large a portion of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil seem by their conduct to attach little importance to these requisites of character. If as a profession we do not occupy in the community, the attitude of intelligent farmers and accomplished citizens, we have to ascribe the result, in a great degree, to our neglect of the means which would elevate us in society. We have, heretofore, discarded all connexion between science and art as applied to agriculture, and by the neglect of general education, have allowed other professions to assume and to occupy the position to which we are entitled. We have disregarded, even, the proper measures for training our sons to the exercise of their most exalted privileges as citizens; and to the apathy and ignorance of farmers, in reference to the fundamental principals of public policy, we may trace most of the political disorders in the state. It is often said when a young man is supposed to be too dull for what are called the learned professions, that he is *then fit for the plough*. Be it our high aim to establish the converse of this proposition; and were the standard of intelligence among farmers as elevated as their employment is honorable, the day may not be distant when the youth who should be found to want the intelligence and energy necessary to make him a successful farmer, will then be pronounced fit only for seeking his fortunes in some one of the "unproductive"—less dignified—learned professions. With this high object constantly in view, and by the adoption of the means which will be adverted to in the further discussion of the subject, the cultivator of the soil may hope to resume the proud attitude which the nature of his profession as well as the approbation of ages has assigned to him.

In attempting to examine the subject with a view to legislative encouragement, I find myself surrounded by a multitude of imposing facts in our own history and in that of other nations in relation to this great interest, all calculated to deepen conviction as to the necessity of arousing the apathy of farmers, of vindicating the dignity of their profession, and of guiding public sentiment to an appreciation of the fundamental cause of national prosperity.

(Concluded next week.)

REPORT ON RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers from the "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1838" the report of the committee on reclaimed meadows; in which will be found interesting accounts of some spirited improvements. Of Mr Brown's extraordinary improvement, a partial account was given in the First Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts. The completion of the experiment shows a result in the highest degree creditable to his industry and indefatigable perseverance.

H. C.

In submitting their report for the current year, the committee have great pleasure in remarking that they have reason to believe that there is an increasing attention paid to these improvements.

The number and length of the statements that have been furnished to the committee, and which are annexed, seem to render it proper that they should abstain from a report any more detailed than is absolutely necessary.

They have viewed the premises described in the several statements, and have examined with attention the claims made for the improvements.

They award the first premium of twenty dollars to Timothy H. Brown, of Saugus, and the second of ten dollars, to William Osborn, jr. of Salem, for his land in Saugus.

For the Committee,

N. W. HAZEN.
N. W. Hazen, Amos Sheldon, Asa }
T. Newhall, Daniel Putnam, } Committee.

TIMOTHY H. BROWN'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on the Improvement of Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands:

GENTLEMEN—The improvement that I submit to your examination, has been made upon between five and six acres of swamp land, situate in the town of Saugus. The mud or soil varies from two to twelve feet in depth. Two years ago, it was so thickly covered with briars and bushes, that a dog would have found difficulty in passing through it. These bushes I mowed and burnt on the ground. There were so many stumps and logs that it was impossible to plough; so I commenced cutting the surface into squares about fifteen inches each way, and then with forked hoes made very strong, pulled off the sods, and cleared out the stumps and logs. Then using the same hoes, cleared out all the small roots, levelled the surface, and placed back the sods the other side up. This part of the work I did in strips of about one rod in width. In August, 1837, I commenced this. In 1836 I mowed the bushes and dug one ditch. The stumps and logs I took out without the help of oxen. Some of the stumps I should judge had nearly half a cord of wood in them. There were a considerable number of trees that had blown down, and the meadow had formed over them. Many of them were perfectly sound, and some measured sixty feet in length. The stumps were very numerous. I found three tier deep, and under the bottom lay a pine log, that had some time or other been on fire. After going over the surface and clearing in the manner I have described, I found the expense to have been, at a fair estimate for the labor, \$504.

In the winter I hauled off the wood and piled it up for coaling. The largest of the small roots I selected for my own fire; the smallest I burnt upon the ground. I commenced harrowing with an iron tooth barrow, as soon as the frost began to

come out of the ground. The sods being fastened over by the frost, and the harrow passing over the upper side, they mouldered away as fast as the frost would admit; and when the harrow had got to the depth of the sods, they were worked up pretty fine, the frost below making a bridge for the team to pass on. About the first of last May, I began planting with potatoes, without any manure. I cut the seed very fine, and planted the parts near together. I merely marked the hills with a hoe, then a man followed after with the seed, and then another man to cover it. So I made speedy work in planting. I calculated to have the seed when covered, one inch from the surface. I use sixty-nine bushels of seed, that is, about fourteen bushels to an acre. I should not have seeded so light, had I not felt an uncertainty about obtaining a crop, without the use of manure. There was but one man among those I consulted, who gave me any encouragement. Many said I should lose my labor. To their astonishment I harvested 927 bushels of excellent potatoes. The expense incident to planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., including the seed, I estimate at \$117. The land is now in a state that I can plough it at pleasure. On a small piece of the land I planted corn, and it ripened well. On a small piece I sowed wheat, but it came to no perfection, either in the straw or grain.

The wood was converted into charcoal. In 1837 I coaled 1301 bushels, which sold in the market for \$166 40. In 1838 I coaled 4200 bushels, which sold on the hearth for \$333 33, and I ascertained from the purchaser that it sold in Boston market for \$630. I sold wood to the amount of \$50, and I estimate that which I used for my own fire worth \$50 more. I have on hand one hundred cart-loads of the bottom of the coal pits, which I value at \$75, having had some knowledge of its virtue as a manure. The account may be thus stated:

Proceeds of coal in 1837	\$166 40
do, do, in 1838	333 33
Value of crop of potatoes at 50 cts. a bu.	463 50
Value of ashes for manure, &c.	75 00
Value of wood sold	50 00
Value of wood used	50 00
Increased value of the land, it being now worth \$125 an acre, and originally thought to be worth only \$12 an acre	565 00
	<hr/>
	\$1702 23

Labor, &c.

Leveling and clearing the land, &c.	\$504 00
Carting the wood and roots	35 00
Harrowing, &c.	12 00
Planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c.	117 00
Coaling in 1837	40 00
Coaling in 1838	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$808 00

Balance in favor of the experiment \$894 23.

I have about two acres more of similar land, that I am managing in the same way. It requires much hard labor, but it yields a fair reward.

Yours with respect,

TIMOTHY H. BROWN.

Saugus, Dec. 7, 1838.

WILLIAM OSBORN, JR.'S STATEMENT.

The subscriber presents the following statement to the Committee on Reclaimed Meadows: The piece of meadow land reclaimed and culti-

vated by the subscriber, lies in Saugus, and contains 4 acres very wet, and peaty bottom, and admitted of running a pole in some places, 10 feet without reaching hard bottom; covered with a large quantity of pine stumps, and a young growth of maples, alders, dogwood, &c.

In the first place I commenced removing the sods and roots from about one-fourth of an acre, and burning the same, but finding the land would not be made sufficiently dry by this process, I turned the sods over the whole piece in the fall (1837), and let them remain for the action of the frost until spring (1838), then had them chopped with large grub hoes, fine enough for planting potatoes, &c. The process of turning over the sods and getting out stumps were both done at the same time: after doing this, I run a ditch around the piece, and four ditches across it, 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide, with an outlet sufficient to drain the land at all times last season, to 15 inches below the surface.

I annex a rough sketch of the different lots, which I will describe:

Lot No. 1.—Containing one-fourth of an acre, nearest the upland, was cleared in the fall and spring by chopping and clearing the small roots, and made in a good condition for cabbages; manured with compost of loam and manure, and a small portion of unleached ashes put in each hill. Crop, fifty dozen large cabbages.

Lot No. 2.—One-fourth of an acre, pared and burned; sods not fully burned collected into heaps and mixed with stable manure, lime, and salt; in spring, chopped fine and spread in drills: planted with ruta бага. Crop, 100 to 150 bushels—mixed with others and I cannot give the exact number.

Lots No. 3 and 4.—Sods turned and mud-wheeled on from the ditches and spread; raked in rye and grass seed. Crop, 5 1-2 bushels of rye, and 18 to 20 cwt of hay, without manure.

Lots No. 5 and 6.—Potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, &c., with coarse barn and stable manure.

Lot No. 7.—Corn, potatoes and squashes.

The amount of manure used on the whole piece, about 6 cords; 2 casks of lime, 1 bushel of salt.

Estimate worth of Crops, and Expenses.

CROPS.	
327 bushels of potatoes at 60 cts. per bu.	\$196 20
51-2 do rye, at \$1 25	6 87
81-2 do. corn, " 1 00	8 50
100 do. ruta бага, at 30 cts. " "	30 00
18 to 20 cwt. hay,	12 00
40 doz. cabbages at 50 cts. per doz.	25 00
2000 lbs. squashes,	20 00
Value of fuel taken off, at least	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$392 57

EXPENSES.

Cost of land	\$25 00
Labor, per contract	86 50
94 days by help on farm	70 50
Seed potatoes	15 00
Rye and grass seed	1 17
Six cords of manure	30 00
Two casks of lime	2 00
22 days labor, gathering crops	16 50
	<hr/>
	\$246 67

Net profit, \$76 90.

The present value of the land I leave for the judgment of the Committee.

WM. OSBORN, Jr.

December, 1838.

ASA T. NEWHALL'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands:

GENTLEMEN—The piece of meadow land which I offered for your inspection the past season, and which you have been pleased to view, is a part of a lot containing about ten acres, that twelve years since was a sunken quag-mire, from 2 to 12 feet in depth, producing nothing except bushes, dogwood, lilies, and in some places, coarse water grass; this piece, a part of which was very low and wet, contains 1 acre and 61 poles; in the latter part of the summer of 1836, I covered three-fourths of an acre with sand and gravel from 3 to 6 inches in depth, manured with 100 bushels of leached ashes and 4 cartloads of the scrapings of the barn-yards, sowed with rye and grass seed the last of October; the rye sprang up from one to two inches in height before the ground froze, but was, as I believe, owing to the lateness of sowing, principally pulled up and destroyed by the frost; a few patches of the rye which survived the winter were harvested, after which it yielded more than 2 tons of hay, which sold at 20 dollars per ton. In 1836 the first crop weighed 41 24-100 hundred. In the summer of 1837 I prepared the remaining part of this piece; manured with 75 bushels of ashes and 3 loads of scrapings, sowed with rye and grass seed the fore part of September, but owing to the extreme drought, there were several patches where the seed did not vegetate. The crop of rye which grew on about half an acre, produced 14 1-2 bushels, weighing as soon as thrashed 64, and after having been spread to dry for 5 weeks, 62 pounds per bushel.

The grass on the stubble at the time of reaping, as also on the first named piece, promised fair for a sound crop, but finding the grasshoppers becoming very numerous, I fed with neat cattle.

Believing that farmers generally have strong doubts as to the utility of cultivating rye on meadow lands, has been the principal inducement to offer this experiment.

In 1831 I prepared and sowed 2 acres and 53 poles of this meadow with grass seed, and might have conveniently sowed the whole with rye, if I could have had any confidence of success; but after consulting with the most experienced farmers in the vicinity, and getting no encouragement, I concluded to try one-eighth of an acre only, on which I sowed four quarts of seed, which yielded five bushels and three pecks of grain of superior quality.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ASA T. NEWHALL.

Lynnfield, Dec. 1st, 1838.

RICHARD PHILLIPS JR.'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on the improvement of Wet Meadow and Swamp Land:

GENTLEMEN—My piece of land, which is entered for premium, contains one acre and an eighth. I came into possession of this land early in June last. It was then in its wild state, thickly covered with small maples, dogwood, black alders and other bushes. On the 25th of June the mud and water were three feet in depth on this land. I then cut a small ditch on the southerly side of it and drained off the water. In August it was so dry as to permit the cutting of the bushes, which laid a number of days, and then fire passed over them. After this, there remained large hassocks and roots, which I cut and dug up by hand, and let them remain a few days, then piled them up and set fire to them, and burnt, as good judges said, nearly three hun-

dred cords of hassocks, roots, and bush. Twenty cords of these now remain on the edge of the land, which I intend to burn. I cut a ditch on the western side of this piece, and cross ditches on it about three rods apart, which have drained it sufficiently dry. About the 25th of this month, I spread the earth that came out of the ditch, on the land, on the top of which I spread the ashes, which were made from the burning of the hassock, etc. Then I sowed upon it 3 pecks of herds grass seed, and half a bushel of red top, with a very little clover seed. On this piece of land I have spent 48 1-2 days work, which cost about \$48 50. This piece of land has been brought to, without the help of oxen, horses, or plough. It was accomplished altogether with the sweat of the brow.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD PHILLIPS, Jr.

Topsfield, Sept. 27, 1838.

(From the Gazette and Mercury)

Good Luck.—Much having been said and written in disparagement of fine wooled sheep as *nurses*, the writer wishes to state a fact respecting his own flock. Probably for fitness, they are not excelled by any flock in the country.

He has taken especial pains to procure sheep of superior quality, as respects body, and also fineness of wool. And he has found his efforts amply repaid by his success in wool growing, for a number of years past. Out of a flock of two hundred eighty-five, he has not lost a single sheep since taken to the barn last Autumn. He has also raised one hundred and forty lambs the present season without losing a single lamb out of his flock; and all have been owned by the sheep. He has not fed out six quarts of cow's milk to them, and yet they are all in a thriving condition. He has not given them over half a bushel of grain of any kind, since they were taken in, in the fall. Since the first of April, they have been fed with ruta бага, this is all the feeding they have had, except hay.

Perhaps a flock of the far famed Bakewell sheep consisting of 255, with but a single half bushel of grain for the whole flock, would not beat this. If there is such a flock I should like to hear of it.

ABEL WILLIAMS.

Ashfield, April 22, 1839.

We understand the farmers in this state are making great efforts this spring to put seed enough into the ground to give crops, if the season be propitious, ample for home consumption, and thus keep the hundreds of thousands of dollars at home, which are now annually sent into other states for bread stuffs. There will be more corn planted this year in this country, than has been planted in any one year for the last fifteen years. In this village every little patch of ground is to be improved for the growth of something or other useful in a family. The valley of the Merrimack will this year begin to look like a garden, and all the face of the country round about, is to be dressed up in good style. Speed the plough, and let the farmer prosper, and all will prosper except lawyers and sheriffs, for plenty will be in the land, and then their vocations lessen to profit.—*Concord (N. H.) Courier*.

HOR CULTURE.—It appears that the American crop varies from one to three millions a year while in England it reaches to forty or fifty. There seems no good reason why we should raise so little.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed at the New York Agricultural Convention, holden in Albany in February last. They are of general interest and importance. The proceedings in detail, would be too voluminous for the space we have to devote to them.

Resolved, That this convention respectfully request the legislature of this state to pass an act making it the duty of the assessors in each city and town in this State annually to ascertain the whole amount of the produce of said city and town, including agricultural, mechanical, and manufactures of every description—designating each separately, in proper tables, so that the specific produce of said city or town may be seen by the items respectively; and in order to obtain particularity and uniformity, the Secretary of State be required to make blank tables or forms, such as he may deem proper and necessary, to ascertain the entire produce of the State of every description; that such blanks may be furnished to the clerks of each city and town, in order that they may be distributed to such officers whose duty it is to obtain such information; that said officer be required to make due return thereof in such manner as shall be designated by the Legislature, and that the Secretary of State may make due report of all such information so acquired, to the legislature annually, in the month of January.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the culture of silk is an object well worthy of legislative encouragement by the offering of bounties for a limited number of years, for its production.

Resolved, That this convention regard the culture of the sugar beet, with a view to the production of sugar, as a branch of agriculture, which may be prosecuted to the very great advancement of the prosperity of the State, and recommend it as well entitled to legislative encouragement by the offer of liberal bounties.

Resolved, That this convention regard it of very great importance that a brief treatise, containing plain directions for the growing of the mulberry and the management of silk worms, should be prepared and distributed to each of the common schools in this State.

Resolved, That the introduction into all the common schools of this State, of a short practical treatise containing plain, simple directions for growing the sugar beet, and extracting the sugar therefrom, according to the latest and best process, would, in the opinion of this convention, greatly contribute to the general introduction of this new branch of national industry, which promises so greatly to increase the prosperity and promote the welfare of the people of this State.

Resolved, That this convention cordially concur in the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor, in his annual message to the present legislature, that publications upon agriculture, horticulture and rural economy, ought to constitute a part of every common school library.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully and earnestly recommend, that the legislature make provision for procuring and distributing the above named publications, and that the expense thereof be defrayed out of the fund appropriated for common school libraries.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, agriculture has not hitherto received, from the people's representatives, that stimulus to improvement

which sound policy would justify, and which equal justice and the best interest of the state demand.

Resolved, That the products of our soil may be vastly increased, our revenue augmented, the wealth and comfort of every class of our citizens promoted, and the character and prospects of our state elevated—by a judicious and liberal appropriation of public moneys, to enlighten, to stimulate and to reward, that numerous portion of our fellow citizens who are employed in the business of agriculture.

Resolved, That an annual appropriation of twenty thousand dollars of public moneys ought to be made, for a term of years, to encourage improvements in agriculture; and that in the opinion of this Convention it will return an annual interest to the treasury, and compound interest to the state.

Resolved, That the general principles of the bill to encourage agriculture, reported at the last session of the legislature, by the committee on agriculture, meet the views of this Convention, and that we respectfully request that those principles be adopted by the Legislature now in session.

Resolved, That the American Institute richly deserves the fostering care and liberal patronage of the Legislature, as an institution which has already done much good to the state, and which is eminently calculated to promote great and rapid improvement in the mechanic and manufacturing arts, and materially to aid in the improvement of agriculture.

Resolved, That the establishment of common school libraries will form an important era in our history, and is eminently calculated to advance us in the march of useful knowledge, to multiply our domestic and social comforts, and to elevate our character—provided that judicious selections of books are made for such libraries—adapted to the capacities and understandings of those whom they are designed to benefit, to the wants and improvement of the various branches of productive industry, and to the promotion of industrious and moral habits in the rising generation;—and that in this view of the subject, the appointment of a competent board to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a selection of books for common school libraries, by the Legislature, at least so far as the public moneys are to be applied to this object, is called for by the highest consideration of public usefulness.

Whereas, the growing of wheat is a business of great importance, not only to the agricultural but also to the mercantile, manufacturing, commercial and financial interests of this state:—*And whereas*, the eastern and northern portions of the state have, for some years past, been visited by the ravages of insects which have destroyed the crops therein, and reduced the farming interests thereof to dependence on their western neighbors for their supplies of flour:—*And whereas*, this Convention view with alarm, the rapid spread of this evil towards the fine wheat districts of the west:—

Therefore, in hopes to stop the progress of this scourge in our land, this Convention do most earnestly and confidently call upon and request the legislature now in session, to authorize the governor or some other suitable person or persons, to offer a reward to any person or persons who shall discover and make public any remedy for preventing or counteracting the effects of these insects. Such bounty to be paid out of the treasury of this state.

And whereas, also a knowledge of the character and habits of these insects may lead to the discov-

ery of a course of husbandry which may avoid the deleterious effects of the labors of these insects,

Therefore, this Convention do also request that the Governor may be further authorized and required to offer a reward for the best treatise on the habits, character and nature of these insects. Such treatise to be submitted to and determined by a board for that purpose to be appointed.

THE MONTAGUE COAL.—The mineral supposed to be coal, which was discovered in Montague last autumn, does not sustain the hopes which it excited. Specimens were sent to Professor Hitchcock, who submitted them to chemical analysis. The result will be found in the following extract from a letter from him, in answer to one addressed to him, containing some inquiries relative to the subject.

Amherst, April 13th, 1839.

Dear Sir,—I have received from at least two gentlemen, specimens of the lately discovered coal in Montague, and have subjected some of it to analysis. After pulverizing it and heating it nearly to redness to drive off water, I subjected 100 grains to the heat of a powerful furnace, for 2-12 hours, in a platinum bowl; and it lost only 6.7 grains. The residue was common sand.—Surely, a substance containing 93.3 per cent. sand, cannot be of any value for fuel. Yet I have been told that this substance would burn; and hence I have thought it possible that I may not have received the best specimens. Yet the gentlemen from whom I received them would not be apt to be mistaken. They have strongly the appearance of coal, yet are nothing but shale; which contains a little carbon. This rock usually accompanies coal; yet it often occurs, especially in the valley of the Connecticut, where there is no coal. I have noticed the spot where this supposed coal is dug; but have not been there since it was discovered. I should think that the question might be settled by boring a few feet. I indulge some hope that a large body of coal may be found in this valley: but I confess my expectations are not sanguine. Small pieces of the best bituminous coal that I ever saw, have been dug out of the rocks in South Hadley, and in West Springfield.—*Greenfield Mercury.*

ASHES.—When wood is burned in a position that excludes the air, the product is coal; if combustion is performed in the open air, the produce is ashes. Ashes by being leached, or having warm water passed through them, are deprived of the alkali they contain, and this obtained in the shape of potash or soda, by evaporation. Different wood, and plants, vary much in the quantity of ashes and alkali they produce; the fir, beech and poplar, ranking the lowest, and the box, willow, elm, wormwood and fumitory, the highest. The leached ashes of several kinds of grain, were found by Ruckert, to be constituted as follows:

	Silica.	Lime.	Alumina.
Ashes of Wheat,	48	37	15
“ Oats,	68	26	6
“ Barley,	69	16	15
“ Rye,	63	21	16
“ Potatoes,	4	66	30
“ Red Clover,	37	33	30

Leached ashes are found to be an excellent manure, applied to soils that are light, or such as are inclining to be sour; the alkali correcting the acid with which such soils, as the vegetation proves, abound. In some instances, crops of grain, roots and grass, have been nearly doubled by their use; and no skillful agriculturist permits their waste.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1839.

ELEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT
THE STATE HOUSE.CULTIVATION AND DEPTH OF PLOUGHING.
(Concluded.)

The depth of ploughing which is to be advised, must depend upon many circumstances, which necessarily vary much, and will be found very differently combined in different situations.

The food of vegetables is to be found, so far as it depends on the soil, in the decayed organic matter, which is there deposited; and which forms with various intermixtures the mould. The earths or salts existing in the soil, or forming its substratum act only as condiments or stimulants or preparers of this vegetable matter that it may be in a condition to be taken up by the roots of the plants. They themselves furnish but in a very slight and inconsiderable degree the materials out of which the plants are formed. The simple earths themselves have no nutritive properties. In a single state, as in pure sand or pure clay for example, they have no action whatever, and are incapable of producing or sustaining vegetable growth. In combination, mixed with manures, the remains of decayed organic substances, either vegetable or animal, and exposed to the action of air, moisture, light, and heat, they become active and the seed germinates, and the plants grow, and the fruits are matured in them. Cold, inert, gravelly earth, brought, as one gentleman observed, from the bottom of a well, became fertile and produced clover. It imbibed undoubtedly some principles of fertility from the air. Vegetable matter in the form of dust is continually floating about, and much of it would light and be retained on such a heap. Then after vegetation had once commenced in such a situation, the natural decay of the plants would itself serve to enrich the soil, and furnish food for future plants. The more vegetable matter in the soil the richer the soil. The exuberantly rich western soils in the great valley of the Mississippi are the deep deposits of decayed vegetable matter, the vast accumulations of past centuries. In pure vegetable matter, if such could be found, in unmixed manures either of animal or vegetable origin, vegetation becomes plethoric and diseased. The intermixture of it therefore with salts and earths is essential to put it in the best condition for vegetable nutriment. The electrical or galvanic operation of such intermixtures and combinations is supposed to constitute an important office or instrumentality in promoting vegetable growth.

Another point which seems settled is, that the activity and usefulness of manures are increased in proportion as they are kept near the surface, and as they, with the earths with which they are combined, are brought in contact with solar and atmospheric influences. Placed directly upon the surface much of their usefulness is lost by evaporation. We cannot do in this case exactly as we would; some of the manure will be necessarily exposed; some will be of necessity placed too deep; but though the expression may not be strictly grammatical, we think we shall be best understood, when we say that manures should be covered but not buried.

Another matter to be considered in the case is the nature of the plant which you propose to cultivate. The cereal grains gather their principal nourishment from near the surface. Long tap-rooted vegetables, such as the carrot and parsnip and so likewise the whole

family of the clovers go down deep for their sustenance, and require both for the extension of their roots and the expansion of their substance, a deep loose, friable bed. All these matters are to be considered, when you wish to know how deeply you should plough.

Do not plough so deep as to bring only the cold sub-soil to the surface, and bury the vegetable mould beyond the reach of the active influences of the sun and air. Do not bring any more of the gravelly and cold sub-soil to the surface than you have the means of enriching with manures. Cultivate your tap-rooted vegetables only on soils that have been already deeply cultivated and enriched; or where you have such a depth of soil that they can stretch themselves out at their pleasure, without the danger of starvation. Then again, be trying continually to deepen your soil by ploughing a little deeper and a little deeper every year. What cannot be done by a single blow, may be effected by gradual approaches. We are perfectly convinced, that for wheat in our old soils, deep ploughing is indispensable. Wheat seems to require, what Dr Stebbins calls, a virgin earth. Whether, as some persons suppose, the particular elements or ingredients in the soil necessary to the growth of wheat, have, by cultivation, become exhausted; or whether according to the profound conjectures and experiments of De Candolle, the excrementitious deposits of the plant have poisoned the soil for its successive and repeated cultivation, no one is as yet prepared to decide; but experiments, repeated and decisive experiments, have determined that where a fresh soil is turned up and properly managed, the wheat crop among us has never been known to fail.

The greatest improvements, however, are to be confidently looked for from the introduction of the sub-soil plough. On this subject, we beg leave to refer the farmers to the first report of the Agricultural Survey. This instrument keeps the vegetable mould at the surface, while it breaks and opens the sub-soil for the extension of the roots of the plants and the reception of the filterings of the enriching manures from above. We hope that it will soon be brought into common use among us. Many farmers in England said, some time since, that its use had actually doubled their crops; and the recent accounts speak in the highest terms of its continued and increased approval among them.

This subject of ploughing, the great operation in husbandry, deserves much more than this passing glance, and we design, hereafter, to give to it a much more extended notice. What we now offer, are mere hints, for other minds to work up. "Speed the plough."

H. C.

TWELFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

It was our intention to have given a full report of the twelfth and last agricultural meeting, holden at the State House in April, but our notes in this case are too imperfect to make one out to our satisfaction and to do justice to the gentlemen who took part in the discussion. The subject *primo pally* discussed was the application of manures. Dr. Kepp went pretty largely into the subject of the use of lime and ashes, and the formation of compost. He was kind enough to promise us a full report of his remarks, which were highly instructive and interesting. The note, for fear of its being out-laved, we have already had renewed, that it therefore stands pretty well; but if not paid at maturity, we assure our friend, the Dr, that it will "be lodged for collection."

The meeting broke up with an expression of strong satisfaction on the part of those present, in these repeated interviews and interchanges of sympathies, information, and experiences, and of a strong conviction of their utility. From various indications, we feel strongly con-

firmed in the cheering persuasion, that the cause of agricultural science and improvement is daily making advances, and claiming that attention from the community to which it is entitled by its eminent importance.

H. C.

SECOND REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF
MASSACHUSETTS

As some omissions and misarrangements have been ascertained, we hope it will be deemed excusable in taking this method to say to our agricultural correspondents out of the State, that this document was duly transmitted by mail to the

Southern Agriculturist, at Charleston, S. C.
Franklin Farmer, Frankfort, Kentucky.
Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ohio Farmer, Columbus, Ohio.
Farmer's Register, Petersburg, Vir.
Baltimore Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore, Md.
Am. Silk Society's Journal, do.
Farmer's Cabinet, Philadelphia, Penn.
Silk Grower, do.
Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.
Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y.
New York Farmer, New York city.
Rural Library, do.
Silk Culturist, Hartford, Ct.
Monthly Visitor, Concord, N. H.
Yankee Farmer, Portland, Me.
Maine Farmer, Wintrop, Me.

If these copies have failed to reach their destination, and the slightest intimation should be given of a wish to receive the Report, it shall be forwarded with much pleasure; not from any conceit of its value, but as a token of the author's respect for his co-laborers of the agricultural fraternity, and his desire to keep the chain of correspondence between them bright and strong.

H. C.

May 6, 1839.

DENNIS' SILK MANUAL.

We have received from the author, a copy of Dennis' Silk Manual, containing complete directions for cultivating and manufacturing silk, to profit, from the raising of the tree and worm to the perfection of the article for sale, with a full account of his newly invented reel. We had designed to have given the figure of this reel in our present number, but of necessity omit it. The book is written in a full, detailed, and practical style—showing the results of personal practice and observation, and deserves patronage. It has another merit—that of containing four times as much information on the subject as some books for which four times the price is asked. It is sold at 25 cts. a copy. Silk Directories and Manuals seem to be coming up as if they had been sown broadcast in a nursery bed.

H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 4, 1839.

By Thomas Lee, Esq., Brookline, a fine specimen of *Rosa* var. *bonquet*. On this stem of 54 roses, about 40 have expanded. This is the third flowering from a bud put into a Noisette, planted in the green house last June. Also, fine specimens of the following plants, viz.: *Clarkes*, *Alba* and *Pulchella*; *Collinsia* bicolor; *Calceolaria pallida*; *Senecio*, double purple; *Centaurea lutea*; *Phlox Drummondii*; *Verbena melindris*, g. flora; *Yellow Tea*; *Hymenaeal* do.; *Bolwiller*; *Double McCarty*; *Black Birch*; *Mespilus Arborea*; double *Cery*. By Mr David Haggerston, from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., Watertown: *Cumbretum purpureum* (fine); *Greville Rose*; *Magnolia Thompsoniana*.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 6, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 235 Beef Cattle, 14 Pairs Working Oxen, 5 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 400 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with 1 week, viz: First quality, \$9 00 a \$9 50 Second quality, \$8 25 a \$8 75. Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 75 **Working Oxen**—We noticed the following sales; 70, \$78, \$85, \$100 and \$140.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at the following prices, viz: \$31, \$36, \$42 50, \$55, and \$65.

Sheep.—We did not bring the prices.

Swine.—Sales were not very readily made. Several were sold to peddle at 8 a 8 1-2 for sows and 9 a 1-2 for barrows. Several small lots of large barrows 8 and 8 1-4. At retail from 8 to 11 according to size of quality.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded outhouse, week ending May 5.

MAV, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	29	44	54	42	E.
Tuesday,	30	42	57	52	E.
Wednesday,	1	47	49	40	N. E.
Thursday,	2	50	60	52	E.
Friday,	3	50	64	50	S. W.
Saturday,	4	35	45	44	N. W.
Sunday,	5	34	61	46	S.

SWEET POTATOES.

Carolina Potato Slips for planting.

The following are brief directions for their management. In three or four inches deep in a hot bed; when these are six inches above the ground, part them off from the potato which it suffered to remain, will produce more sprouts a successive planting; transplant them into a rich, light soil, in rows four feet apart. Keep clear of weeds until the legs begin to cover the ground, after which they will grow dry. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 31 1/2 Market Street JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Day 8.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties. Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Day 6.

MULBERRY TREES & C.

VILLIAM PRINCE & SON still have the following for sale. 5,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, and in lots. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature, and they have been well preserved from all injury. 2,000 genuine plum trees, of a very superior character, especially equal to any in the Union. 6,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high, much branched—remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country. 5,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, 2,000 Pyramidalis, Oriental, White Italian and other kinds, of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate. Also, a large assortment of the silk worm's eggs, of the best choice and valuable kinds. Simple directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of mulberry trees, will be given to every purchaser. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, near New-York. April 17, 1839.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant in the county, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. J. W. T. BLANCHARD. April 17.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; so a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber. WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton. April 24.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A great variety of Herbaceous Plants, of beautiful and hardy varieties, can be furnished by the subscribers from their gardens at Brighton at short notice. From 25 cents to \$1 00 per plant. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 24.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Standard Pear Trees, all of which have been proved. They comprise the choicest of the old and new varieties. Also—Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, for sale by the subscriber. April 3. ROBERT MANNING.

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cow Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 17.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above. April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 were 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 sow one half of an acre, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangol Wurzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 3.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale, at the Garden of Fromont, near Paris, France, 150,000 of the Morus Multicaulis. These Mulberry Trees are 2, 3 and 4 feet in height and of the first growth, deliverable either at Paris or Bordeaux, in the course of the Autumn of 1839. Orders for the above must be addressed to the Director of the Garden of Fromont at Ris, Seine et Oise, France, or to J. H. Mey, of South Carolina, at Paris, to the care of J. C. Darilier & Co. Paris, with an order on a Banker at Paris, for the amount which will be immediately attended to, and the plants put in the best order. The Garden of Fromont, has also, large quantities of the Mulberry Morati and other new kinds, as well as the newest varieties of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Rose Trees, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c. Immediate application should be made for the Mulberry Trees. For further particulars, apply to James Ailger & Co., Charleston, South Carolina; C. W. Karthous & Co., Baltimore; John Bohlen, Philadelphia, and C. C. Meien & Co., New York. Paris, France, January 1, 1839. A new milk goat, of a superior breed, producing milk like cream; well calculated for the invalid, or for a vessel for a long voyage. Inquire at this office. March 13.

GRASS SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store—A few casks of prime Eastern Clover Seed, and a fresh lot of Herds Grass Seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 24.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Coleman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	5 00	7 25
" Pot, " " " "	7 00	5 37
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00
" " Domestic,	"	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50
No. 1,	"	13 00
prime,	"	12 00
BEEFWAX, white,	" "	37
" yellow,	" "	34
CHEESE, new milk,	" "	10
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35
" " " " "	"	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" "	37
" southern, geese,	" "	46
FLAX, (American)	" "	9
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 12
" " " " "	"	3 75
MACKEREL, No. 1	barrel	14 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	" "	8 50
" Baltimore, Howard street,	" "	7 50
" Richmond canal,	" "	7 50
" Alexandria wharf,	" "	5 50
" Rye,	" "	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in hhls.	" "	98
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	98
" southern flat, yellow,	"	86
" white,	"	1 15
" Rye, northern,	"	50
" Barley,	"	85
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	68
HAY, best English, per ton,	" "	18 00
" Eastern screwed,	" "	14 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	" "	16
" 2d quality,	" "	14
LEAD, Boston, 1st sort,	" "	11
" southern, 1st sort,	" "	12
LATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	" "	29
" do. country do.,	" "	25
" Baltimore city tannage,	" "	26
" do. dry hides,	" "	23
" New York dry, light,	" "	23
" Boston, do. slaughter,	" "	21
" Boston dry hides,	" "	21
LIME, best sort,	" "	90
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 15
" Winter,	"	50
" Whale, refined,	"	80
" Lined, American,	"	95
" Next's Foot,	"	25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	" "	2 50
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00
" clear,	"	26 00
" Mess,	"	22 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50
" Red Top, southern,	"	85
" " northern,	"	1 50
" Canary,	"	2 62
" Hemp,	"	1 75
" Flax,	"	19
" Red Clover, northern,	" "	19
" Southern Clover, none,	" "	6
SOAP, American, No. 1,	" "	5
" No. 2,	" "	6
TALLOW, tried,	" "	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	" "	57
" American, full blood, washed,	" "	52
" do. 3-4ths do.,	" "	47
" do. 1-2 do.,	" "	43
" do. 1-1 and common,	" "	37
" Pulled superfine,	" "	62
Northern pulled: No. 1,	" "	47
" No. 2,	" "	30
" No. 3,	" "	35

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	" "	14
" southern and western,	" "	13
PORK, whole hogs,	" "	10
MULTRY, per lb.,	" "	18
BUTTER, tub,	" "	18
" lump,	" "	25
EGGS, fresh,	dozen	14
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	70
" white,	" "	60
APPLES, Baldwin's	barrel	3 50
" lussets,	"	3 00
CIDER, refined,	" "	3 00
" " " "	" "	4 50

PLUM AND PEAR STOCKS.

A few hundred Pear and Plum Stocks, for sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. May 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subjoined extracts are from letters written by a lady of New York, now travelling in the East. They are from the New York American, and we think are full of interest, and will be welcome to the readers of the last page of the Farmer:

"Turn now to the East. The broad plain which lies between us and the river, was once covered with palaces and streets of the greatest city of antiquity. Where are they now? You see the waving corn spread like a sea before us. Where beautiful fountains once threw their spray high in air, to toy with the many-hued Iris, are now only to be seen the muddy rivulets of irrigation, trailing their serpentine forms through the luxuriant vegetation, like huge boas in the jungles of India.

The surface of the ground over which we are now coursing, without the least obstacle to obstruct our path, is thirty feet above the pavements of Thebes, caused by the annual overflowing of the Nile for ages since the ancient mounds which excluded it from the populous city, were broken down, and the waters left to complete the work of desolation and oblivion.

We can never hope that the curious antiquarian, or the interested speculator, will ever attempt to lay bare any part of the immense area of a city which lies so deeply buried. Although the superincumbent mass of earth is as light and as easily removed as the ashes which cover the streets and houses of Pompeii, yet it is by no means certain, and perhaps scarcely probable, that anything of the least value has been suffered to remain on the site of this ruined city. But were it possible to denude a portion of it without too much expense, much might be learned of the form and style of private edifices, from their foundations and overturned walls. It is my opinion, however, that the private dwellings were of wood, or some equally frail texture, like those in India and China are represented to be, and that the great architectural energies and science of the nation were directed to their religious temples. To this they were of course instigated and stimulated by the crafty and powerful hierarchy who ruled them at times with a rod of iron, and at others, led them by the "cords of love." Why are we halting here, to muse and speculate upon what may or may not be underneath these grain fields? Spr on to the river!

You perceive that as we approach its banks, there is a gradual rise in the plain. You cannot perceive it by the ordinary means of observation, for it is too gradual and imperceptible; but take notice of those rills of Nile water coming with considerable velocity directly towards us and at right angles with the river. They proceed from small reservoirs on the river bank, which are kept overflowing all day long by the peasants, who raise it from the river in various curious though simple ways, which you will soon behold.

I perceive that Ali has our skiff ready to convey us across the stream, and if he has obeyed orders, has horses prepared for us on the opposite bank. Do you see that black speck, just above the water, near the farther shore? It is a *crocodile*, watching us; and the moment we embark, you will see him draw under water one eye, which is the only thing he keeps above the surface.

On yonder sand-bank is another huge Leviathan, at full length, sunning himself. He too, will slide off, the moment he perceives us. I have frequently seen a dozen at a time, quite near to us, as we

suddenly rounded a turn in the river, and came unexpectedly upon, and caught them napping. Some of them were twenty feet in length. The gentlemen frequently shot at them, but the ball glanced off from their coat of mail, as if they had been projected against a cuirass of Milan steel.

The current, you see, is not rapid, as the waters are now getting quite low. Although the water appears so dark and thick, yet when taken up in a glass it is quite transparent, and deposits very little extraneous matter—much less, probably, than at the time of the great flood, when the rush of waters brings down the rich alluvion of the overflowing lakes of South-western Africa.

I have purposely kept your attention fixed upon the water, in order to manage a surprise for you. Look up, and behold the towering walls of Luxor above your head, with its aspiring obelisk, ready in anger to dart at the sun, for not having annihilated at a stroke, the barbarous Gaul, who so lately robbed it of its mate.*

We are now arrived at the water-steps of the temple, by which devotees used to ascend to worship at the shrine within.

The river front is not as imposing as the opposite one which faces the north. Before we land, I will call your attention to the sudden turn in the river at this point, by which it runs nearly parallel with the south facade of the temple. We will ascend the steps and make a *detour*, in order to get a front view of the great north entrance of Luxor, where it is to be seen to the best advantage.

If we had time at this moment, I would make a morning call, and introduce you to an English lady, who, with her husband, arrived here yesterday overland from India, and one at present living in yonder tent, delightfully pitched under the shade of some palm trees. But they will be our guests at dinner this evening, when you shall see them. So *adions*, to our work.

Step now from behind that mud-hut, and behold the sublime entrance to a sublimer temple. That pyramid is 200 feet wide at its apparent base. (The real base is 30 feet below the present level of the soil.) On one side is the widowed obelisk, mourning for its lost companion. May the Briton have more good taste than the Gaul, and leave it here, under its own bright skies, where the sun, of which it is a type, never for a day withdraws from it the light of his countenance. Fancy it now standing among the dripping and moss-covered trees of James' Park, and after two years smoking, coated with an inch of coal soot! It would then be under the ban of Typhoon with a vengeance! That row of enormous heads and shoulders, which you see twenty feet above the soil, belong to many huge statues of red granite buried 30 feet in the earth. We will pass through the prepylon only in order to see a succession of courts very similar to those of the Memnonium, a temple in very little better preservation than the latter, and much less perfect than that of Medinet Abon.

(To be continued.)

*The French, by permission of the Pasha, have taken one of these beautiful obelisks to Paris, where I saw it lying on the quay. The other is destined to enjoy the fogs of London.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines. This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 3.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbariums, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.
Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.
April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeyuckles, Peonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cuckspur or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.

Moss Mullicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity, which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;

300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high and in their bearing home fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, or in Mr. Lynn's baggage wagon box, at Cambridge & Howe's, No. 3 Panel Hall, will meet with immediate attention.

SAUEL POND,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel, put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAHUM WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
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N. E. FARMER.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Before the Kentucky State Agricultural Society—delivered at the Capitol in Frankfort, January 14, 1839, on the dignity of the profession of agriculture, and the propriety of legislation for its improvement. By Col. C. S. Todd, of Shelby.

(Concluded.)

Agriculture constitutes the business of severals of every civilized community, and is the ultimate source of all national power and wealth, commerce and manufactures being only subordinate results of this main spring. If it be conceded that it is the duty of the legislator to consult the good of the greatest possible number in the community, the transcendent claims of this class will not be questioned; and taking for granted that the condition of our agriculture admits of improvement, and that such improvement will lead to the receipt of greater revenue, there will be no difficulty in obtaining an assent to the proposition that the state is bound to elevate the standard of good farming. This high object has been effected in some of our sister states and in some portions of Europe, by the endowment of agricultural societies and of agricultural professorships in colleges, to induce experiments and impart scientific knowledge in all the branches of farming. These measures have been adopted with the happiest results—those who originated them having concurred in the opinion of Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer, that “the arts cannot be perfected till their whole processes are laid open: they are the application of knowledge to a practical end;—if this knowledge be experience, reasoned upon and brought under general principles, it is *scientific art*.”

The advances made in agriculture by the Romans, so beautifully illustrated by their poets and orators, shared the fate of other improvements that were buried in the dark ages, and it was not until after the revival of letters that the present system of farming commenced in Flanders about 800 years ago; and although the soil was originally a barren white sand, it now yields twice as much as the lands in England. The practicability of *creating* soil is shown in the history of Flemish husbandry. They seem to want nothing but a space to work on, whatever was the quantity or the quality of the soil, they made it productive. It is their maxim, that “without manure there is no corn—without cattle there is no manure—and without grain crops or roots, cattle cannot be kept.” The productiveness of their lands proceeded from six causes—small farms, manure, rotation of crops, clover and roots, cutting the forage and grinding the grain—and the farmers giving their personal attention to their farms: no lumbering, no fishing, no speculation, no hankering after office. If the personal digression be pardonable, I will refer in connexion with this subject, to an incident which occurred in my own history when entering upon the cultivation of the soil. In conversing with an experienced far-

mer, I was led to enquire as to the best mode of making corn. He told me that I must *keep my work horses fat*. I did not then perceive the comprehensive character of his counsel, but have long since realized that it implies every thing connected with good cultivation, although neither he nor I then knew that Cato, one of the most illustrious of the Romans, 2000 years ago, had announced that “the true secret of farming consists in *feeding well*.”

The great Fellenburg first introduced into Prussia under the auspices of the sagacious Frederic, the agricultural schools, which “connected the science with the practice of agriculture—which made gentlemen farmers, and farmers gentlemen—combining intellectual with physical power, and literature with labor.” Frederic expended a million annually for these purposes, and said he considered it as *manure spread upon the ground*. In Paris a society has been formed which communicates with more than 200 local societies in France, receiving annually \$100,000 from the public treasury. Agricultural colleges have been established at St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Prussia, Bavaria, Hungary, Wurtemberg, Ireland, France, and in Scotland, who effected her late astonishing improvements by her skilful agriculturists reducing their practice to writing, thus establishing agriculture as a science. Fellenburg has a school in Switzerland with pupils from Switzerland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, North and South America. The Highland society in Scotland has appropriated 500 sovereigns as a premium for the first successful application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil, and premiums for other objects to the amount of \$15,000. The agricultural condition both of England and Scotland, has been advanced to its present prosperity by the lights of science applied to the cultivation of the soils. The tour of Sir Arthur Young, to the continent in 1788-9, for the purpose of looking into the countries there under the best system of farming, produced the first decided advances in England to her present agricultural maturity and the perfection to which the art has been brought in Scotland, is ascribed chiefly to the endowment of an agricultural Board, through the influence and exertions of Sir John Sinclair.

Agricultural societies are not now to be regarded as experiments: they are the peculiar privileges of modern times. Before they were formed, in New England and New York, 10 bushels of rye, 20 of corn, 200 of potatoes and one ton of hay, was the average crop. Since premiums were offered, claims have been presented for having raised from 40 to 50 bushels of rye, from 115 to 122 of corn, from 400 to 500 of potatoes and from 3 to 4 tons of hay. Massachusetts gives a bounty equal to the cost of manufacturing upon the growth of silk, and upon manufacturing beets into sugar. After experiencing the benefit of a former appropriation she has voted to continue it. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have also granted a bounty upon the growth of silk. Will these examples and these results be lost upon us? Will not the State as well as our farmers profit by

the experience acquired in other States of the value derived from legislative encouragement, and ought not an agricultural survey to follow the geological reconnaissance now in progress, which will develop the intimate relation between the minerals that the earth covers and the true method of cultivating its surface?

An improved state of husbandry in Kentucky, and the system of improved roads and navigation, will act with reciprocal benefit upon each other; the roads and rivers will enhance the price of agricultural products by the greater facilities afforded in conveying them to market and thus increase the revenue from tolls; while the increase in the products of the soil will not only add to the tolls but will furnish an increased revenue, both from the value of the increased products and the increased value of the lands. For the want of any accurate statistical tables shewing the agricultural product of the whole State, it is impossible even to approximate to a correct estimate, but it is palpably evident that 10 per cent. upon the amount would yield a large revenue, and will any sensible farmer doubt that our modes of cultivation may not be improved so as to add 20 or 50 per cent. to the wealth of the State? And if, according to Pliny, Egypt with only 6000 square miles, at one time contained a population of 20,000,000 by reason of the immense fertility superinduced by the government leading canals from the Nile, what may not be the future destiny of Kentucky, with more than six times the territory, when her resources shall be developed and invigorated by the same beneficent policy? Of the value of canals, or slack water navigation, which is more beneficial, upon the agricultural interests of a country, a striking illustration is given by Count Chaptal, a Peer of France, distinguished for his attainments in agricultural chemistry and his experience as a practical farmer, who, “traversing a barren part of Flanders, accompanying Napoleon, the latter expressed his surprise at a meeting of the council of the department, that so great a tract of land remained uncultivated in so industrious a nation. The answer was, “If your Majesty will order a canal to be made through this district, we pledge ourselves that in five years it will all be converted into fertile fields.” The canal was ordered to be made without delay, and in less time than they promised, “not an unproductive spot remained.” This was effected by means of the easy transportation upon the canal, of the manure from the rich districts.

The chief magistrate, alluding in his last annual message to the deep interest which the State ought to cherish in the cause of internal improvement, uses the emphatic language that “Kentucky cannot stand still.” A noble sentiment! worthy indeed of a patriot, and which may be illustrated by reference to many proud periods in the history of the State. The soldiers of the revolution, who were the pioneers in planting the standard of liberty, law and civilization on this once “dark and bloody ground,” rescuing it from the savage and from the forest, “did not stand still.” In the second war for

independence waged in defence of commercial interests and of sailor's rights, of which she was not personally the victim, Kentucky "did not stand still;" her valor and her patriotism having signalized every field of blood from the shores of the lakes to the banks of the Mississippi. "Kentucky did not stand still" in the cause of human freedom, whether she supposed that standard was unfurled among the children of the sun in the south, or on the classic shores of Greece; and now in this age of improvement, she stands ready to take her place among her enlightened sisters of the confederacy, by entering upon a noble career in reference to the high interest which the Governor elucidates with so much ability. But may we not hope that if the day has not already dawned, it is rapidly approaching, when she "will not stand still" in efforts to advance the great cause of agriculture? All the motives which may be supposed to have influence in causing her march to be "onward" in relation to the cause of internal improvements, apply with equal force to the encouragement of her agricultural interests; for if the appropriation of seven millions of dollars to the construction of paved rail roads and slack water navigation, be justly predicated on the assumption that it will increase the wealth and consequently the revenue of the State, there can be no conceivable reason why an improved condition of agriculture, superinduced by the application of science to art, shall not demand of the legislative councils some display of the public bounty. The selfish as well as the more elevated motives which ought to prompt the farmer to adopt such methods and to seek such information as science imparts to the cultivation of the soil, whereby an increased profit may attend his labors, address themselves with undiminished force to the legislative councils; for if, as in the case of Scotland and the New England States, the endowment of agricultural societies and professors, and the authorizing of agricultural surveys, should lead to a fourfold increase in the productions of the soil, the bounty granted by the State would be more than repaid in an increased revenue. But this subject is too transcendent in its beneficial influences, to be estimated merely by the dollars it would yield to the treasury of the State or of individuals. An improved condition of agriculture carries with it a train of blessings which money cannot purchase, in an increased intelligence and a higher toned morality in the mass of the people. In proportion as science shall shed its rays upon the path of the farmer; and in proportion as "mind, the grand source of intellectual pleasure, the master power which abridges labor," shall be exerted on the pursuits of agriculture, the character and dignity of the profession will be advanced, the sources of national strength will be developed, and the indications of moral improvement will be visible in the public countenance. If it be contended that the plans which are in progress for the improvement of the soil partake of the character of experiments, and that therefore the legislature should pause in granting aid, we may derive an instructive lesson from the history of the growth of cotton and of sugar. Fifty years ago it was not known that cotton would grow in the United States, but the experiment received the fostering care of government, and from only 200,000 pounds being exported in 1791, more than four hundred millions are exported at the present time. Then, its production was limited to one State—now, it is the staple of seven, regulating by its price nearly every other production, and

supplying, in addition to our own great and increasing demand, two-thirds of all that is used in foreign climes. Indeed, the culture and manufacture of cotton have now become the support of more than ten millions of the human race in Europe and America, and of more than fifty millions in Asia and Africa. A more recent experiment in Maine and Massachusetts, has served to exhibit the value of legislative encouragement in aid of agricultural effort. Maine granted a bounty to the growth of wheat of \$150,000, and a large bounty was given by Massachusetts upon the same article, at a period when her consumption of imported flour amounted to \$7,000,000. It is now ascertained that both these States will be able to export flour—the policy having originated from the supposed fact that their inhospitable soil and climate would not produce grain; but intelligent, scientific agriculturists, men whom the ignorant stigmatize as "book farmers," acted upon a different opinion, and its truth has been demonstrated in the fact that wheat has been successfully grown in Maine, further north than Massachusetts, thus presenting another instance of the soundness of the maxim that experiment is the mother of improvement and improvement is the true source of wealth.

I cannot exaggerate to myself the importance which a free people should attach to agricultural periodicals and to agricultural education. All the valuable improvements in husbandry have been the result of scientific effort and of the wide spread dissemination of the opinion which the writings of the most eminent Romans inculcated, that the cultivation of the soil and of elegant letters were not incompatible pursuits. By the application of the physical sciences, the wonderful creation of modern times, agriculture has become not merely a mechanical employment, but a science founded upon the process of induction from ascertained facts, and if a medical institute be entitled to legislative regard, the claims to a bounty for an agricultural education are equally imposing, science being alike beneficial to both—the one to preserve and prolong life, the other to nourish it and multiply its comforts. The public mind should be excited to the tone which prevailed in ancient Sparta, of regarding the children of the republic as the property of the republic, as the materials of our temple of freedom, erected upon the principle of teaching the hands to work and the mind to think. In reference to this vital interest, the late De Witt Clinton indulged in a prophecy in his last message to the legislature of New York, which the experience of the schools in Prussia and other German states has since fulfilled. He said, that "by a proper system of education and correct modes of teaching, our children might become familiar with the physical sciences, botany, mineralogy, the various classes of animals, chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, the fundamental principles of agriculture and political economy, and much of history and biography."

The endowment of agricultural schools and the circulation of agricultural journals is rendered the more necessary from a consideration of the peculiar habits and modes of thinking prevalent among our farmers. As a class of people they have little intercourse with each other; they do not preserve the result of their experiments in books, like mechanics and manufacturers; they have rarely held conventions to concentrate into a focus the lights of the day, to be thence imparted through the press to the remotest ends of the republic; they entertain an unworthy prejudice towards the attainments of

book farming; they profess to be too old to seek or to receive information upon the great business of their lives, and therefore we must look to the means which shall enlighten the rising generation for any hope of future high attainments in agricultural knowledge. In designating the source of these unpropitious notions among our farmers, we shall perceive at once the pernicious influence of their reluctance to read agricultural journals; and as if they had designed to set at naught all the maxims of common prudence, we find them encouraging and sustaining nearly one thousand political papers, whilst not more than twenty papers devoted to agriculture are supported by a class whose numbers and importance are in the inverse ratio of their distinctive journals. The farmer is content to meet his neighbor at the court yard, at the muster, at the election, and occasionally at the fireside in the winter, to converse about his farm and its products, and sometimes about the reason of different modes of cultivation, but he will reject a newspaper devoted to agriculture, which conveys to him the concentrated experience of all the intelligent and practical farmers who have lived in every country and in every age, and cannot be persuaded to realize that in perusing the pages of the N. Y. Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, the Farmer's Cabinet, of Penn., the Farmer's Register of Va., the Buckeye Ploughboy, of O., and the Maine Farmer, the N. E. Farmer, the Farmer and Gardener of Balt., and the Franklin Farmer, he is conversing at his leisure with those in every age who have made farming both a science and a business. In view then of these facts, who can estimate the vast amount of every species of improvement in cultivation, the results of individual exertion for ages, that has been lost for the want of convenient methods of communication; or who would now attempt to calculate the addition that has been made to our stock of agricultural knowledge and wealth by the publications which are now diffusing their light all over the country?

As an evidence of the deep necessity for the adoption of some stimulating measures in relation to our agricultural condition, we have only to advert to the crop which is annually produced in Kentucky, not exceeding upon an average 35 bushels of corn, 12 of small grain, 500 lbs. of hemp and one ton of hay to the acre; and whilst the Atlantic States present the humiliating spectacle of importing hay and oats from Scotland, eggs from France, potatoes from Ireland and Germany, and bread stuffs from every country in Europe, Kentucky imports clover and timothy seed from Wheeling and Ohio, and seed Irish potatoes from Pittsburg. How few among us understand the amount which an acre perfectly cultivated, will produce. How few understand the secret of producing the greatest result without deterioration to the soil; the object being not merely to obtain the greatest crops for a few years, but the largest annual returns compatible with the increasing value of the soil. And how few now realize the startling fact that a farmer from Flanders would support his family by the cultivation of the fence corners now in weeds upon any of the large farms in Kentucky.

These reflections, gentlemen, are submitted to you in the hope that we may all begin to learn something of our duty, and I shall be more than compensated if they shall have the auspicious effect of leading my brother farmers to think, and the legislative authority to act in relation to the great interest upon the prosperity of which every other de-

ends; for the sentiment of Dean Swift is not less true now than when first published, "that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians together."

Allow me then, in conclusion, to appeal to your pride of character, to your patriotic feelings and to your patriotic energies, by addressing to you the language once applied to our profession by that ripe scholar and able financier, who has since won golden opinions for himself as President of the Bank of the United States: "In this nation, agriculture is probably destined to attain its highest honors. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits who, in other times and in other lands, have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish." * * "The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from government. The government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and heaven. But his character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanding territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awaken the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, its unfailing reliance, will be on that column of landed proprietors—the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate denser communities, well educated, brave, and independent—the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend and to save."

ODESSA WHEAT.—Six thousand miles from New York, in the interior of the eastern continent, and in the heart of the most despotic government on earth, is a city containing sixty thousand inhabitants, sprung up where but forty years since only a few fishermen's huts existed, and at the wharves of which now, two hundred vessels are sometimes seen at a time, exchanging the various products of the east and the west. That city is Odessa; and the wheat shipped from this place in large quantities to the countries of the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, and to the shame of American agriculture be it said, to this country also, is known by the name of Odessa wheat. The whole immense extent of Southern Russia, including the Crimea, is a vast plain, rich in soil, and wherever cultivated, producing as does the same range of country in Poland, and the north of Germany, the most luxuriant crops. It is divided off into immense seignories, or as it would be called at the south, plantations, cultivated by white slaves, of whom some of the proprietors own from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand; and these men clothed in undressed sheep skin, and performing all their operations in the most primitive, barbarous manner, are still able

to send wheat to this country, and it is said at a handsome profit. To England the trade in Black Sea or Odessa wheat, is an object of consequence; and now when in consequence of the partial failure of the crop, the ports are thrown open for the importation of grain, the supply from this source promises not to be the least abundant in meeting the wants of a half famished population.

PLAIN DIET.—This is what children ought on every account, to be accustomed to from the very first. It is vastly more for their present health and comfort, than those little nice things with which fond parents are so apt to vitiate their appetites; and it will save them a great deal of mortification in after life. If you make it a point to give them the best of every thing, to pamper them with rich cakes and sweetmeats, and sugar plums, if you allow them to say with a scowl, "I don't like this, and I can't eat that," and then go away and make them a little toast or kill a chicken for their dainty palates, depend upon it you are doing them a great injury; not only on the score of denying them a full muscle and a rosy cheek, but of forming one of the most inconvenient habits that they can carry along with them into after life. Better far to put them upon water gruel or brown bread, till their appetite comes, and they can be satisfied with such food as others eat at the same table. If you accustom your children to "eat what is set before them, asking no questions," they will always find something, among whatever class of people they may afterwards be thrown, upon which they can make a comfortable meal; whereas, if you allow them to comf and find fault at your own table, when they come to leave you, they will not half the time find anything they can eat, and thus you will prepare them to go chafing along through life, the veriest slaves, almost, in the world.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The following letter from a highly intelligent friend, who has returned from this country to England to take possession of a farm, has so much good humor and piquancy about it, and in the operation of the English game laws, presents such a striking contrast with the condition of things in our own country, that, though an entirely private letter, we take the liberty of publishing it, because we know it will be read with much interest by our country friends.

H. C.

“Near Lincoln, 12th month.

Here I am, up to the ears in farming projects, and I like the pursuit vastly well, only I would rather farm where game laws and tithes are not quite so much in vogue. My estate is a ragged one, and I shall have much to do to put a decent face upon it. But this does not disturb me, for I like the planning of improvements. I intend to go over each farm with a gang of men, repairing and building, hedging and ditching, jevelling and draining, and when all this is done, I hope I shall see old Salem, where my heart only finds its home. Were it not for the hope of recruiting the wasted health of my family, I would not be long here; pecuniary considerations should not keep me. They do not—for, of a truth, my property is only yielding 2-3-4 per cent. at most. We have been too long from old England. Had we always lived here, our situation would be enviable, for we have really much to make us happy. Thou knowest that living in England on one's own acres, is a condition not to be grinned at. We are something like the

English who go to the East Indies. They place all their hopes of happiness upon the period of their return, and expect supreme felicity in spending their last days in England; they come back strangers by long absence, and hurry back to the East as fast as they can.

I wish thou wast here: we have partridges in abundance, and I know where to go for a hare at any time. But thou knowest the color of my cloth; I have done with guns; and acting with some little sternness of principle, I will not allow other people to use them on my property. If thou wast here, I would relax a little in thy favor; for I take thee to be a most humane sort of a gunner. The passion for field sports is as rife among the English people as ever it was; and if it were merely a wholesome exercise, and not connected with cruelty to animals, I should not have much to say. I almost envy the fine looking fellows I sometimes meet, rushing on horseback to the rendezvous, with faces flaming with ruddy health and almost eclipsing the scarlet of their jackets. And the age too at which they will follow the hounds, astonishes me. It is not so much the foible of the young as of elder men. Men with heads white as silver, or with no hair at all, like the bald-pated knight in the fable book, are far more commonly seen than those of youthful appearance. What an outrage upon common decency are the game laws of this country! I despise them from the very bottom of my heart. Why, I can't shoot a hare upon my own property if I were inclined to, without paying that little slut up there somewhere about *Linnæus*, something like twenty dollars a year. Is it not monstrous? If I were king absolute for only one two hours, I would sweep the whole code of game laws from the statute book with the besom of destruction. The entire thing seems just contrived for the very special purpose of setting the rich and the poor at loggerheads. Two or three keepers and two or three poachers have been killed already this season. I have told my tenants what I should do upon finding miss pussy eating my turnips, and nobody nigh—*knock her over*—they may do as they please. When the laws are vicious, obedience is scarcely a virtue. Perhaps I might be willing to take back a little of this doctrine; but it does gall me to think that a rich man may come on to my land with a license in his pocket, and kill my game, and the worst that I can make of it is simple trespass. But if a poor man come on without a license, it is felony. This is not right. The common sense of every man tells him that wild animals are not, in fact, any man's property. And the most ignorant know full well that game laws are not founded on principles of natural justice. Thanks to the schoolmaster, they cannot last long: they will all go together—the game laws and the old—. I wont hurt thy feelings by even a distant hint against the venerable establishment thou lovest so well.

Altogether absorbed in the improvement of my estate, I know nothing of politics. However, I know this: the Tories can never govern this country for long. The whigs have the rabble and the radicals, like Blanch and Tray at their heels, and if the Tories should gain the ascendancy, they have only to set on the dogs. The Tories cannot do this if they would, nor would they do it if they could."

A new article of marketing.—*Morus Multicaulis* leaves were selling in the Philadelphia market last week, at five for a cent!

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PREMIUM FARM REPORT.

The subjoined is from Joshua R. Lawton, of Great Barrington, Berkshire county. Mr Lawton was honored last year with a premium or gratuity of seventy-five dollars, and this year with one of fifty dollars; so that he may be considered a highly fortunate competitor. We are satisfied that he is a deserving one, and know that his farming is intelligent, enterprising, skilful, and profitable. U. C.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1838.

GENTLEMEN—I herewith make answer to the questions put to the applicants to your society for premiums on the best cultivated farms.

Answer to question 1. My farm consists of 173 acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. The soil is generally loam, including about 40 acres of sandy loam and 25 acres inclining to a clay loam.

3. In the improvement of my tillageable lands, I consider the best method generally, to put my straw in pens about on the lands I till, and scatter it out to my cattle and sheep; I use it also, to stack and fodder out in comfortable weather, a part of my hay. I am accustomed to sow one bushel of plaster to the acre annually. I never feed my lands very closely in summer; I turn them up with the plough once in four or five years, varying the time with circumstances—generally taking from two to three crops before laying them down. I never suffer them to be laid down, however, until the turf and soil is thoroughly subdued and pulverized. The crops are alternated in spring and winter productions. I manure the third crop with from 10 to 12 loads of fine manure to the acre, spread upon the land and well incorporated with the soil, giving them a heavy stock of timothy and clover seed. When the grass seed is well up, I sow upon each acre one bushel of plaster.

I have not been able from the want of manure, to put more than ten loads to the acre with the third crop, and that upon the lightest soils. I think it very important on my soils, which are inclined to clay, that a heavy coat of foliage be suffered to remain on them through the winter, as it in a good degree, prevents the effects of frost upon the grass roots and affords nourishment to the crop of the succeeding year. This is best for all lands.

4. I this year till 56 acres, including my spring and last fall's sowing. On lands that I plant to corn or potatoes, I put from 12 to 15 loads of manure to the acre. On that sown with ruta baga, from 20 to 30 loads as the land varies in quality.

5. My manures are applied mostly in compost, though much is applied in a long or green state.

6. I generally spread and plough in my manures on lands destined for corn or potatoes. I never suffer my manures to be spread any faster than they can be turned under with the plough, as they will lose much of their strength by drying.

7. I plough my green sward in the spring, after the ground is well settled and thoroughly dry; say the last days in April and the first in May, from four to five inches in depth. If there is a deep soil I plough five inches; if shallow, four inches. At the next ploughing, when in stubble, I then plough the four inch soils five inches, which serves to deepen the soil if the husbandry is good and the lands are manured. At the first time ploughing of green sward, I lay the furrows at an angle of from 30 to 40 degrees, thinking this better than to lay them flat.

8. I mow 55 acres of upland, averaging one and a half tons to the acre. The yield is not always uniform—sometimes more, sometimes it falls short, though not often. This year the crop averaged this yield.

9. I have not practised irrigation.

10. I sometimes spread fine manure on lands where bad grasses prevail, and coarse manures on lands which are moist.

I fodder out straw and hay to my sheep and cattle on my mowing land as much as I can. I make a pen where I wish to manure a piece of mowing land, and put in a few hundreds of hay from stack or barn; I then draw a lot of straw and place it mostly on one side of the hay in the pen. This preserves the hay. They can be foddered out together. When this spot is manured, I move to another place. This can be done with convenience in comfortable weather, and is better for the sheep and cattle and for the land. I sow annually one bushel of plaster to the acre in the month of April or May.

11. I have from five to six acres of mowing not suitable for ploughing. The most of this I have drained and under drained, so that it is dry and produces timothy, red top and clover, mostly giving me from one to two tons to the acre.

12. I have no bog or foul meadow lands.

13. I have planted 12 acres of corn this season. After ploughing as described in answer 7, before planting, I harrow twice lengthwise of the furrows and then harrow diagonally until the sod is thoroughly pulverized, taking care not to break up the turf—then furrow or mark with a drag three feet apart each way or at right angles.

This season I planted the Dutton corn and prepared my seed by soaking it 12 hours in weak solution of saltpetre in water and rolling it in plaster. I manured my ground (or the most of it) with compost; this I draw out in winter and put in long heaps on the ground. The remainder was long or green manure, which I drew before ploughing and dropped in small heaps for spreading, at the rate of about 12 or 15 loads to the acre. I never suffer my manure to be spread faster than it is turned under with the plough. My corn has yielded me this year 50 bushels to the acre.

14. I this season planted four acres of potatoes. I prepared my land the same as for corn; see answer 13; with the exception of putting from 15 to 20 loads of manure to the acre. I furrowed my lands 2 1-2 by 3 feet at right angles, with a light plough. I cultivated the land by ploughing and hoeing twice before the setting of the potatoes—taking care not to plough up to or disturb the hills, as this produces great injury to the roots. The average yield this year was 175 bushels to the acre, but little more than half a crop. The kinds were Ladies' baking potatoes, round pink eye and flesh color.

15. I sowed two acres of ruta baga. The produce was 750 bushels to the acre, which will be given to my cattle, hogs and sheep.

16. I sowed last fall ten acres of winter rye; this spring twenty acres of spring wheat, five acres of oats, and three acres of oats and peas. For my winter and spring grains I plough my grounds twice and sow the seed on the furrow; harrowing the same twice each way, or until the soil becomes perfectly smooth and mellow: I sow one and a quarter bushels of rye if sowed early; if late, one and a half bushels per acre: two bushels of spring wheat, two and a half bushels of oats, and two

bushels of peas and one bushel of oats mixed per acre. I sowed 16 acres of spring wheat of the Italian variety, on my sandy loam soils. I placed my seed in a tub where the water ran in and out of the tub, and washed from it all the impurities, including light grains, oats, &c., after which I rolled it in lime slacked in a dry state, making as much adhere to the kernel as the moisture would take up. I sowed about four acres of the common spring wheat without liming, which was not as good. A small part of one lot that was sowed with the Italian one that was limed as above, I sowed without lime. The difference in the product was very perceptible in the field. That which was limed produced the most. I have sowed this fall 14 acres of winter wheat of the red chaff and white flint sort, and 10 acres of rye. These lands were stubble lands that I have sowed this fall.

17. I have laid down twenty-five acres for grass the present season. I have sowed my grass seed on my winter grain the last of April, and on that portion of land sowed with spring grain, my seed was sowed with the grain. I sow six quarts of timothy to the acre with four quarts of clover.

18. My manures in addition to that made in my barn yards by the litter of my stock, are made by gathering turf and vegetable matter and putting it into my yards, and particularly into my pig styes—constantly putting in straw and vegetable matter as often as it is well broken and mixed.

19. I have four oxen, six milch cows, seven young cattle and four horses. I winter generally 350 and summer 450 or more sheep; (the summer addition consists of my lambs.) I would here say that I hire a pasture for which I pay \$70, where I keep a part of my sheep in summer.

I have one barn 29 feet wide by 84 feet long, 15 feet posts; 30 feet of the lower part of this is used for shelter and making manure; also, attached to this barn is a cow house 24 feet wide and 50 feet long, with a loft above for storing hay and grain, and in this shed I collect and house my manures and compost. I am building also one other barn, 35 feet wide by 45 feet in length. Under this barn I am making a cellar, which is almost accomplished. I shall have the barn over it in the month of November next. The cellar will be 8 1-2 feet deep.

20. My cows are of the native breed, part of them crossed with the Durham stock.

21. My calves are nursed from the cows, four days after which they are fed with milk until they are eight or ten weeks old, when they are put into good pasture.

22. I have made 403 lbs. of butter since the 19th of April last, and 1783 lbs. of cheese—all new milk.

23. The last season I kept fifty swine, and made 6,880 lbs. of pork. I killed it the latter part of January last. I have now on hand forty-eight swine; twenty-six of these I wintered. The prospect now is that my quantity of pork will be fully equal to that of the last year. My swine are of the grass breed.

24. The twenty-six swine kept through the winter have been kept to pasture through the summer months.

I fatten my swine on oats, peas and corn meal, with potatoes and ruta bagas thoroughly steamed.

25. I make from my hog styes seventy-five loads of manure. For the materials of which it is made, see answer 18.

26. I employ one man by the year, but from his loss of time his average labor will not exceed eight

months at \$10 per month; that is \$80. I also employ one man by the day at four shillings per diem. He has and will labor six months for me this season, which amounts to \$104. I have three sons whose labor is equal to two men at \$12 per month—\$168. My own health not being good, I have not been able to labor during the season. Making in the aggregate an amount for labor of \$352. Of this amount a part of the labor has been bestowed on improvements on my farm—making fences, walls, &c., say an amount equal to one hand four months, which at \$12 per month amounts to \$48—which deducted, leaves a balance for labor of \$304.

27. I have about 100 apple trees on my farm, a few of which are grafted fruit; and also a small number of peach, pear and cherry trees.

29. I have not suffered from borers or canker worms.

30. I suffer no ardent spirits to be used about my premises nor furnish any to my laborers.

Gentlemen, I have answered the questions proposed agreeably to my understanding of them: if they afford that information which they were designed to obtain, I shall be much gratified.

JOSHUA R. LAWTON.

Great Barrington, Oct. 24th, 1835.

N. S. BENNETT'S STATEMENT.

Nathaniel S. Bennett of Framingham, received a premium of fifty dollars from the Society. His replies to their interrogatories are as follows.

1. My farm consists of ninetytwo acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. The soil is various; and combines in different proportions, sand, gravel, clay, loam, and peat.

3. The methods of improving my land are by draining and top-dressing the peat; tilling and manuring the loam; making manure with the sand; and roads with the gravel.

4. By rotation I keep under tillage eighty acres; and apply twentyfive loads of manure per acre.

5. In applying my manure, the long and green manure is kept long and green (until applied to the soil) by being mixed with sand or loam as it is removed from behind the cattle*; and the compost manure, such as is made in the cow and hog yards in summer, is applied as a top dressing on mowing land, or for covering corn in the hills.

6. My mode of applying my manure is as follows. My green manure is spread and covered in the soil, sometimes by ploughing and sometimes by harrowing. My land generally presents a rough surface when ploughed the last time for corn; and I prefer harrowing in the manure to ploughing it under. I use compost manure on the same field, sufficient to cover the corn in the hills.

7. My mode of managing green sward is as follows. I plough green sward in August, (on my farm, and I believe everywhere else, ploughing in August is a sovereign remedy for the corn, or cut wort) cross plough in April, apply twentyfive

* Mr. Bennett's method is to keep a large quantity of earth, sand or loam, in his cow house behind his stock, with which the manure is mixed daily; and the urine is absorbed. In this way it is kept in a measure from freezing; and as we understand the above statement, from fermentation. The stable or tie-up is wide, and the manure is kept under cover from sun and rain. We think, however, that a barul cellar would be a great improvement upon this method.

† The Committee of the Society disapprove fall ploughing, and prefer spring ploughing for the very reason that Mr. Bennett prefers ploughing in the fall. We know another farmer who says he ploughs early in the fall, that there may be grass enough start between the furrow slices to feed the

loads of manure and harrow the land; mark it out for corn or potatoes one way, cover the corn in the hills with compost from the cow and hog yards, plough and hoe the corn three times without making any unnecessary hills; split the hills in the spring, harrow the same way I intend to plough, plough clean, harrow, sow with wheat and harrow, sow timothy and clover seed, and two bushels of plaster per acre, and bush it down; and level the borders and the ground around the trees, with the hoe.

8. In the course of my rotation, I mow seventy acres of my farm, of upland; thirtythree acres this year. The average yield of hay is twentyfive hundred pounds per acre.

9. I have practised irrigation, but receiving no benefit from it, abandoned it; the water brought on was considered too pure to produce any benefit.

10. I manure my low mowing land at the rate of twentyfive loads of compost per acre.

11. I mow eighteen acres of low land not suitable for the plough, and obtain fifteen tons prime stock hay, and five tons of good English.

12. My method of reclaiming low and bog lands, is by draining and ditching with plough and scraper; the sods being carried to the bogs and cattle yard for manure; the mud, gravel and sand ploughed and scraped on the meadow, in order to level it. I then manure the land, and sow red top and timothy seed in August or first of September; then harrow it with two pair oxen and a heavy and sharp harrow; level again with the hoe, and then rake &c. so as to leave the surface smooth. I have managed to mow two and sometimes three tons per acre, on land thus improved.

13. I have planted with corn eight acres the present year. For the preparation of the ground, kind, quantity, and the manner of applying manure, see No. 7. I prefer planting corn in a dry state; the crows may be kept away by surrounding the field with a white line. The quantity of corn obtained in the above land is three hundred bushels.

14. I had two acres in potatoes the present year. I prepare the ground for potatoes as I do for corn; in lieu of compost I put a spoonful of plaster in the hills when I plant them. I plant the Nova Scotia blues. The average yield this year is only one hundred bushels per acre.‡

15. I raised this year five bushels dried beans; some pumpkins and turnips with my corn and potatoes, squashes, beans, peas, beets, and other garden vegetables, in the kitchen garden; quantity not ascertained.

16. I sowed one and a half acre with spring

ent-worm with that he may not attack the corn. This may be a solution of the disagreement between the parties in the case. A most respectable farmer in the interior makes oats his first crop on green sward; and in this way he says entirely escapes the worm, while when corn was the first crop in the rotation, gave him great trouble.

Mr. Bennett's cross ploughing in the spring is no doubt a work of supererogation; and if he goes so deep as to disturb and break or invert the inverted sward, is decidedly inexpedient and had. His answer in this case is not so full and explicit as could be desired. We cannot in this matter refer him to higher authority than to the author of the report of the Society, whose successful practice demonstrates the soundness and excellence of his cultural principles of cultivation—principles which he has fully explained to the public.

‡ That water fully charged with purest matter or enriching soil would be far more efficacious than pure spring water is obvious enough; but that pure spring water would be wholly useless we cannot admit without farther light. The purest water is in itself a powerful agent in vegetation; and we should have been glad to have had some more particulars in regard to Mr. Bennett's experiments in irrigation.

§ The yield of potatoes is very small, but the drought every where was severe, and materially affected their crops.

H. C.

wheat. For preparation of ground see No. 7. In laying land down to grass, I sow two bushels wheat, ten quarts timothy and ten pounds clover seed per acre. My seed was the white and red bearded wheat. The soil is loamy; the wheat was immersed in brine, and coated with plaster; no lime was used.

18. My means for making manure are from my cattle and hogs. My manner of saving it, is by preparing sand, loam, mud, straw, &c., and placing it behind my cattle, and in my yards, in order to absorb the liquid parts; and to prevent washing, evaporation, and as much as possible, freezing.

19. My stock consists of four oxen, six cows, five young cattle, and one horse. My barn is 80 feet long by 36 feet wide. I have no cellar under it. My stable manure is kept under cover until 20 or 25 loads are made, when it is carted to the field where it is to be used, put in one heap and covered.

20. My cows are of the native breed.

21. My calves intended to be raised are allowed to suck half the milk of a cow each morning and evening for five weeks, when they are turned to pasture and weaned.

22. I have made 400 lbs. of butter the last season; sold and used the remainder of the milk; have made no cheese.

23. I keep five swine, and shall make twelve hundred pounds pork. My swine are of a mixed breed.

24. My swine are kept through the summer on skimmed milk and whatever else would have been cast away. They are fattened on boiled apples and potatoes mixed, and a small quantity of corn meal added while the potatoes and apples are hot.

25. I make forty loads of manure from the hogs-pens. My manure is made by furnishing the hogs with sand, mud, loam, &c., to which is added the wash from the sink.

26. I employ one man and two boys. I paid \$216 for labor the past year.

27. I have nine hundred apple trees; eight hundred acre grafted, and one hundred natural fruit.

28. I have one hundred and twelve cherry, peach, and pear trees.

29. I have had no canker worms. I had a few borers in peach trees, and destroyed them with a pointed knife. I prevent their attacks by plastering the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the roots, with mortar such as is used for plastering a house. It is applied in the month of August.

30. No ardent spirits are used on my place.

SORE THROAT.—Mr Editor: I saw in your paper some time since, a recommendation of the daily use of cold water, applied to the neck as a security against sore throat. My own experience concurs with yours on this point. I was many years subject to this ailment, and was advised to try this remedy by one who had proved it. I did so, and have had no return of the complaint. As the season has come when there is considerable exposure, from the contrast between the temperature of the day and evening, it may be well to remind your readers of this method of protecting themselves. Below I give you the testimony of Sir Walter Scott, on the same point, which I transcribe from one of his letters published in Lockhart's life:

"When I was a little subject to sore throats I cured myself of that tendency by sponging my throat, breast and shoulders, every morning with the coldest water I could get."—*Bost. Merc. Jour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839.

We take much pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined remarks of Dr N. C. KEEPE, at one of our agricultural meetings, which we had before promised and which we will be read with interest.

MANURES.

REV. MR COLMAN—Sir: I send you the following as the substance of my remarks at the last agricultural meeting.

After alluding to the statements we had received on former evenings, of the great advantage of ditching and draining wet land; the improvements in the mode of exterminating the wild grasses, preparatory to planting such as we wish to cultivate, we came naturally to the enquiry, what nourishment do the cultivated plants require?

Plants are organized, living bodies; they must have a home in the soil; they must have water and air; but beyond all this, if they could speak, we should hear the cry from many a field, "Give us food." Manure is far from being a simple substance. The most obvious division of its parts is into vegetable, animal, and saline.

The vegetable part of manure furnishes the substantial pabulum, or food for the plant; and also tends very much to preserve a due proportion of moisture in the soil. The saline parts act mostly as stimulants, and must be used in compost, or on soils containing vegetable matter. The severe drought of the last summer has demonstrated the value of vegetable compost in retaining moisture in the soil.

Squashes, sugar beets, and potatoes planted on sandy soil, manured with compost made of peat and lime, moistened with the wash from the barn-yard, survived the drought and yielded a respectable crop; while others planted on similar soil, manured with the best stable manure, died.

Lime neutralizes the *ulmic acid* which renders decayed vegetable matter partially or wholly unfit for manure, and forms a new compound—*ulmate of lime*. By the addition of one-sixth of animal manure, we get a new product, the *ulmate of ammonia*. These are, probably, the most valuable salts in any manure.

The analyses which have been made, indicate an almost universal deficiency of vegetable matter in our soil. Science teaches us that by the aid of lime, or any of the alkalies sufficient to neutralize the *ulmic acid*, we may use with perfect success in supplying this deficiency, peat, swamp mud, muck &c., which, if used alone, would be found to be inert or injurious.

The compost, sweetened by lime from the comparatively insoluble nature of the salts it contains, must be more durable than a similar compost where wood ashes are used instead of lime, because some of the salts produced by neutralizing *ulmic acid* with potashes are very soluble in water, and although beyond all question good, may, and probably will, for this very reason, be found by experiment to be too soon exhausted to be used on a large scale with economy.

All salts that dissolve readily in water, will soon escape from the soil; a few of them are volatile and may rise in vapor; but the major part of them, more particularly in compost manure, are not volatile, but are more or less soluble in water. Just so far as they are dissolved by water they are capable of being carried down by the rains, until they get beyond the reach of the rootlets of the plants.

Every farmer needs a laboratory appropriated to the manufacture of manure for his own uses. It should be covered from the weather, and be near the barn-yard. A cistern large enough to contain all the wash of the yard should be near at hand. There is hardly an article of waste about the barn or house which does not properly belong to the compost heap. The contents of the wash-tub, refuse brine, the remains of all vegetable or animal matter, too poor to be otherwise used, should be used; night soil is very valuable. In short, every thing sweet or sour, fat or alkaline—the soot from the chimney, even fine charcoal, if to be used on a white soil, may be added with advantage.

The raw materials may be put down in layers, as for example, a layer of peat, then lime, or whatever alkali is used put upon it, then a layer of animal manure next, and so on. (It is more convenient to moisten the lime before using it, just enough to make it fall to a fine powder.)

Those who have had experience, inform us that the ingredients must be thrown on lightly and not trodden down. The pile being completed, the fermentation may be regulated by pumping more or less of the liquid manure from the cistern on to it. All the salts contained in the wash of the yard will combine with the mass, acting upon it according to the laws of chemical affinity, and in turn being acted upon in like manner.

The loss of manure by evaporation, I apprehend, is occasioned by manure being exposed while fermentation is going on; then the gases are let loose and readily fly off, but by having present four or five times its quantity of the decayed vegetable matter, (so abundant in our peat bogs,) we have an absorbent, which most effectually prevents the escape of ammonia. This is the *volatile salt*, and if we cannot get vegetable matter, we should take the soil for an absorbent.

We need more light on this subject. It is an immensely important practical question, which must be tested by experience, which of the alkalies or alkaline earths shall we use to make the best, most durable, and profitable compost. Also, how much by weight or measure of lime, (weighed or measured before slaking,) is necessary to neutralize a cord of peat? how much caustic or fresh made wood ashes? how much leached ashes? how much potashes? how much soda are required? But we know enough to begin. Let us attend to this branch of manufacture! Every man can, at a moderate expense, build his own laboratory. The raw materials can, in most cases, be obtained at small expense.

Our necessities call loudly for the establishment of these domestic manufactories. An adequate supply of manure cannot now be purchased at any price. By these establishments we can improve the quality and diminish the price of the article, and increase the quantity at least five hundred per cent. the first year.

N. C. K.

As the New England Farmer circulates largely in Rhode Island, and has always received a most liberal patronage from its society for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, we deem it a matter of duty as it is a pleasure, to lay before the public the subjoined circular. We shall present the particular inquiries addressed to the farmers by the agricultural surveyor, on another occasion.

H. C.

CIRCULAR TO THE CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

The committee, acting under a resolve of the legislature of Rhode Island, have engaged Dr Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, to make an agricultural and geological survey of this State. He will commence his work the first of May next.

To enable him to complete an agricultural survey, by which the scattered experience of individuals may be concentrated in his report, which will be printed for public use, much will depend on the information which he is enabled to procure from the farmers of Rhode Island in relation to their crops, their respective modes of culture, their stock, variety and comparative value, and their various experiments in the use of lime, ashes, plaster, ground bones, clay, marl, salt, peat, rock and sea weeds, composts, fish, and any other mineral, vegetable or animal manures, they may have used in the treatment of soils.

To aid the farmer in making out his returns, the committee have subjoined blank forms, which the farmers will please to fill up with as much care and exactness as possible, and report them to the Surveyor or at Providence, or communicate them to him personally when he comes into their vicinity. They will please to add such remarks as they may deem useful, though they may not be suggested by the forms distributed by the committee.

Specimens of minerals, rocks or soils collected and marked with the name of the proprietor, and of the town where found, will be highly desirable for the purpose of forming a State Cabinet of the productions of Rhode Island. These specimens will be analyzed by the Surveyor, so far as he is able, for your information, and stated in his report to the Legislature.

It is requested that these specimens of minerals, rocks and soils, may be so marked, and labels attached to them by means of paste, that they cannot be misplaced. Boxes containing such specimens, may be directed to the Surveyor, to the care of Owen Mason, Esq., Providence, and their contents will be carefully examined.

The Surveyor will first take a rapid outline view of the State, by performing a journey around its borders, and then will proceed to visit and survey more methodically and minutely its various sections; in his journeyings and sojournings the committee trust that he will meet with those aids and facilities, which may enable him the better to accomplish a work so beneficial to all, and with that hospitality which is characteristic of the yeomanry of Rhode Island.

SAMUEL W. KING, Johnston,
JAMES F. SIMMONS, do.
E. R. POTTER, South Kingstown,
WAL. RHODES, Warwick,
GEORGE G. KING, Newport,
HENRY H. LUTHER, Warren,
CHRIST. R. RHODES, Warwick,
JOHN PITMAN, Providence,
OWEN MASON, do.
JOSEPH MAURAN, do.

General Committee.

April 25, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—We have received from Mr Edward P. Little, of Marshfield, 29 Morus Multicaulis trees of last year's growth, 6 to 7 feet high and 1 to 1 1/2 inch in diameter at the butt, with numerous lateral branches. The trees are in excellent order and filled with vigorous buds to the extremities of the branches. We have never seen trees of this description so finely kept. We understand they were planted in boxes and placed in the cellar during the winter.

J. B.

PRATT'S SPINNING AND REELING MACHINE.

We have received a beautiful sample of sewing silk manufactured by Mr. J. Pratt, of Sherburne, Mass., who is likewise the inventor of a beautiful spinning and reeling machine. We are not prepared to decide on its comparative merits, but it is well deserving of the examination of the curious and ingenious. It may be found at the office of the Yankee Farmer, in North Market Street.

H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 13, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 175 Beef Cattle, 25 Pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 270 Sheep, and 500 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained and sales readily made. We quote First quality, \$9 25 a \$9 50. Second quality, \$8 50 a \$9 00. Third quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00.

Working Oxen.—The following sales were noticed; \$75, \$80, \$92, \$105, \$110 and \$135.

Cows and Calves.—Dull, and sales limited considering the number at market. We quote the following: \$30, \$37 50, \$40, \$45, \$52 20, \$60, and \$62.

Sheep.—We noticed the sale of one lot at \$5 50, and another lot of 170 at \$6 50.

Swine.—Selected lots to peddle 8 3-4 a 9 3-4, a lot of 9 3-4 to 10 barrows. A lot of large hogs at 8; a lot large and nearly all sows at 6 1-2. At retail 9 to 11.

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 May 12.

May, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6 42	50	54	S. W.
Tuesday,	7 38	54	43	N. E.
Wednesday,	8 32	54	43	S. E.
Thursday,	9 58	71	62	N.
Friday,	10 42	62	50	E.
Saturday,	11 57	57	53	S. E.
Sunday,	12 36	61	59	N. W.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 10 to 7000 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculus—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100. *Pinks*—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.

For particulars apply to **S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 1 few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known to be a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cow Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick.

J. H. T. BLANCHARD.

4w

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*; so a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK,

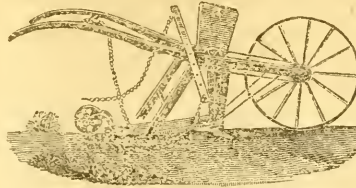
Nonantum Hill, Newton.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

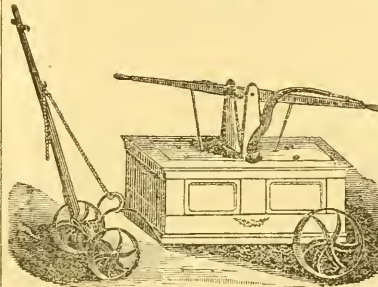
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 can not 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 his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangrel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 3.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good saluine for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection. He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Methven*, a very valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches, was gathered the last season.

Methven Castle—Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy. *Hautbois*—Fruit smaller but very numerous. *English Wood*—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at **J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store**, will be promptly attended to. **JAMES L. F. WARREN.**

Brighton, Mass., April 17, 1839. eopis6w

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties.

Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties. **JOSEPH BRECK & Co.** May 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 50	7 00
" Pot, " " "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	2 00	2 50
" Domestic,		2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 50	16 00
No. 1,		14 00	14 50
prime,		12 00	12 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,		28	34
CHEESE, new milk,		10	35
BONE MANURE,	hushel	10	43
in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,		3	12
FLAX, (American)		9	45
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 12	4 37
Bay,		3 50	3 75
MACEREL, No. 1	barrel	8 50	8 62
Flour, Genesee, cask,		7 62	7 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		7 50	7 62
Richmond canal,		7 50	7 62
Alexandria wharf,		5 50	5 62
Kye,		4 25	4 37
MEAL, Indian, in bibls.	hushel	93	100
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		93	94
southern flat, yellow,		86	89
white,		115	125
Rye, northern,		80	85
Barley,		50	60
Oats, northern, (prime)		15 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton,		14 00	15 50
Eastern screwed,		16	17
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	14	15
2d quality,		11	12
LEAD, Boston, 1st sort,		11	12
southern, 1st sort,		25	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tanage,		25	27
do, country do,		26	28
Baltimore city tanage,		24	26
do, dry hides,		23	25
New York red, light,		23	24
Boston, do, slaughter,		21	23
Boston dry hides,		21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	90	95
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 15	1 20
Winter,		60	60
Whale, refined,		30	30
Linsseed, American,		95	100
Nest's Foot,		2 50	2 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		26	27
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear,		22 50	23 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	hushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,		85	100
northern,		1 50	1 50
Canary,		1 50	1 60
Hemp,		2 62	3 00
Flax,		1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover, none,		6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1,		5	6
No. 2,		13	14
TALLOW, tried,		57	62
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	52	55
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	52	55
American, full blood, washed,		47	50
do, 3-4ths do,		42	45
do, 1-2 do,		37	40
do, 1-4 and common,		52	65
{ Pulled superfine,		47	50
Northern pulled, { No. 1,		30	35
{ No. 2,		30	35
{ No. 3,		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.	
HAMS, northern,	pound	13	15
southern and western,		12	14
FORE, whole hogs,		10	11
PORK, per lb,		16	22
BUTTER, tub,		18	26
lump,		14	16
EGGS,	dozen	50	55
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	70	76
white,		50	55
APPLES, Baldwin	barrel	3 00	3 56
Russets,		3 00	3 26
CIDER,		4 50	5 00
refined,			

PLUM AND PEAR STOCKS.
A few hundred Pear and Plum Stocks, for sale by **SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport.** May 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

BY A LADY OF NEW YORK.

(Continued.)

The first court is one hundred and sixty feet broad by three hundred feet long, surrounded with a portico of double columns. Beyond is a forest of columns, twelve feet in diameter by forty high, each surmounted by a beautiful capital, resembling the sacred Lotus flower. The first interior department of the temple is one hundred and forty feet by one hundred and sixty. To this succeed several other equally magnificent halls, all adorned with clusters of highly ornamented columns, which support the heavy stone roof. But the whole is encumbered with the mud huts of the present Egyptian peasants, whose filth is scarcely a less profanation of these splendid ruins, than were formerly the unholy rites herein practised by a civilized people. The whole length of the temple and its advanced courts, which were once roofed in, is eight hundred feet!

From the top of the Propylon is a superb view. First, you have the whole field of ruins at one glance; then to the south, a long reach of river prospect; to the west, the temples of *old Thebes*; to the east, the broad plain to the Arabian mountains; and to the north, the eye rests on the sublime wonders of Karnac, two miles distant.

If the ascent to the top of this gateway was difficult, you will find the descent much more so, for the earthquake has not spared this pile more than any of the rest. The staircase is out of joint in so many places, that wide chasms are to be leaped, and one false step would be instant death.

We are now clear of the vile parasite mud huts, which cling so closely to the noble pile of ruins, and are once more in the open champaign country.

From the point where we now are, the river slightly inclines to the west of north, while the road to Karnac diverges as much to the east of north, by which, the temples there are more than a mile from the river.

Here, near the river bank, the present surface of the soil is over thirty feet above its ancient level, while at Karnac the accumulation has not been so great.

Below where we are now riding, there is a double row of colossal sphinxes, lining the ancient avenue which connected Karnac with Luxor. This avenue is two miles long. We shall soon see indications of these sphinxes; and further on, the avenue has been entirely excavated, and is found to be sixtythree feet wide, and the sphinxes twelve feet apart, so that there is (above and below ground,) two thousand of these colossi! What a magnificent perspective this must have been, and how gloriously terminated at either end. The excavations on either side of us, are where the curious have sought and found the continuation of the chain of sphinxes. The high mounds are where probably chapels and altars have stood on both sides the sacred way. We are now arrived at the excavated part of the avenue. You see the sphinxes are of soft sandstone, and not of the red granite of Syene; for even the Herculean labors of the ancient Egyptians could scarcely have accomplished such a task.

These sphinxes are formed of the lion's body and ram's head, with the figure of some divinity as large as life, standing between each paw of the couchant beast.

That continuous mound which you see stretch-

ing away to the east and west, is the ancient wall of sun-dried bricks which formed the sacred enclosure in the midst of which stand the awful ruins of Karnac's holy fane. We must here dismount, for it would be profanation in us to approach these mysterious ruins otherwise than on foot.

The grand propylon before us is the southern entrance to the great court of Karnac. You have now to enjoy the greatest treat the world can afford in the way of ruins. If you enter that gate as I did, such will be your surprise that you will be riveted to the spot without the power of advancing any farther for an hour. As I am your *cicerone*, you must be guided not only by my advice, but you must obey my commands. It is my intention to transport you suddenly into the *centre* of the great area of ruin, in order that you may at once attain the only point of view where the *whole* may be seen to advantage. There, without stirring from the spot, you may, by simply turning round to every side, behold all the wonders of this most extraordinary locality. Therefore I will draw your shawl over your eyes, while I conduct you thither; but be prepared for a surprise when you shall be unhooded, and string your nerves to their utmost degree of tension. You need not fear that any of those tottering walls would reach you should they fall, for such is the immense diameter of the court, that should another earthquake occur while you are there, no harm could happen to you, should every one of the immense fabrics be overthrown at once.

There, be seated on the capital of this overthrown column. I will now remove the veil from your eyes, and leave you for half an hour to your own reflections. None can tolerate the least intrusion at such a moment of intense excitement, when the wrapt soul is absorbed in contemplating the most sublime conceptions and wonderful executions of that creature whom God made after his own image.

I leave you with this caution: Divest your mind of all association with the vulgar name of Karnac, and of the heathen uses to which these temples were put. Elevate the mind to the point where an enlightened, though partially corrupt priesthood caused these vast piles to rise in honor of the great creator of the universe, so far as he was then known to them, under the type of *Jupiter Ammon*. These are greater and more glorious temples than were ever dedicated directly to the true and only God, since the creation of this world.

* * * Ha! has not thy fit of abstraction left thee yet? Thy eyes are still

"With a fine frenzy rolling,"

and thou hast drunk in sublimity enough from this overflowing fountain, to supply the poetical springs of thy soul for an age to come. Would that the inspiration were now manifest in sound for our especial benefit. One bold burst of enthusiastic sentiment at this moment, were worth a whole quarto of cauntering hexameters from the closet. Thy muse is silent: try then a little invocation. Begin

"Descend ye nine," &c.

'Thou'rt not in the vein, I perceive. Come down then to humble prose, and scan by architectural rule, that which thy poetical measure cannot at present compass.—*To be continued.*

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A great variety of Herbaceous Plants, of beautiful and hardy varieties, can be furnished by the subscribers from their gardens at Brighton at short notice. From 25 cents to \$1 00 per plant. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 21.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP Brighton, Mass. will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries, April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Fæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Mullicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds; 1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pons's seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 3 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention.

SAUEL POND, Cambridge-port, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
150 Catawba, " "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Roots:
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
200 Common " "

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methven Castle, Isth Scarlet, Haultbois, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
51 and 52 North Market Street.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET.—BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1839.

[NO. 46.

AGRICULTURAL.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1839.'

ESSEX AGRICULTURE.

Addressed to the Farmers of Essex County, Mass.
BY HENRY COLMAN.

The agriculture of Essex county is in a comparatively improved condition; yet in productiveness and extent of cultivation, it is far from being what it should be. Commerce is a great interest in Essex. Manufactures are a great interest. The fisheries are spiritedly and extensively pursued. The exportation of granite is a very large business. But the agriculture of Essex receives little of that enthusiastic and energetic devotion and pursuit, with which these other pursuits are regarded and conducted. The improvements made are on a small scale. Little capital is risked in agricultural enterprises and experiments. The agricultural productions of the county are perhaps scarcely a tenth of what they might be profitably made. Where now a hundred bushels of corn are raised, five hundred might be raised. Where two hundred bushels of potatoes are grown, two thousand should be; and other products in proportion. The agriculture of Essex is capable of being made a great interest, and when we take into view the fluctuations and capricious changes to which manufacturing and commercial pursuits are subject, and some of which changes have been experienced in great severity within even a short time past, there are certainly strong reasons why it should receive much more attention than is now given to it. There is indeed every reason why it should be placed at least upon a level with the other great interests to which we have referred. We believe, likewise, in respect to pecuniary profit, when all the risks are considered, capital judiciously used and invested in agriculture, will be found as profitable an investment in the long run, in the course, for example, of twenty years, as, with the exception of some extraordinary and accidental instances of success, in any other business whatever.

The profits from commerce and manufactures are more immediate; and coming directly in a pecuniary form, seem to be more positive and substantial. But the advantages are only in appearance. The risks are great. Shipwrecks, bankruptcies, disappointments and insolvencies are innumerable. We shall not speak of the moral dangers of trade, which, in what are called periods of success and extraordinary prosperity, are always multiplied to a vast extent. We shall say nothing of the risk of life in maritime pursuits, though the number of widows and fatherless children in Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester, and Newburyport, on this subject, suggest instructive lessons. We shall say nothing of the evils to health which arise out of many manufacturing pursuits, especially those of a sedentary nature, and necessarily carried on in confined rooms and under a high artificial temperature. Without any invidious, or what might be deemed question-

able comparisons, with any other branches of business, it is enough to say that agriculture in Essex county may be pursued to great advantage. There is certainly much excellent soil in the county already in the condition to be cultivated; in Lynn, in Marblehead, in Beverly, in Danvers, in Ipswich, in Andover, Bradford, Haverhill, West Newbury, Newbury, and other towns. There are very extensive tracts of peat meadow and land capable of being reclaimed and rendered highly productive.— There are extensive tracts of salt marsh, which require only to be drained and dyked to be placed in a course of most profitable improvement. No county in the commonwealth is more favorably situated in regard to quick and certain markets. In most cases too, manures or the materials for manure, are in great profusion. The large towns in the county furnish vast quantities of the most valuable manures in their stables, streets, slaughter houses, and the various collections of filth and refuse inevitable wherever a numerous population is congregated. From its extent of sea-coast likewise, and extensive fisheries, a vast amount of sea-wreck and fish offal, among the most efficacious and valuable of all manures, are constantly furnished. Muscle-bed likewise, dock mud, the remains of shell-fish and the fish themselves, the Munhaden, which are found in vast schools upon our shores in the spring, furnish abundant means of fertility to large portions of the county on the sea-board, and are capable of being transported some distance into the interior with advantage and profit. These circumstances, added to the general intelligence of the county and the universal prevalence of good morals, are strong reasons why the agriculture of the county should be encouraged, and may with advantage be rendered a great and commanding interest.

Experience however, gives us little reason to expect that these general considerations will have the influence to which they are entitled. All we can hope for in the case is that we may draw attention more strongly to the agricultural resources and improvements of the county; and ascertain, if any, what alterations can be advantageously made in its present management.

I have heretofore urged repeatedly and strongly the cultivation of esculent vegetables, with a view to their consumption on the farm, and I feel daily stronger and stronger convictions of the propriety of such advice. The carrot crop, of which more than seven hundred bushels have been repeatedly raised in the county to an acre, may be deemed a profitable crop at four hundred bushels; and for the feed of any stock, horses, milch cows, sheep or swine, in the opinion of many experienced farmers, may be regarded as equivalent to at least half that amount in hay or grain. But let us suppose that even this is an overestimate, and that four pounds of carrots are equivalent to one of hay, or corn, or oats. Four hundred bushels of carrots are certainly not an extravagant crop—at fifty pounds to a bushel they would give twenty thousand pounds to an acre; that, allowing four for one, would be equal to a yield of two and a half tons of hay, of one hundred

bushels of corn, at fifty pounds to the bushel; and of one hundred and fiftyone bushels of oats at thirty-three pounds to the bushel. Now under proper management, the expense and labor in the cultivation of carrots are not very much more than in the cultivation of an acre of corn. We have certainly much underrated its value in comparison with hay, and so far from reckoning it as four to one, it might be fully estimated as four to two of hay.— Four hundred bushels of carrots might then be estimated as equal to five tons of hay. Under any aspect it is obvious how much would be gained by extending the root cultivation. What is said of carrots will apply with proportional force to ruta baga, to the sugar beet, the blood beet, the parsnip and the potato. Now a farmer in Essex who raises yearly a thousand bushels of carrots or almost any other vegetable esculent to be given out to his stock, or indeed anything like this, it would be difficult to find. In this respect then, one of the most important steps in the improvement of the agriculture of Essex remains to be taken. The effect which such cultivation would at once have upon the butter dairy, the stove, and the stall, would be highly favorable; and not less favorable would be its effects upon the manure heap as the great means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the farm. The root culture, requiring as it does, deep, rich and clean cultivation, is among the very best preparations for wheat and other grains. From this remark we except potatoes, the cultivation of which is more slowly than that of any crop raised among us. Why do not farmers see this? It is matter of experiment and of demonstration. We do not despair of conviction ultimately, though we have little hope of living to witness it. If individual farmers are not willing to undertake it, the experiment could at least be tried to advantage in some of the pauper establishments, where light labor abounds, and under the management of a skillful and industrious overseer. In such places experiments might be made to test the comparative expense of such crops, and ascertain their exact value as feed for stock. They could be made in such places to advantage, and the results would be likely to prove of very great utility.

At present, the great object of the county appears to be the raising of hay; and this hay to be sold away from the farm. I cannot satisfy myself that this is the best husbandry which could be chosen. The best husbandry, in all cases, is undoubtedly that which brings most profit without injury to the place; and not only without injury but with an evident improvement of the condition and productiveness of the farm under the husbandry pursued.— Some of the farmers in the neighborhood of Marblehead and various other places on the sea-shore, are able to keep their farms in high condition, by the abundance of sea-manure, which they obtain without difficulty and at no cost, but the labor of collecting and carting. But this applies to a comparatively small number of farms. Others, who live in the immediate vicinity of large towns, are able to purchase manure; but this is always done at a heavy

expense of money, and time and labor. A very large portion of the hay which is sent to market from Essex county, is purchased by jobbers, who take it from the farmer and convey it with their own teams to market; but return no manure to the farm. Let us now look at this operation. The average price of hay in market in Salem, Lowell, or Boston, for the last twenty years, has not exceeded eighteen dollars per ton. Let us take the case of a farmer, who goes to market with his hay and purchases manure for a return load. He will not keep up the fertility of his land generally, without obtaining one cord of manure in place of each ton of hay which he sells. We will suppose a farmer in the vicinity of Salem, for example, carrying a ton and a half of hay to Salem. We will suppose the hay in market brings at eighteen dollars per ton of two thousand pounds, twentyseven dollars. Now what are the abatements to be made from this? Two men must be occupied nearly half a day in loading the hay for market. This with the waste incidental to loading the hay and uncovering the mow, cannot be estimated at less than one dollar. He must then with his team of one horse and two yoke of oxen, or two yoke of oxen, be absent a day. This can hardly be estimated at less than three dollars, including incidental expenses. He cannot purchase a cord of manure to compensate his losses for the hay under a sum less than four or five dollars. Here there is an amount of eight or nine dollars to be deducted from the amount received for the hay. Now is there no mode by which his hay can be used on his farm at a value equal to what is here realized, and all the vexation and toil of marketing be saved? Or if he is a farmer in Newbury, Rowley, or other towns similarly situated, he must allow to the wagoner who either purchases the hay on his own account or sells it on commission, a sum varying from five to seven dollars per ton, as commission on the sale. In this case too, it is to be remembered that he gets no return of manure. I cannot think this a very good operation.

The hay in Essex county does not give an average yield, over one and a quarter ton per acre; and where land is kept long in grass, the average is not beyond a ton. There are, indeed, much better crops than these, but we are speaking of a general yield. Hay should come in as a regular crop in rotation; and there are some lands, redeemed peat meadows, for example, which are not suited to cultivation, and where, unquestionably, hay is the preferable crop; and the fertility of the land is to be maintained by top dressing. There is no general proposition to which exceptions may not be made. But what I wish my brother farmers of Essex particularly to consider is, whether hay is the best crop which they can cultivate; and whether the selling of hay is so eligible or unobjectionable a process as it is generally esteemed to be.

Hay is always worth ten dollars a ton, to be fed on the farm. Here the labor and expense of marketing are avoided, and the manure is secured on the farm. Farmers in Essex may get, in many cases, horses from the capital, to be wintered for one dollar and twentyfive cents or one dollar and fifty cents per week, and in this case their hay is worth ten dollars per ton. Hay is worth ten dollars per ton to be given to fattening wethers, or to sheep for the raising of early lambs for market. Essex is not a grazing county, and the fences throughout the county are not at all adapted to the keeping of sheep. But wethers may be purchased to advan-

tage in the autumn and sent to market in the spring; and ewes might be purchased in the fall, with arrangements so made that they should bring their lambs in February; and with liberal keeping, both ewes and lambs might be sent to market in the spring. The lambs being sent early, would bring a high price.

The fattening of wethers for the market might be done to great advantage in Essex, on account of the demand within the county and the proximity to Brighton. I say this from personal and repeated experiments. This is done to great advantage a hundred miles in the interior, where hay is worth ten dollars per ton, oil meal is twentyfive dollars per ton, potatoes twentyfive cents per bushel, and Indian corn one dollar per bushel. Farmers within my knowledge buy all their corn for this very object, and do it to advantage. These would be good and remunerating prices in Essex, especially where the produce is consumed on the farm. The average net profit upon sheep well purchased, well fed and well sold, may be set down as from one to two dollars per head. I have seldom known any loss sustained. I have often known a much greater gain than this. Within my knowledge, a farmer one hundred miles in the interior, purchased the last autumn, fifty wether sheep for fattening, of the best description, large, thrifty, well-conditioned. When driven into his yard in November, they cost him three dollars and seventyfive cents per head. About the first of January he sold twenty of the number in Brighton for six dollars and twentyfive cents per head, out of which, probably, thirtythree or fifty cents commission to the drover were to be deducted; if fifty cents, this gave an advance of two dollars per head for about five weeks keeping, at, probably, for I have often made it the subject of exact account, twentyfive cents per week, leaving a net gain of seventyfive cents per head. He kept the remaining thirty until the second week in March, and then received for them twelve dollars twentyfive cents per head in his yard. We will suppose them to have been kept sixteen weeks at twentyfive cents per week; this would bring the cost to seven dollars and seventyfive cents per head, and leave in this case a net profit of four dollars and fifty cents per head. This is an unusual gain; but with proper skill and management they always do well. If an Essex farmer can get by any such process ten or twelve dollars for his hay consumed at his barn, it is much better than for him to sell it in the market in Lowell, Boston or Salem, for eighteen dollars, with all the vexation and toil of marketing, and all the expense of buying and carting manure. A fattening sheep, of a good size, will require from two to three pounds of hay per day, one pint of corn per day, take the whole time together, and one pint of potatoes or other esculent vegetables. This is liberal feeding; and every farmer can make his own calculations. This business, in order to be successful, like every other business, requires skill and care. The sheep ought to be in good condition when put up to fatten. It is an old proverb that a sheep is never fat but once. It is utterly hopeless to attempt to fatten a poor or an unhealthy sheep. They belong to the crows, and the sooner they have them the better. The Saxony sheep are too small to be profitable for fattening. The half blood merinos are an excellent variety. They are in general thrifty, and the deficiency in size is compensated by the superior value of the fleece. Our own native sheep are often of the right kind. When crossed with the Dishley

or Bakewell, the stock is usually excellent for this purpose. I can but hope that presently the South Downs will be introduced and diffused among us, which seem to me, for these objects, to combine more good properties, by far, than any race yet known among us.—Then the feeding of the sheep requires great care.—It must be done with regularity. They must be treated kindly. They must not be abused. They should have plenty of room, and never more than fifty in one enclosure. They should be at liberty to choose a shelter or the open air; and they should have plenty of good litter often renewed; and then the manure which they will make will be abundant, and of a powerful and enriching quality.

In answer to all this, for there is no end to the excuses of indolence, and when she can't get out at the door she will always contrive to crawl through the key-hole, it will be said that if all the farmers in Essex should go to fattening sheep, the business would be overdone. Now there is no probability, even if the profits were as clear as the sun shining at noon day, of all the farmers in Essex, or even a considerable part of them undertaking any such thing. Farmers, and they are as intelligent in Essex county as anywhere, are a proverbially slow and faithless race. Demonstration must come down upon them like a triphammer in a foundry, before you can convince them of anything extraordinary that has been done out of sight of the smoke of their own chimneys. An enterprising, intelligent, quick, industrious man, whose perceptions are as rapid as the lightning's flash, and who comes to his safe and certain conclusions by a sort of instinct, just as the tree is riven or the rock is broken by the bolt, without knowing precisely how or where the blow was given, these are the minds for whom we write, and from whom, and from whom only, any improvements are to be expected. Such men, moving with an intellectual and muscular elasticity and energy such as keep the world alive, will be up and dressed and their day's work half accomplished before a large part of mankind will have buttoned their waistcoats or pulled their shoes up at the heel, and before many will have decided whether or not to get up at all. Now there are few such men, but few or many, to such my suggestions are addressed, and all I desire is, that they should value them for what they are worth.

There is no danger, under any circumstances, of the business being overdone. The demand will keep pace with the supply. Hitherto it has greatly outrun the supply. Mutton was never more in demand in Boston than it has been the past winter. The operation requires no expensive outlays or fixtures. It is liable to as few accidents as any business of the kind which can be pursued; and from ignorance, want of skill, mistakes of judgment, neglect, want of perseverance, and other obvious causes, there will be always failures and disappointments enough to give those who pursue it skillfully, liberally and properly, a fair chance of success.

Here are two modes then, by which the farmer in Essex county may dispose of his hay on his farm to advantage and with a reasonable profit. He may do it likewise with equal advantage by a winter dairy, and at present prices, by raising young stock.

(To be continued.)

The Genesee Farmer says that wheat never looked more promising at this season of the year than it does at present. This cheering prospect has caused the price of wheat to decline a little.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES, &c.

The Committee report: That they consider the subject of the making and application of manures, one of the greatest importance to the agricultural interest. Manure and labor are to the farmer what capital and credit are to the merchant. With them well applied, the one will add barn to barn, the other store house to store house, till there shall be no room to contain their several wealth; without them, they must soon suspend operations, and their farms and their ships pass into the hands of more skilful and industrious owners.

Many farmers think they cannot afford to purchase manure, and the price *does* seem disproportioned to the immediate profits; but no farmer will say that he cannot afford to make the most of what he has, and to apply it to the best advantage. Many take an honest pride in being able to say, I have raised so many hundred bushels of corn, or so many tons of hay; now to be able to say I have made five hundred loads of manure, is just as much a matter of boasting, for manure will make corn, and hay, and other valuable products, if it be only judiciously applied. Put in the seed and the manure and the grateful soil will make you a liberal return. It is held to be true by experienced farmers, that he who doubles the expense of labor and manure, will increase his profits and products in nearly a four fold proportion. In other words, the man who spends half his time upon his farm, and skins over one hundred acres of land and gleans from it fifty bushels of corn and twenty tons of hay, if he should devote his whole energies to his farm and improve his means of making manure, might raise nearly two hundred bushels of corn and eighty tons of hay.

Some have, in their natural situation and proximity to the sea-board, greater facilities for making and obtaining manure, but every substance of animal and vegetable matter can be mixed with the soil in such a manner as to increase the fertility of the earth; and even the different soils may be mingled so as to produce the same effect.

The quantity of manure a farmer uses, is a pretty fair criterion by which to judge his character. In Plymouth county, where a premium is awarded to the man who makes the greatest number of loads, a most worthy and truly respectable farmer, the last year, reached the very enviable eminence of seven hundred and ninety-eight loads; the lowest competitor claimed for three hundred and fifty loads, and his must be allowed to be an *improving* character. William Clark, jr., of Northampton, in his statement to the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society, represents that he keeps an average stock of eight swine, three horses, and eight oxen and cows; from this stock, with the skilful use of all of his advantages, which are not superior to those of many of our farmers, he made from June 1837 to June 1838, nine hundred and twenty loads, an honorable monument to his intelligence and industry, which compensates in utility and solid value for what it may want in taste and splendor. Mr Clark used for compost, three hundred loads of sods and soil and two hundred and forty-seven loads of swamp muck. His yards were supplied with corn stalks and refuse hay during the winter, and brakes and weeds in the summer, and cleared out twice during the year. It might be supposed that manure so made could possess but little of the quickening and strengthening princi-

ples, but those who have visited his farm and seen his fields burdened with their heavy crops, are satisfied that Mr Clarke knows how to make manure and to apply it, and that his fields acknowledge their obligation and pay their due return. Mr Clarke, from such manure, has raised more than one thousand bushels of corn in a year.

The committee award to Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, for the satisfactory experiment and the full and explicit statement made by him, a premium of twenty dollars.

They recommend that Mr Putnam's statement and the letter addressed by Joseph How, Esq., of Methuen, to the committee, be published.

For the Committee,

DANIEL P. KING.

Topsfield, Dec. 25, 1838.

DANIEL PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Experiments on Manures:

GENTLEMEN—The following account of experiments in the use of unleached wood ashes as manure, is submitted, that you may make any use of it which in your judgment will render it serviceable to the farmers of the county. In the latter part of August, 1837, I broke up about one acre of low land (too low and wet to till with ease,) which had become so much bound out that it yielded not more than 14 or 15 cwt. of hay, and that little was of poor quality. After ploughing, I rolled this land, and then dressed it with 40 bushels of wood ashes, mixed with wash (mostly sand) from the road-side, making probably about one and a half cord; sowed half a peck of herds grass and 3 pecks red-top seed, then harrowed thoroughly and rolled. The seed took well. In 1838, I obtained from this piece of land 35 or 40 cwt. of very good hay, mostly herds grass.

In November, 1834, I broke up a field, dressing it with about 4 cords of manure to the acre; on a part turning it under the sod, and the remainder putting it on the furrow. In 1835, planted with corn; the crop large: in 1836, without mowing the sod, sowed oats and hay seed. Obtained 40 bushels of oats to the acre. The hay seed took well, but in the following winter was killed by ice forming and remaining long upon the field. In 1837, obtained not more than 15 cwt. of clover to the acre. Thought I must take this field in hand again. In April, 1838, ploughed an acre and a half of it, rolled, dressed with 40 bushels of wood ashes, un-mixed with any other material, to the acre; sowed oats and hay seed. The oats had a fine growth and the hay seed came up well, but (for I think it best to tell the whole,) the rust which visited my neighbors' oats was not kept out of my field by the ashes; I mowed for fodder before the crop had ripened; there was growth enough for 40 bushels to the acre. The young grass too, did not find in the ashes a matchless sanative, for its sickness, (in the scorching weeks of August,) which a draught of pure water would have cured, proved mortal.

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, 35 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 10 or 12 days after it had been mixed, and some remained in heap 5 or 6 weeks. About the

10th of May, when planting corn where 4 cords of manure to the acre had, the previous autumn, been turned under the sod, and where I was putting 4 cords to the acre in the hill, I selected four rows through the centre of the piece, in which I put the bone 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 184 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 4 cords 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 4 cords of manure to the acre had been turned under the sod the previous autumn, and where I was putting 5 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 broad-cast, 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 бага, June 1st, 10 drills, 3 feet apart and 15 rods long; 5 drills on barn manure, part of it fresh from the barn cellar and part partially decomposed, 9 cords to the acre. The other 5 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, 248 lbs.; manure, 228 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 бага 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 2 rods long, on bone, yielded 486 1/2 lbs.; four on manure, 439 lbs.

DANIEL PUTNAM.

North Danvers, Dec. 5, 1838.

(To be continued.)

PREMIUM FARM REPORTS.

The subjoined is the statement of the farming of William Wells, of Shelburne, Franklin co., Mass. Few farms are in better condition or show a better result than that of Mr Wells. His establishment is, in many respects, a model of good husbandry—of order, neatness, industry, temperance, hospitality and the grateful enjoyment of the blessings of a kind Providence. Mr Wells received a gratuity of fifty dollars.

H. C.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1838.

1. My farm consists of 285 acres, exclusive of wood land.
2. The soil consists partly of light loam, and partly of stiff loam.
3. The drier part which I mow and till is improved by a rotation of crops, beginning with corn or potatoes the first season; the next season the land is in wheat, oats, or barley. It is then stocked well with grass seed, and then mowed until it wants ploughing and manuring again. It generally remains in grass from four to six years. Occasionally I sow plaster on the stiff loam. The moist part which is not suitable for tillage I mow, manuring it once in three or four years. I am careful at all times to have a suitable proportion of pasturing.
4. I usually till from 12 to 15 acres. I put on from eight to ten loads of manure where I manure in the hill, and from twenty to twentyfive where it is spread.
5. My manure is generally applied in its green state when spread, but well rotted when put into the hill.
6. I never plough in manure where I plant corn or potatoes, but spread it after ploughing the land; giving it a light harrowing, as I wish to leave it as near the surface as possible, unless dropped into the hill.
7. Green sward I generally turn over in the month of April; then cart on manure, say 20 or 24 loads per acre, before planting—spread it and give it light harrowing. Many times in addition, I give it a light manuring in the hill. When I hoe it I use a cultivator, taking care not to disturb the sods.
8. I mow 36 acres of upland. The average crop of hay exceeds two tons per acre.
9. I irrigate six acres through the warm season, excepting when cutting the hay. The effect is a greater increase in the crop, and of a superior quality of hay.
10. The irrigated land needs no manure except what is carried by the water. My mowing which is too moist for tillage, requires manure once in three or four years. I apply about 20 or 25 loads to the acre of common yard manure.
11. I mow eight or nine acres of low land; the hay is nearly all English hay, averaging not far from two tons per acre.
12. Bog or peat lands I have none.
13. I planted five acres of corn this season; one acre and a half is planted on land after a crop of oats. The stubble was turned under in August and ploughed again in the spring. Before planting, about ten loads of good rotten yard manure per acre were put into the hill. It produced 86 bushels of corn. Another piece of green sward, containing one acre and twentyfive rods, was turned over in April. Before planting I carted on 25 loads of green yard manure, spread it, and harrowed it in lightly. Then I put about nine loads of well rotted manure per acre into the hill. It pro-

duced 116 bushels of corn, averaging 100 bushels and 10 quarts per acre. Another piece of worn land about the same size, prepared in the same manner, produced 84 bushels of corn. Another piece containing a few rods over an acre of pasture land, which had never been manured, was cultivated in this manner. I turned it over a little before planting and harrowed it lightly, and about ten loads of green stable manure per acre were put into the hill. The produce was sixtyseven bushels. My whole crop of corn averages 70 bushels and 6 qts. per acre. My corn was planted in hills three feet apart each way; four stalks were allowed to stand in a hill. The seed was shelled from the ear and planted without any preparation. The corn was hoed three times. I made use of a cultivator in hoeing each time.

14. I planted two and one-quarter acres of potatoes on green sward turned over in the month of May. Ten loads of green manure per acre were put into the hill. More than one and a quarter acre was planted with a dark purple potato, known in this section by the name of the Mohawk potato. Owing to the unfavorable season for potatoes, the crop was light. The yield was only 250 bushels. I had one other piece, about four-fifths of an acre, prepared in the same manner, with the addition of one-third of a gill of plaster to the hill, dropped upon the manure after dropping the potatoes. The potatoes planted are of the pale red kind, common throughout the State. The yield was 250 bushels. Through the centre of this piece there were two rows planted without the application of plaster. The effect was, the two rows without plaster did not produce only half as much as the adjoining rows. The soil where they were planted is a stiff loam. Plaster has but little if any effect in producing a crop on my light loam. My potatoes are all hoed twice.

15. I raise no other vegetables except in the garden for family use.

16. I sowed four and a half acres of winter rye: three and three-quarter acres of spring wheat; five acres of oats and three and a half acres of peas and oats. For the rye stubble land I ploughed once. The quantity of rye sowed was three pecks per acre and harrowed in. The wheat was sowed after a crop of corn or potatoes; I ploughed once; sowed about two bushels per acre. I sowed half a bushel of Italian wheat. The rest of the seed was straw-bearded Leghorn wheat, without any use of lime. A part was sowed on light loam, a part on stiff loam. The crop was equally good on both. My oats were sowed on stock land ploughed once; the oats sowed and harrowed in; two bushels of seed were sowed per acre.

17. I have laid down two acres to grass this season. The seed was sowed with wheat the latter part of April. I put on twelve quarts of timothy and red-top to the acre.

18. My manure is principally made by cattle in the yard, occasionally carting in muck or common earth.

19. I keep this year fourteen head of oxen, eight cows and heifers that brought calves last spring; young stock, twentythree head; three horses, two colts and eight sheep.

20. I have one barn one hundred and ten feet long by thirty feet wide. I have one other barn fortyfive feet long by thirty feet wide, and an open cellar under the whole for covering manure. At the large barn there is no manure covered excepting what is under some large sheds.

21. I have three cows and one heifer, all native breed; I have four heifers half blood, of short horn Durham breed.

22. I take my calves from the cow at three days old, and learn them to drink milk; keep them on new milk four weeks, and then it may be skimmed if half a gill of rye or oilmeal be added to two qts. of milk. I wean them at twelve weeks old.

23. I raised this season five calves; made free use of milk in my family; made 700 lbs. of butter and 500 lbs. of new milk cheese.

24. I have fourteen hogs of the small Byfield breed. Quantity of pork fattened this season, 3600 pounds.

25. I keep my hogs in a pasture in the summer months and give them milk and whey, and the wash from the house. I commence fattening my hogs by boiling potatoes and apples mixed together; about one-third apples. After they are well boiled, a little meal, about ten or twelve quarts to a barrel, is applied. I mix it well and let it cool. I finish fattening my hogs by giving clear provender four or five weeks previous to killing.

26. As my hogs are taken from the pasture to the pen to fatten, I make no manure excepting what is made in the pen while fattening, which is about ten or twelve loads.

27. I have three hands in the winter, four in the summer, with some extra help in the haying season. I pay from ten to twelve dollars per month by the year; from eighteen to twenty dollars per month in the season of haying and harvesting.

28. I have about two hundred apple trees, mostly young and just beginning to bear; selected by taking sprouts from the roots of trees producing the best of fruit, or by engrafting. I have about eighty other fruit trees, consisting of peaches, pears, quinces, plums and cherries.

29. My fruit trees have never been attacked by canker worms nor borers.

30. I keep no distilled spirits in my house for myself or laborers.

WILLIAM WELLS.

The following is the account of the farm of William Salisbury, of Groton, Middlesex county, Mass., a town distinguished for its general excellent cultivation, and especially for its admirable success in the redemption of peat bogs, now rendered some of the richest and most productive lands in the State. Mr Salisbury, as we infer from his statement, is one of those striking examples of successful perseverance against difficulties, and with little other means than courage, diligence, and frugality, with which New England abounds, and the moral fruits of which upon the heart and character, are as valuable as those which are brought out of the soil.

H. C.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

1. My farm consists of 130 acres, exclusive of wood land.
2. The soil consists of clay, loam, and peat.
3. I till the present year about 17 acres. I do not apply manure to land the same year that I sow.
4. I apply my manure in as green a state as I can.
5. & 6. I spread my long manure on grass for corn, and turn it under from three to four inches. I have this year also put meadow mud that had been in the hog-yard through the winter, into the hill on some part of my corn this year; but intend for the

future to spread the muck on the top and harrow it in, as I do not approve of making so much of a hill as we must where the manure is put into the hill on sward land.

7. I mowed this year about thirty-five acres of upland. My hired man said he thought my grass would average one and a half ton to the acre. The upland I think, would not average that, but some of the meadow would nearly double that. I shall estimate my hay at seventy-five tons.

8. I have but just begun to irrigate, but am preparing by means of dams, to flow a considerable part of my poor meadow land. When I have flowed in the spring and fall and kept the water confined till the sediment that washed from the road was settled, it has brought in a better quality of grass and increased the quantity very much.

9. I have not manured land that I irrigated; not making so much manure as I want to apply to ground that I plant, and not being able to buy, I have not applied much clear manure. As a top dressing to my grass, I have put on in different places a load of fresh horse manure and litter on to my meadow land, and the land has always produced good grass after such application. I plough the soil at the sides of the road, and sometimes mix a little manure with it, and spread it on my meadow land about twenty loads to the acre, and sow six or eight quarts of grass seed to the acre, and take a pair of horses that will walk quick with a sharp harrow, and harrow the land when the frost is out about an inch or two; and I have in that way improved some of my meadow land very much.

10. I mow about twenty acres not suitable for the plough. Some of the hay is of a good quality, and the rest is a mixture of wild grass, buck horn and polypod.

11. My low peat lands that I have reclaimed, where there have been bushes or small trees, I have taken them out by the roots, which is done comparatively easy, and where there have been hassocks I have taken them off with a bogging hoc and have carted or sledged my loam that I had piled up the summer before upon the meadow when it was frozen hard, and spread from twenty to thirty loads to the acre; and in the spring when there was a light snow, I have sowed my seeds, and when the frost has got out of the top of the meadow, I have harrowed it thoroughly, and in that way have obtained pretty good grass. I think it bad policy to carry gravel on our meadow land. Perhaps a better way to reclaim our meadows that are too soft to plough in summer, is to go on in the spring when the frost is out about four inches, with a plough ground sharp, and plough and plant to potatoes one or two years, until the wild grass is killed out, and stock it down; in that case we should have good hay the first crop.

12. I planted three acres to corn this year; I carted my green manure, say twenty loads to the acre, and left it in small heaps on my grass land a day or two before I wanted to plant, and spread no faster than we ploughed. After ploughing, I rolled it down with a light roller, then harrowed it lengthwise, then furrowed it; and on two acres I put about twelve loads per acre of meadow mud that was thrown into the hog-yard in the fall and spring. One acre I did not manure in the hill but put ashes about the corn after it came up.

The kind of seed I brought from latitude 45, nine years since; and it is from ten to twenty rows; I planted the seed without soaking. Two acres of the land were considerably shaded with apple and

other trees. I had about forty baskets to the acre.

13. I planted about four acres of potatoes this year. About two acres that I planted on the meadow I ploughed as soon as the frost was out three or four inches deep. On one acre I put loam in the hill with a little lime mixed with it; and on the other I put long manure. The potatoes which I have dug grew to a good size, but were but few in the hill. What I have dug did not yield more than seventy-five or eighty bushels to the acre. My upland potatoes are not at this time all dug. I planted lady-fingers, blues, orange, and long reds.

14. I planted about half an acre to ruta baga, mangel wurtzel and cabbages, and expect to feed them to my cows.

15. I sowed last fall one and a half acre to winter wheat. This spring I sowed two acres to spring wheat. I usually apply lime on the seed, and also on the land. I put on about two bushels of seed to the acre. Both pieces were blasted; so that the crop did not equal the seed sown. The spring wheat sowed was the tea wheat.

16. I have laid down to grass this year about nine acres. After my grain was pretty well harrowed in, I sowed from eight to ten quarts of herds grass seed; when I intended to pasture I added a pound one and a half lb. of white clover, and went over the ground with a light harrow.

17. In addition to the manure from my stables I fetch meadow mud and loam, and put it under my stables, into my hog-yard, and under my back house; sometimes I mix lime with loam or meadow mud.

18. I kept through last winter one yoke of large oxen, one yoke three years old, one yoke of steers two years old, six heifer calves, which have since taken bull; and six cows and two horses.

19. I have one barn 82 by 30 ft.; one 52 by 30; one 40 by 28; and one built for sheep, 60 by 20; the lower part of which barn I am converting into a stable for my cows, and intend to stable them over night in summer and winter, and keep the manure under cover.

My cows are a mixed breed of native, English and French.

20. I am in the habit of letting my calves that I raise, have new milk for a week or two, then give them skimmed milk with a little meal; but this year most of the calves that I raised or killed came very late, and the season was so warm that milk would sour before the cream would rise; I have therefore given my calves new milk. I have raised this year seven calves. I have but six cows and two of them did not calve till the middle of June.

21. I have had twelve persons in the family, and we drink milk and water instead of cider or spirit. The calves took at least the milk of two cows till about the first of September. We have therefore made but a little more butter and cheese than the family will want—say 420 lbs. of four meal cheese and 230 lbs. of butter.

22. I killed three hogs which weighed nearly 900 lbs. My swine are a mixture of Byfield and Bedford or some other down county breed. The sire came from Mr Phinney, of Lexington.

23. I have put a board fence round about two and a half acres of the most compact part of my orchard and let my hogs run there until about the 20th of August, and give them the wash of the house. After that time I shut them all up and feed them with common apples and pumpkins and wash. When my apples are all gathered, I turn those which I intend to keep over into the orchard

again; feed those that I intend to kill with apples and pumpkins raw as long as they last, then feed with pudding made of corn ground in the ear and barley mixed with it, occasionally giving them a little small corn till within about a month before I intend to kill, then give them pudding made of corn and barley without the cob.

24. I take from my hog-yard from thirty to forty cart loads of manure, made principally of meadow mud and turf.

25. I have a son 19 years of age who goes to school at least one-third of the year, probably more; a grandson 16 last August, who goes to school all the time the town school is kept; I myself am not able to do hard work and do not pretend to mow. I hired a foreigner 4 months at \$10 per mo. \$40 00
Another man the month of July—paid 20 00
2 other hands 5 days each at 5s. per day 8 33
10 days work 1 man planting and hoeing at 4s. 6 67

\$75 00

26. I have about 300 apple trees probably, more than one-half of which are grafted.

27. I have about 50 pear, peach, plum and cherry trees.

28. My trees have never been attacked by the canker worm.

29. I do not allow the use of ardent spirits as a drink on my farm.

In conclusion I would state that when I came on to the farm nine years since, everything that had been raised had been taken away from it, and the pastures were overrun with alder brakes; and the fences were very much out of repair. Some of the low meadows had not been cut for several years; nearly all of the meadow-land was very much covered with hassocks, with no manure on the premises, and not being able to buy, with a numerous family, and so many obstacles in the way, I found it rather hard to get along. For three of the first years it cost me fifty dollars per year for hay to get my stock through; and one year I paid \$25 for pasture, and for several years more or less. In 1837 I pastured four cows beside my own stock, and sold \$500 worth of hay.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 18th, 1838.

Good Profits.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that a person last year received a small invoice of the *Morus Multicaulis* seed from Canton, which cost them about four dollars per lb. It was afterwards resold several times, at a constantly increased price; and a small parcel is said to have been sold at one hundred dollars the pound. The price has since abated a little, and the present market rate may be quoted at about eighty dollars per pound.

Cure for the sting of a Wasp or Bee.—A Liverpool paper states that a person last year received a small invoice of the *Morus Multicaulis* seed from Canton, which cost them about four dollars per lb. It was afterwards resold several times, at a constantly increased price; and a small parcel is said to have been sold at one hundred dollars the pound. The price has since abated a little, and the present market rate may be quoted at about eighty dollars per pound.

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Another Fever.—A new species of cotton seed is now selling in Alabama at fifty cents a kernel!

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1839.

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND "GOOD BUSINESS TIMES."

Great complaints are now made in all parts of the country respecting the exorbitant price of provisions.—Beef, for example, in New York, is stated to be at 28 cents per pound, and in Cincinnati butter has been sold at 75 cents a pound, and potatoes at \$1.25 cents per bushel.

Another curious fact, that within the last two and three years, we have had large importations of the necessities of life—butter, cheese, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and even hay from Europe; and which have, it is believed, commanded remunerating, in many cases, large profits.

The prices of agricultural products are, however, not in great disproportion to other matters. Labor of every description was never higher. Mechanical labor is extraordinarily high, carpenters demanding more than two dollars, masons three dollars per day; seamen's wages are enormous; fifteen, twenty, twenty-five dollars per month demanded; and house-rents exorbitant. The expenses of living are, in most respects, advanced beyond all precedents, and absolutely discouraging to those who have to provide for their families, and those who would be glad to have families to provide for.

What is the account to be given of all this? This is a great question in political economy. We shall not attempt to go to the bottom of it; but shall suggest some causes which may have assisted in the result.

There were some accidental circumstances which have operated in the case, which are temporary in their nature and must soon pass away. There are others of an abiding character, for which we see no immediate remedy. Within a short period we had two years of scarcity in respect to our great products, wheat and Indian corn; and to hay likewise. In these cases comparatively little pork was raised, and lard, and the beef cattle were turned off and killed in a lean condition. These operations created actual deficiencies, which could not be supplied at once. Cattle for stall-feeding were never remembered to have been so scarce as they were the last season; and many farmers who had the hay and provender on hand, refused to buy cattle for stall-feeding, on the almost certain presumption, that when compelled to purchase at so dear a rate, no returns which they were likely to realize when their animals would be ready to go to market, would meet the expenses of stall-feeding on hay and grain at current prices.

Then again, the last year, owing to the universal drought, the potato crop, on which much dependence is always placed for feeding swine and cattle as well as the human family, was everywhere a short crop. These causes however, are transient in their nature. Farmers are now everywhere going largely into the raising of meat stock, and existing deficiencies will be soon supplied; and as to other crops we may at least hope for ample returns the coming season.

But there are other causes of the present high prices of agricultural produce more deeply seated and of a more permanent character.

The population, by natural growth and by foreign accessions, increases among us in a rapid ratio. These are to be fed. The style of living generally, has, within five years, become much more luxurious than formerly, and the consumption of meats of every kind has greatly increased. Where one dish satisfied us, two and three are now considered indispensable. This is certainly the case in cities.

Next the immense increase of the class of consumers and decrease of the class of producers. Look at the innumerable hordes of individuals employed on public works, railroads and canals, on buildings and improvements, in manufactures and trades, all of whom are withdrawn from the labors and yet are to be supported by the products of agriculture. Observe too the infinite number of young persons from the country, who are employed in our cities in various trades, in shop keeping, and as house-servants. This class is daily increasing, and we cannot but regard with feelings that we hardly dare to express, the crowds of young men, who might establish themselves as independent freeholders in the country, who are willing to barter the pleasures and privileges of rural life, of open fields and many em-

ployments, to become the mere sellers of tape and needles, ruffles, essences, and paste jewelry in our cities, or engage in the degrading services of cleaning brasses and washing dishes, with the noble privilege of living in basement-story kitchens.

But one great and prolific source, as we honestly believe, of high prices, deficient labor, the luxury, waste and servility which prevail among us, is in the multiplication of banks beyond the business wants of the community, the extension of paper money, and the abuses of the credit system. Our honest conviction is that the enormous increase of bank capital, beyond all reasonable limits, is destined to prove to the country in its various influences, a source of immense evil. The calamities from which we have just escaped, are to be directly traced to this as their great origin; and as matters are now going on, we have only to look forward to another explosion, as disastrous as that from which we have so recently recovered—for come it must. Its arrival in the natural course of things, is as certain as the descent of water upon an inclined plane or the passing of the sun over the meridian. The creation of immense amounts of purely artificial and fictitious capital, produces a dangerous delusion with individuals and on the public mind. If its effect were merely to increase the facilities and stimulate the powers of production, it would so far be degree and in an indirect form. This money is loaned to what are called men of business—a class of men, who as far as they are money brokers, the mere exchangers of commercial products without any increase of their value, or speculators in stocks and lands, add little or nothing to the wealth of the community. The increase in the nominal value of real estate, is of no advantage to the community, unless it is based upon some positive improvement or increased productiveness of the soil. If a piece of land is sold today at five dollars an acre and next week it is valued at ten dollars an acre, without any change whatever in its condition, how is the community in any respect benefited or its wealth increased? But on the other hand, the obtaining of land for agricultural purposes, for production, and the actual creation of wealth, is by this enhanced price, rendered the more difficult to the man whose labor is his only capital, the man of other arts in the community the most to be embarrassed. His value as a producer, the abundance of money itself. The facilities of procuring credit and money induce recklessness; lead to all kinds of speculation; create a distaste for labor; encourage the most luxurious expenditures; relax the bonds of moral principle; and convert the community into a population of gamblers. It is the true secret of the enormous frauds with which our community has been convulsed within the last two years, and of the prevalence of the gross and immoral principle, that a neglect to pay one's debts to a corporation or a fraud upon a corporation, is a delinquent matter from one committed upon an individual. In fine, it is the moving cause and prolific source of speculation,—speculation, a matter pregnant with evils and from which no more good has accrued or can ever accrue to the community than from any other form of lottery gambling.

These are to a certain and considerable extent, the causes of the high prices of living; and under this system they must continue until we have another periodical explosion. There is no cure or preventive. There is no moral soundness enough in the community to afford any hope of amendment or of change, until another fit of *vetrum tremens* brings us up, as the sailors say, "all standing;" rubs out old scores, and then leaves us to start again in a new course of unbridled profligacy, vulgarly called prosperity. H. C.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from an authentic source that the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have resolved to appropriate to the Berkshire and Worcester Agricultural Societies the current year, \$200 each, to be used as the local societies may suggest, with the approbation of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society. What these subjects of premium shall be, is not as yet fully determined; but as soon as known we shall lay them before the farmers. A committee of the Massachusetts Society will attend at each of the shows. It is agreed, likewise, we believe, to offer a premium of fifty dollars for the best treatise on the mulberry tree, with a reference particularly to the climate of New England. Our mulberry tree and silk culture friends are in a fair way of anticipating the wishes of the Society without the

stimulus of a premium, since there have been no less than eight treatises on this very subject within the last six months; and several more are in embryo. Whitcomb, Kenrick, Cobb, Dennis, Perry, Roberts, Homer, and one or two others, (the names of whom we do not at this moment remember,) have all given their views and experiences on the subject, and have actually come upon us in such a battalion as to drive us from our first intention of giving a distinct notice of each. Then we have Force's book on Silk cultivation, the Journal of the American Silk Society, Bydenburgh's Silk Worm, Cheney's Silk Grower, Hartford's Silk Culturist, Duponceau's Treatise, submitted to Congress, and published by their order; and the Report of their committee on this subject, of which Mr Adama was chairman, and articles and essays without number, which are appearing in rapid succession in the Farmer's Register, in Virginia, Southern Agriculturist, in South Carolina, Cultivator, at Albany, Yankee Farmer and New England Farmer, at Boston, Northampton Courier, at Northampton, a paper which has distinguished itself for the most valuable information on this subject, and many judicious and valuable articles on other agricultural subjects, to say nothing of a host of others. The people, therefore, are not likely to suffer for lack of knowledge. The only thing now to be apprehended in this great Yankee nation, is that making silk books will take the place of raising silk trees; as raising silk trees has actually taken the place of raising silk worms; and there is, in truth, but little more prospect the current year of making silk in the country, than there was when the first *Morms Multicaulis* was imported.

We learn also, that the liberal sum offered in premiums for farms the last year, will be offered again the present year. These premiums have already done a great service; and now that many farmers whom we thought nothing would rouse, and who seemed likely to sleep on in the lethargy until they sunk into their last nap, have actually opened their eyes and turned over, and asked what time 't might be, we have the strongest hopes that the competition for these prizes of honor will be much more general and spirited than ever before, and that those who have waked up will actually get up, and enter upon the race with a determination to succeed. A deliberate and inflexible determination is, in all cases, the great element of success.

We do not know at all the conditions on which these premiums are to be offered, and probably before this all is fully settled; but while nothing is further from our wish than to dictate in the case, we may express the hope, which we do with all respect, that the premiums will be offered in less sums than the last year, so that they may be more numerous; and especially that provision will be made for a competition in specific branches of husbandry, as dairy husbandry, wool husbandry, arable farming, market gardening, grazing or stall-feeding, and general husbandry, which may combine the whole. We shall announce the prospectus as soon as it is received. H. C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Saturday, May 4th, 1839.—The President in the chair. The chairman of the committee on the Courtes legacy, upon being questioned, communicated the state of affairs at present, whereupon considerable discussion took place.

Mr Walker, of Roxbury, proposed the Rev. Joseph Tyso, of Wallingford, England, as an honorary member—and upon the ballot he was unanimously chosen.

The same member proposed Carey Tyso, Esq., of Wallingford, England, as a corresponding member—and he was upon the ballot unanimously chosen.

Then adjourned to this day week. E. WESTON, Jr., Rec'd Sec'y.

MAY 19th—EXHIBITED

A very fine specimen of the double flowering Cherry, from the estate of Madame James Perkins, Pearl street, Boston; from the Messrs Winslip, Brighton, a splendid Bouquet; native, cultivated plants from the Rev. John Lewis Russell, of Salem, viz.: Trillium grandiflorum; *Claytonia spatulata*; *Thalictrum dioicum*; *Uvaria sessiflora*; *Convallaria stellata*; *Pulmonaria Virginica*; *Phlox stolonifera*; *Phlox mvea*.

NOTICE.—The premiums for *Geraniums*, viz. for the best display, twelve best varieties in pots, \$10; for the second best display, \$5; for the best seedling, \$3. *Tulips*—for the best twelve varieties, \$10; for the second best twelve varieties, \$5, will be awarded on Saturday next 25th inst. For the Committee of Flowers.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, May 19th, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 20, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 215 Beef Cattle, 40 Pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 120 Sheep, and 320 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Former prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations to correspond First quality, \$9 00 a \$9 25. Second quality, \$8 25 a \$8 75. Third quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the following sales, viz. \$70, \$82, \$95, \$110, \$125, \$130, and \$140. About 60 head were purchased by gentlemen from Worcester County, at prices varying from 60 to \$75 each.

Cows and Calves.—We quote sales at \$35, \$33, \$40, \$48, \$55, \$57, and \$62.

Sheep.—A few (sheared) and ordinary were sold at about \$2 50 each. A lot no sheared at \$4 25.

Steine.—Prices remain without much change from the two last weeks. Lots to peddle 8 1-2 a 9 for sows, 9 1-2 a 10 for barrows. At retail from 9 to 11.

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, week ending May 19.

MAV, 1839.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	13	46	72	W.
Tuesday,	14	64	61	E.
Wednesday,	15	52	73	N.
Thursday,	16	60	72	E.
Friday,	17	64	70	N. W.
Saturday,	18	51	66	S. E.
Sunday,	19	49	73	S.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of genuine Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even poor lands, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winters and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climes.

The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS AND VIOLAS.

The third Exhibition of Tulips will commence on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at the Garden of S. Walker, (opposite the residence of Madam Eustis) Roxbury, and continue for a few days.

Since the last Exhibition, great improvements have been made in the arrangements. The bed, the present season, will contain upwards of 1000 Flowers, all of them rare and very beautiful; among them will be found fourteen varieties that obtained the Queen of England's Plate, and the London Horticultural Society's Cup Prizes, at Hampton, in May, 1838.

In addition to the Tulips, upwards of 2000 Viola Grandiflora will be in bloom.

Tickets may be had at the Bookstores of C. C. Little & Co., W. D. Faxon, and Gould, Kendall & Lincoln; and at the Garden Gate.

Single admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts.

May 22.

FOR SALE.

A very superior Berkshire Boar and Sow, twentytwo months old, very large of their age. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ANNUALS IN POTS.

J. L. F. WARREN has for sale, at his garden in Brighton, a great variety of Annuals, started in pots and ready for transplanting.

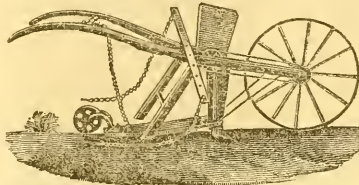
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe all sizes, constantly for sale at No. 1 City Wharf, by **ABBOT FEARING & CO.** May 22.

FOR SALE.

5000 Cabbage Plants, in fine order. Apply to DANIEL HINDS, at Mr Stearns's, near the colleges at Cambridge. May 22.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. 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 his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 3.

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cow Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** April 17.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. **J. H. T. BLANCHARD.** April 17.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; so a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK,

April 24. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties.

Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties. **JOSEPH BRECK & Co.** May 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 25
" " " " "		5 00
" " " " "	bushel	2 00
BEANS, white, Foreign,		5 26
" " " " "		2 00
" " " " "		3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	16 00
" " " " "		14 50
" " " " "		12 00
" " " " "		13 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37 40
" " " " "		25 34
" " " " "		10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	30 12
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35 45
" " " " "		35 45
FEATHERS, southern, geese,	pound	37 46
" " " " "		9 12
FLAX, (American)	"	4 12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 37
" " " " "		3 50
" " " " "		4 37
" " " " "	barrel	14 50
" " " " "		7 50
" " " " "		7 60
" " " " "		7 37
" " " " "		7 25
" " " " "		5 50
" " " " "		4 37
" " " " "		1 05
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	90 92
" " " " "		90 92
" " " " "		1 25
" " " " "		80 86
" " " " "		60 60
HAY, best English, per ton,		18 00
" " " " "		13 00
" " " " "		16 17
" " " " "	pound	14 15
" " " " "		12 14
" " " " "		12 13
" " " " "		29 30
" " " " "		25 27
" " " " "		26 23
" " " " "		24 25
" " " " "		23 25
" " " " "		23 24
" " " " "		21 23
" " " " "	cash	85 90
LIME, best sort,	gallon	1 15
" " " " "		2 12
" " " " "		60 60
" " " " "		95 100
" " " " "		2 87
" " " " "	barrel	26 00
" " " " "		25 00
" " " " "		22 50
" " " " "		23 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50
" " " " "		85 100
" " " " "		1 50
" " " " "		1 68
" " " " "		2 62
" " " " "		1 75
" " " " "		1 87
" " " " "	pound	6 7
" " " " "		5 6
" " " " "		3 00
" " " " "		57 62
" " " " "		52 55
" " " " "		47 50
" " " " "		42 46
" " " " "		37 40
" " " " "		32 50
" " " " "		47 50
" " " " "		30 35
" " " " "		6 7
" " " " "		5 6
" " " " "		3 00
" " " " "	pr M.	57 62
" " " " "		52 55
" " " " "		47 50
" " " " "		42 46
" " " " "		37 40
" " " " "		32 50
" " " " "		47 50
" " " " "		30 35

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.		
HAMS, northern,	pound	13 15
" " " " "		12 14
" " " " "		10 11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	11 11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	15 20
BUTTER, tub,	"	18 23
" " " " "		14 15
" " " " "	dozen	70 75
EGGS,	bushel	70 75
POTATOES, Chenango,	"	50 55
" " " " "		5 00
APPLES, Baldwin,	barrel	3 50
" " " " "		4 00
" " " " "		3 00
" " " " "		5 00
" " " " "		6 00

PLUM AND PEAR STOCKS.

A few hundred Pear and Plum Stocks, for sale by **SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport.** May 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

BY A LADY OF NEW YORK.

(Continued.)

Turn first to the south. The most striking object which arrests our attention on the left is a propylon, tottering as if on the verge of annihilation, very similar in appearance to that of the Memnonium, though vastly more imposing and gigantic.—That artificial cavity midway to the top, is part of the interior gallery and staircase leading to the summit, as usual in all these edifices. Near the lower part of the same are large apartments, probably used by the guards and keepers of the gates. This is one of a triple range of propylæ; the two others you see a short distance to the south, are much less shaken by the earthquake. The elevated gateways through each are lined with enormous slabs of highly polished red granite. In front of each propylon, and on each side of the gateway, are immense colossal statues in granite and stone, from thirty to forty feet in height, though now half buried in rubbish. Obelisks *always* were in advance of all propylæ; and wherever these are found wanting, as in this case, we must seek them among the ruins of more modern Alexandria, in the stadium of Constantinople, at Byzantium, in the piazzas of Rome, and the avenues of Paris. It is easy to account for these three magnificent entrances, one succeeding the other, at this particular point. The avenue which they guarded led from a temple some distance away from Karnac, and which must have been particularly holy, directly to the first and most ancient part of the city of temples behind us. The smaller propylon on our right, and through which we entered from the avenue of sphinxes, leading from Luxor, is doubtless a subsequent erection, made to communicate with the more modern part of the great temple of Karnac.

To the west, we see over the wall which connects the latter propylon with the western front of the temple. The view is only bounded by the Lybian mountains some miles distant. We can just discern the Memnonium and Medinet above, at their base, and a small strip of river which cuts the plain, and now sunk deep below its banks.

Turn now towards the north. On our left is the great propylon *par excellence*, and the most magnificent one in all Egypt. We shall see it to more advantage when we walk through it to the interior of the temples. The tall insulated columns behind it are in the first great court of the temple, which was covered with a roof which these columns supported, the same as in the case of Luxor. By far the grandest and most perfect feature on this site is the great hall of columns, directly in front of us.

You have contemplated the exterior grandeur of this vast pile, and as we are to pass through it we will leave it for the present. Perhaps you do not remark one very peculiar, and to me singularly impressive feature, about all we have been contemplating. Everything we have yet seen, from the smallest propylon to the vast, magnificent, and truly astonishing monument before us, the hall of columns, are but entrances and antechambers to something more vast, more magnificent, more holy, and more ancient. Where is that something? you ask. Gone! When the vengeance of an offended God swept over the devoted land of the heathen gentile, the proud fane of Iheban Ammon was struck down to the dust, and lies buried under yonder heap of rubbish. These proud trappings, the gifts of long

lines of Pharaohs, are left standing, as mementos to all future times, of the splendor, magnificence and magnitude of the principal fane, and to point out the spot where it lies entombed. Its epitaph is engraved on these mighty tombstones which surround this grave of heathen Egypt. Why is it that the solid walls of the great Egyptian Pantheon were shaken down to their very foundations, while those tall columns were permitted to stand erect, and to this day support the superincumbent weight of roof? You perceive that the hall of columns, by its peculiar construction, was always as light inside as the day without; but the interior of the temple itself was of course, as all others were, perfectly dark, and in which deeds of darkness, and all sorts of abominations, were practised, as part of the religious creed and daily observance of this nation of base idolaters. Hence it was that the avenging hand of the outraged majesty of heaven was particularly directed towards this great mother of Egyptian iniquity. She has been laid in the dust, while many of her children in other places, have been passed over, partly in contempt, and partly, perhaps, with a view to perpetuate the record of abomination so deeply engraven on all their walls.

Let us now take a rapid view of the interior, ere the setting sun shall leave it in obscurity. We will pass out at the gate where we entered, and walk round to the western and principal front.—You perceive that another avenue of sphinxes mark the great avenue towards the Nile. Every approach to this temple had a similar avenue, similarly ornamented. This greatest of all the great propylæ of Egypt, measures four hundred feet long, forty feet thick, and proportionally high. When surmounted with its tall masts, ornamented with banners, pennants, and oriflames, its effect must have been very imposing on those who approached it from the Nile. It is comparatively of modern construction when compared with the other sacred edifices behind it. It is in an unfinished state and not adorned with sculptures. Its ascertained age is now 3000 years. We will cross the first great court, which is three hundred feet square, with small temples on the side. Through a smaller propylon is a gate-way, over twenty feet wide and sixty feet high, at one time guarded by brazen doors. A noble entrance truly, to the noblest hall ever built by man! The perspective of the vast central colonnade is seen to better advantage from this entrance, than when we shall have passed it; for there the senses are overpowered by the forest of gigantic columns on every side. I can compare those great centre columns to no other familiar object than tall light-houses or shot-towers, such as we have at home. Of course, such immense masses could not be monolithic, but are composed of huge blocks, piled one on the other by the aid of some powerful engine.

But it is time to enter; for see, the almost horizontal rays of the setting sun, are producing lights and shadows in this mysterious hall, which give a much finer effect than the vertical meridian beams can possibly do.

(To be continued.)

The Legislature of Pennsylvania invites the consideration of that of New York to an effort to connect the canals of the two States, at a point that will enable the one State to exchange her coal for the salt and plaster of the other.—Old Connecticut will next wish to cut a canal for the better exchange of her nutmegs and other "notions," for the "tar, tumeric and turpentine" of North Carolina.—*Boston Times.*

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries. April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries (Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Teaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeyuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.
Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK,
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
January 30, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Rots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention.
SAMUEL POND,
March 27. Cambridge-*patri*, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAIUM WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
150 Catawba, " "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Rots.
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Rots.
200 Common " "

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds; Methven Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hautbois, English Wood, Mouthy, &c. Raspberries, Fraconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
51 and 52 North Market Street.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1839.

[NO. 47.

AGRICULTURAL.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

ESSEX AGRICULTURE.

Addressed to the Farmers of Essex County, Mass.

BY HENRY COLMAN.

(Concluded.)

On former occasions I have strongly urged upon the Essex farmers the subject of a winter dairy. If well managed, a room with a proper temperature secured, and an abundance of succulent food prepared for the stock, I believe it would be attended with less trouble than in summer; and the best of new made sweet butter in the winter, where the cows are bountifully fed upon good hay and carrots, would command a very high price in Boston market. I know one farmer who keeps a winter dairy in the vicinity of Boston, and who for several years has contracted for his butter deliverable new once a week at fortyfive cents a pound; and the firkin butter presented for premium at the shows of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in December, has much of it been sold for several years at from thirtythree to fifty cents per pound. These are certainly as encouraging prices as any reasonable man can ask.

This, however, brings me to speak of other crops intimately connected with agricultural improvement, and the cultivation of which such operations would require. Indian corn, at fifty bushels to the acre, is a much more valuable crop than hay. The fodder upon an acre of corn yielding fifty bushels of grain, is, when well cured, fully equal for any kind of neat stock, to one ton of English hay; and one ton is as much as is obtained by many farmers from their land.

Carrots we have already spoken of. Ruta baga, though an exhausting, is an excellent and profitable crop. So also are the sugar beet and the common blood beet. The mangel wurtzel and the common flat turnip are inferior to the other vegetables. The yellow Aberdeen turnip is of almost equal value with the ruta baga, and will keep sound nearly as long. As soon as the farmers in Essex will go largely into this kind of cultivation, their products will be increased; their manure heaps will be increased; their lands will be put in the best condition for wheat and barley; and I think we might venture to anticipate that their crops and improvements will be quadrupled.

The fattening of pork might be pursued by the Essex farmer with great advantage. The prices of every description of agricultural produce are high, and so they bid fair to remain. While pork remains at ten cents per pound, the piggery, if well managed, would yield ample profits.

The cultivation of fruit, apples in particular, cannot be too strongly urged upon the Essex farmers. We can give no better advice to them than was given by the old Scotchman to "Jock, to be always sticking in a tree, for it would be growing while he was sleeping." The ascertainment of the great value of apples for fattening swine, for fattening

beef cattle, and for the increase of milk and the improvement of dairy produce, may be pronounced an important modern agricultural discovery. Many intelligent farmers rate them at equal value with potatoes, the small expense at which a permanent and abundant supply of them can be obtained, commend a cultivation of them as extensive as possible.

Fruit should be cultivated, likewise, much more than it is, for the market. Several farmers in the vicinity of Boston, sell, of the single article of apples only, from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars worth per year. Some in Essex county within my knowledge, are accustomed to sell annually to more than the amount of a thousand dollars. Here too the demand outruns the supply. Large quantities of apples are imported annually from the south and from the east into Salem and Boston. The production of them costs comparatively but little. Seven years, under good management, will give you a bearing orchard. A respectable citizen and a capital farmer in your own county some years since, at the age of seventy, planted an orchard, and has lived several years to enjoy the fruits of the trees of his own planting. The climate and soil of Essex are well adapted to the raising of the best of apples and pears. The farm should be fully stocked with these trees. The sides of the fields by the road should be lined with them. Many vacant places could probably be found, in which trees might be set with advantage, where now nothing of any value is obtained. Thousands and thousands might be set out in your pasture grounds without injury to them; indeed in many cases with decided benefit. Apple trees do not impoverish the land; and the shade is of service to your cattle. They will at first require protection, but this is a small affair; and after they come in bearing, the cattle will get the windfalls; but this will do them no hurt. A farmer in Watertown publicly stated, not long since, that he had been accustomed to give to his stock, swine, milch cows, and fattening cattle, from ten to twelve hundred bushels of apples a year, with most decided advantage. In his case they were given uncooked; and he pronounced them of equal value with potatoes. What a resource farmers have here put within their reach? Ten or twelve bushels of apples to a tree of tolerable size and age, is not a large yield. How few farms are there where room cannot be found for the planting of a hundred or even two hundred trees. When once well-planted, protected and trained, little care is required to keep them in order and productive. But I shall probably be told that the bover will pierce them; the canker worm will blast them; the cattle will browse them; they will require to be pruned yearly; the earth around them must be kept loosened; the frost will often come before we can gather the apples; we have no place to store them after they are gathered; yes! and indolence may conjure up a hundred other objections as discouraging and frightful as these; but that which depends upon our own carefulness, our own carefulness should provide against. The chances

of success altogether outweigh the risks of failure. What appears to be chance and accident, (matters which in truth have very little concern in human affairs,) is designed and suited to stimulate human foresight and prudence; and there can be no doubt that it would be an evil and a calamity if things in this world were more certain to man's providence and command than in truth they now are. Prudence and industry are the great elements of success; and in general, success in matters pertaining to them are about as certain to prudence and industry, as the harvest to the seed we sow.

There is another matter to which I wish to call the attention of the Essex farmers, and the farmers throughout the commonwealth; and that is, the cultivation of the sugar maple. It is a tree of quick growth and makes excellent fuel. It is easily propagated, and there are many localities in Essex, where, undoubtedly, it would flourish. It is a healthy tree, having no bad influences; and is not a great exhauster of the soil. It is one of our most beautiful trees for shade or ornament. But I recommend its cultivation for the purpose of making sugar. Many farmers in Essex will say, if they should attempt it, they never could expect to reap the fruits of their labor. That may be so; but shall we do nothing for posterity? Have we no ambition to transmit to those who shall come after us, the legacy received from our fathers, enlarged and improved? A maple tree of thirty years old may be calculated upon to yield sap enough for four pounds of sugar. I have known one tree to yield twentyseven pounds of sugar in a season. I have known another tree to yield forty pounds. These, however, are rare instances. The amount of four pounds is a fair average. Several towns in the commonwealth from their own maple trees obtain an ample supply of sugar and molasses for domestic use. One town within my knowledge made the last year twenty thousand pounds of sugar—two others thirty thousand pounds each! One town was supposed to have made nearly seven thousand pounds; but this last amount is not so well authenticated as the former, of which indeed, there is no doubt. Some farmers within my knowledge are accustomed to make three hundred lbs. each; some five hundred pounds; some one thousand pounds; some one thousand five hundred pounds in a season. In many of these cases, the trees from which these products are obtained, are only between thirty and forty years old. They can be tapped, if done judiciously, for years and years without injury. Under improved modes of manufacture, the sugar is capable of being made a very good article; and when refined, of being as handsome a sugar as is to be found in the market. Now, whatever may be the results of the beet sugar cultivation in this country, in the ultimate success of which indeed I have perfect confidence, this ought not to interfere with or prevent our planting the maple for the object mentioned. We may, therefore, with the greatest advantages to ornament, comfort, and interest, line our roads with it; scatter it over our pastures; and cultivate it in

various locations, without prejudicing any other cultivation or crop.

But I must bring this long communication to an end. Yet I have only glanced at topics which I should have been happy to have discussed at large; and I have neglected several which I wished to have brought before the farmers of Essex. I trust I shall have other opportunities. I would not by any means be supposed to dictate to men, whose agricultural intelligence, and skill, and experience, I well understand and respect, and by which I have been often instructed. But I felt myself honored by the invitation of the intelligent and devoted Secretary of the Society, to whom the agricultural community are largely indebted, to add something to your annual pamphlet; and I am most happy in any form of friendship or union in a common cause, to associate my name with the farmers of Essex. Connected to this improved county by ties of kindred, friendship, and long residence and intercourse, I am most anxious to keep the chain bright and strong.

In offering these suggestions to the farmers, I do it with a high appreciation of the agricultural capacities of the county. At present, however, I have not strong hopes of seeing these capacities even half developed. Opportunities and promises of quicker gain in her enterprising commerce, and her active and industrious manufactures, present themselves so frequently and flatteringly, that agriculture is likely to continue to be carried on with little labor and little capital. Under such circumstances, agriculture can no more flourish than commerce and manufactures can flourish with little labor and little capital. As her population is multiplied, the demands of the great market-towns in her vicinity increased, and the facilities of intercommunication among her own people and with the neighboring towns extended, this great interest must, and will be much more regarded than it now is; and will secure its proper place in the consideration and attention of its inhabitants. By an extended, skilful, and liberal cultivation, it will then be found that in the capacities and productiveness of much of her soil, as well as her commercial and manufacturing advantages, her intellectual and moral improvements, the county of Essex has been signally blessed by Divine Providence.

HENRY COLMAN.

April, 1839.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1839.'

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURE, &c.

(Concluded.)

MR. HOW'S LETTER.

Methuen, Dec. 5, 1838.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I suggest a few ideas on a subject of no small importance; for success in farming depends principally on the quantity of manure that is made. And, in fact, a locomotive may as well be propelled without steam, as a person have good success in farming without manure. There are various ways by which manure may be increased. Cellars under barns for the reception of manure are highly important, as its value is much increased by being preserved from drenching rains and drying winds. Also, the quantity may be much increased by hauling muck or soil, or throwing in hay, straw, or some other materials to receive and suck up the urine, as this is supposed to be worth nearly as much as the droppings. A suitable plan for a cow yard is of no small importance. It should be much

hollowing in the middle; the sides so elevated as to prevent the water from running in, consequently there will be but little to run out, to wash out the manure. A large quantity of manure may be made in such a yard, by hauling in muck, soil, or some other material, and ploughing or pitching it over occasionally. But it is said, we have no meadow from whence to get muck; there are no scrapings in the road to be collected; therefore we have nothing to make compost of. But I would say, if they have nothing else, take the soil from the field, and with a little additional manure, the field may again be restored to its former fertility. Another object of some importance is to have the manure applied in the best manner. I have, until recently, been of the opinion that it is best to be applied in a green state, and have the fermentation take place in the ground; but of late I have had a different opinion, although I have tried no experiment that is satisfactory in my own mind. I would suggest the idea of recommending a premium to be offered for the best experiment on the application of manure, that it may be ascertained which is the most profitable, to apply manure in a green state or to make a compost of it by mixing other materials, taking into the account all the additional expense of labor.

Another thing is, to keep the hogs at work. By keeping a good supply of hogs, and accommodating them with materials to work with, they will add much to a farmer's stock of manure.

Some farmers are averse to the credit system; to supply their hogs with materials to work with; to fill their cow yards and barn cellars with muck, &c., and to give one, two, or three year's credit is too much. This is one important reason why so little improvement is made in farming. I believe there are the materials on almost every farm, and means within the reach of almost every farmer, to enrich his farm to almost any extent.

Suppose a person to make a certain additional quantity of manure; consequently in the same proportion the products of his farm will be increased; from which, by spending on the farm, will again increase the manure, and so on, until his farm may be enriched without limit. Finally, I believe that if all the farmers would pay the attention to making manure and enriching their farms that their interest requires, the western fever would be less prevalent among us, and our young men, instead of leaving the farms of their sires and engaging in speculation, or emigrating to the far west, would cultivate the land of their fathers and learn from experience that they may be amply repaid for all their toil, and that the cultivation of the earth is second to no other employment.

Yours, with sincere respect,

JOSEPH HOW.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Wool Growers, look out!—Manufacturers have already begun to cry down the price of wool. You have your remedy: keep the wool on hand until they offer fairly. Old wool is not so plenty but that the new will be in demand, and the merchant does not say that "cloths are declining." Again we say, *look out!* W. B.

To make Copying Ink.—Add to common ink a sufficient quantity of sugar to make it glutinous when dry; then put a piece of damp, thin, unsized paper on it, and press it with a warm smoothing iron, which will copy the writing.—*Yankee Farmer.*

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

EVERGREENS—THEIR CULTIVATION.

MR COLMAN—However to the contrary the taste of others may be, we are enthusiastic in admiration of evergreens. No matter how humble their growth—if they develop themselves in the moss which adheres to the craggy rock—the humble vine, that creeps upon the earth, hardly daring to look upward in the short space of its existence, or in the waving pine or dark hemlock, frowning at angry storms from the mountain's height, while centuries pass away; they are all objects on which our eyes can gaze with a pleasure and admiration which other portions of vegetable nature cannot afford.

The symmetrical maple, the spreading elm, with its trunk fasciated with tiny branches, the beautiful hickory, and tulip-tree aspiring towards the clouds with blossoms lovely as the rainbow, truly may vie with them, when the bud first expands before the early breathings of spring, and the rich leaf matures under the ripening sun of summer; but, like *sun mer friends*, or those who go with us while all goes well, their goodness withers away at the approach of autumn's storms, and in winter, they leave us nought remaining of what in summer, we admired, but the bareness of desolated beauty.

Evergreens are like "the friend that is born for adversity." Whether the sun pours the vertical and intense rays of summer, or casts the sidelong glances of winter upon the earth, they always present a gladsome and cheering prospect. In spring their new foliage is of a more lively green; in summer many of them exhibit the gayest flowers; in autumn they alone remain unchanged, saving that their foliage assumes a deeper hue, as if to shroud itself in mourning that the beauty and glory of the year has departed. When winter, monarch of the year, assumes its reign, the winds may moan through their dense-leaved groves, as if to peal the requier of nature, but there is music, solemn and sweet chanting in its pipings;—the snow may descend and lodge upon their branches, but it is only to veil beauty with the mantle of purity. While the stand as memorials of a past, whose "glory is departed" with its own short days, they also give assurance of a future, when nature shall awake from her dormancy at the touch of spring. Who does not admire them, and why do we not indulge a more familiar acquaintance with them by cultivation?

Anticipated difficulties in the culture of evergreens, is, probably, a great reason why they receive no mere attention. This is imaginary rather than real. For ourselves, we have no more objection to undertake the removal of a fir or a pine, in expectation of its future success, than of a maple or anything else. There are simple rules to be applied to transplanting all trees and shrubs, which rules, like those adapted to other things, must vary according to circumstances. Trees should, as nearly as may be, be always removed to a soil and locality similar to that from which they are taken. This cannot often be done in setting out the variety that is desirable around dwellings and in parks. But when removed to different soils, it is preferable to move from wet to dry than otherwise, for in the case the vessels may contract so as to adapt themselves to their emergencies; but when a tree is removed to a wet soil, a surfeiting of liquid is the consequence: disease, whose presence is indicated by paleness of the leaf, and death are the effect. How strikingly analogous are the effects of excess

ive drinking in the vegetable and animal world, in both, a small lack of food is more beneficial to health and long life, than a superabundance of it.

In transplanting evergreens, the first attention is to be paid to the time for the removal. We prefer the season when they are shooting most vigorously, and if the new shoot has started two or three inches, with us it is no objection. They are taken up with such care to preserve the roots, and if the earth comes with them it is well; if not, *grouding* or rolling them in earth and water of the consistency of a pudding, should be resorted to. If removed in a day when the sun shines, the root should be protected from its rays. In transplanting, the pit should be amply large, and when the roots are fairly covered with fine earth, a pailful of water should be poured into each pit and the remainder of the earth thrown in. The first year they should be frequently watered, if the season is dry. We know an individual who set out a number in 1838, and who watered them every day. The consequence was, his trees all lived and grew well the season they were removed. These trees were brought from a cold and wet, to a dry soil, so that last year they had less water than usual, and this year none by artificial means.

Another error we have seen in transplanting evergreens is, in getting those too large. Being unwilling to wait for a tree to grow, we set out those of too great a size, only to see them die. Man cannot change his climate or occupation in after life without evil, often fatal consequences to his health; and while his habits (if good) are formed to his circumstances when young, and they must not be broken in upon,—so with trees: their circumstances are adapted to their cases, and if one changes, the other must, and the earlier this change is effected the easier it is got over. An evergreen, set when small by a larger one, will reach it in size in a few, very few years, and will soon pass by it and keep ahead.

Pruning evergreens is more fatal the first year than when performed on deciduous trees, so much so that we prefer letting them entirely alone. If pruned, however, something should be applied to prevent the exudation of the gum or resin: grafting wax is very good for this purpose.

Evergreens which grow in the shade of other trees should have a similar locality again. Some of them cannot endure the hot rays of the sun or the twisting of the winds. Such are the *Kalmias*, as beautiful flowering shrubs as the world affords. Now for two weeks is the time for transplanting them. W. B.

Mount Osceola, May 15, 1839.

STATE OF THE SEASON 1839.

We feel ourselves much indebted to Mr Lowell for the subjoined notices of the season. He has for several years favored the public in this way, and his reports and comparisons are always looked for with great interest. There is not an individual in the country to whom the agricultural and horticultural community are more largely indebted than to this gentleman: and we know that no one can enjoy more than himself in seeing everywhere seconded and urged forward the powerful impulse given to agricultural improvement by his intelligence, practical skill, and public spirit years since, in connexion with other distinguished and patriotic individuals, several of whom are still in the field and at the plough. We venture to say that there never was a cause in which a good mind however highly

gifted, can look back upon its devoted and successful labors with purer satisfaction and pleasure than in that of general agricultural improvement. We do not mean, of course, the mere productiveness of agricultural labor in a pecuniary view; but the promotion of the general intelligence, comfort, independence, and good morals of the agricultural community—the multiplication and diffusion of the simple and healthful luxuries of rural life, and the security and increase of the rewards of labor, directed where Divine Providence first designed it should be directed, and where it may always be incontestably applied, in compelling the earth to bring forth her inexhaustible treasures. H. C.

Roxbury, May 21, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. FARMER.—At your request, I send you a comparison of the present season, as to its temperature and present prospects, with several others. It is well known that the past winter was a mild one, and very little injury was done to the fruit trees. The tenderest of them, the peach, did not lose a bud, and the blossom of that fruit was never greater. The present season is a remarkable example of the variability of our climate, and that it can never be safely affirmed that one of our springs is early or late until it is past. On the first of May the season was 14 days earlier than that of the preceding one; yet since that time we have had seven severe frosts, six of them in eight days in succession. I have been asked whether the frosts have injured the fruit? I answer, that from my experience frosts in the spring seldom hurt the fruits, even the tenderest; never, I believe, unless severe enough to discolor the young foliage. No—the great enemy to fruits is cold, long-continued rains, or north-east storms, while the blossoms are expanded, checking the ascent of sap while the fruit is setting, or just after it is set. This is the cause of the falling of the young apples, pears, cherries and peaches, sometimes after they arrive to the size of chestnuts.

I will now compare the present year with five very early seasons and five very late ones within the last thirty years.

In 1839—Cherries and peaches opened	May 3,
Rocky Mountain currant	May 3,
Plums in full flower	May 4,
Pears opening	May 6,
Apples opening	May 12,
Apples in fullest flower and other fruit, out of flower	May 21.

In five of the earliest years, take the cherry and apple as samples.

In 1822—Cherries in flower	May 1,
Apples in flower	May 12,
Some apples	May 9,
In 1824—Cherries began to open their flowers	May 1,
Apples began to open their blossoms	May 11.

In 1825—one of the earliest of all seasons:	
Cherries began to open	April 25,
Apples open their blossoms	May 8.

In 1827—Cherries began to flower	April 25,
Apples do.	May 12.

In 1828—Early cherries opening	May 1,
Apples opening	May 10.

In five of the late seasons:	
In 1813—Cherries began to blow	May 10,
Apples begin to blow	May 23.

In 1815—Cherries opening	May 10,
Apples in fullest flower	May 27.

In 1816—Cherries opening	May 6,
Apples opening	May 18.

In 1829—Cherries opening	May 9,
Apples opening	May 15.

Thus it is proved that the present season must be classed with the early ones, and in other more important respects it is certainly to be deemed one of the most propitious ones. Copious, seasonable, and not destructive rains have put out of all danger the grass crops and early grain, and brought forward every species of market vegetables with a strength and luxuriousness of growth almost unexampled.

I am, dear sir, your humble serv't,

JOHN LOWELL.

Upon a more accurate examination of the peach trees, I find that the *growing* buds do not correspond with the blossoms—that the foliage is bad, owing probably to overbearing the last year. I was apprehensive of such an effect last year, as the trees were overloaded with fruit. J. L.

REPORTS OF FARMS

Entered with the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for premium, but upon which no premium was bestowed.

There are of this class four claims, which we shall number A, B, C, D, and publish in succession. We shall not give the names or places of residence of the claimants; not because their farming is not highly creditable to them, for that it is, in every case, as we know from personal inspection; but because few persons are willing to have their names published in a list of rejected claimants. We know them indeed to be among the very best farmers in the state. In respect to neatness, industry, improvement, skill, good management, and success, they are all prominent examples. Whoever compares their statements with those of the successful claimants, will perceive how extremely difficult it was for a committee, who had seen none of the farms, and were anxious to do strict and impartial justice, to come to a decision entirely satisfactory either to themselves or the parties interested. The community should feel themselves highly indebted to gentlemen, willing from the most disinterested and public motives to undertake the unpleasant task of discrimination, where the competitors are all respectable and so nearly equal. H. C.

The Products of (A) farm, for the year 1838—in reply to the questions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

1. My farm consists of 133 acres.
2. The soil consists of hard-pan or clay, gravel and loam.
3. In respect to the management of my lands, I prefer a medium depth in ploughing and without a coultter. I practise a rotation of crops on the same land in almost every case. I turn over my green sward in the spring, say from 20th of April to 10th of May; plant with corn or potatoes; the next year with oats, and sow with clover and herds grass, though frequently I continue the cultivation until the third year, and sow my oat stubble with winter wheat or rye and then seed as above.
4. I have planted the past season seven acres with corn, put in the 17th of May. The field was green sward, turned over about the first of May coarse manure was applied to a part of it before;

ploughing; a finer kind after ploughing on the other part and thoroughly dragged in; planted with the eight-rowed yellow corn in hills about 3 ft. apart; hoed twice; topped the stalks about the 1st of Sept. Of coarse manure there were applied 12 loads to the acre, (of 30 bu. each) and of the fine kind which was dragged in, about 9 loads of the same size.—The produce of the above was 44 bushels to the acre; no manure was put in the hills.

I planted the past season one acre of potatoes the 20th of May, part of which was manured in the hill, and the other part plaster was put in the hill. The product was 320 bushels, but not much difference was observable between those manured in the hill or where plaster was put in; though I think the result depends considerably on the season. They were of the kind called pink-eyed & black potatoes.

5. I generally manage my green sward as above with corn and potatoes, though occasionally I turn over a piece about the first of July, cross plough in September and sow with wheat or rye as soon as the 20th.

6. I mowed the past season 30 acres, all upland; 21 acres of which is natural meadow, too wet for the plough; the remainder of plough land averaged 1 3-4 tons to each acre—in all, 52 1-2 tons. The quality consists of the kinds natural to our climate: clover, herbs grass, red top and other fine grasses.

7. As to irrigation, I have a small stream of water which runs most of the season, that I turn upon my meadow, which irrigates about 1 1-2 acres, the effects of which are very beneficial.

8. I do not manure the land upon which the water flows, though I manure occasionally my other natural meadows with my finest manure, which is applied about the 1st of April; the present year it was applied the 3d of April: also, immediately after haying, I apply such manure as I have about my barn to my grass lands.

9. I reclaim low lands by ditching with an open drain and manure put upon the same, in which I have good success, increasing the quantity from two to three fold.

10. My crop of ruta baga failed from the drought the present season. I planted one-third of an acre. I afterwards sowed the same with the field turnip, which produced 45 bushels. I shall feed them to my horned cattle.

11. I have sowed 15 acres of oats after corn. They were sowed from the 1st to the 10th of May; the corn hills were split and then dragged and cross ploughed once; 2 1-2 bushels of seed were sown to the acre—produce, 33 1-2 bushels to each acre on an average. One acre of spring wheat of our common kind, was sowed after potatoes, ploughed twice this spring without manure; the land was plastered as soon as the wheat appeared out of the ground. Two bushels of seed were sowed to the acre. The seed was soaked in strong brine one week and rolled in lime. The product was 20 bu. 4 qts. The winter grain harvested this year was 3 3-4 acres; 3-4 acre was in wheat, the rest was in rye. Product, rye, 55 bu.; wheat, 15 bu. 12 qts. This was oat and rye stubble ploughed once and manure applied to the surface and dragged in, about 8 loads to the acre. The wheat was of the red ball kind; it was soaked in brine and rolled in lime; 1 1-2 bu. of seed to the piece; the seed of rye was 1 1-4 bu. to the acre. The soil was of the kind called loam.

12. I have laid down to grass the present year about eleven acres. I sowed my seed at various times on my winter grain; on the 20th of April the

rest was sowed with spring grain and was dragged once; afterwards it was dragged twice more. I calculate to apply six quarts of seed to the acre of clover and herds grass; of each an equal quantity.

13. I use my straw for litter for my stables and barn-yard. I collect leaves and the turfs from my ditches and other places occasionally, for the litter of my hog-pens.

14. I have kept, the last year, three pair of oxen, five cows, ten young cattle, three horses and fifty sheep and lambs. My barn is 40 by 50 feet: it has no cellar: it contains two large cow-houses. A good part of my manure is under cover. I have generally kept about one-quarter more stock than I have the present year.

15. My cows are mostly of the native breed.

16. My manner of raising calves is as follows: I take those that come during the month of March, from the cow at one day old; feed them with new milk about two weeks, then feed them until about the 15th of May with skimmed milk, and then turn them off to pasture.

17. I have made 650 lbs. of butter and 558 lbs. of cheese (all new milk) since 1st of April.

18. I have kept 19 swine, a mixture of the Moco, Berkshire and grass-fed breed. I have made, the present season about 2250 lbs. of pork. I feed my hogs during the summer on the slops from the house. They run in the pasture and occasionally have a few potatoes. I fatten them upon apples, potatoes, pumpkins, and corn. I get from 15 to 20 loads manure from my hog-pen or yard, and 150 loads from my barn and sheds.

19. I employ on my farm one man constantly, and my son, 14 years old, works during the summer. I hired 23 days work during haying and har vesting; also 20 days work at other times during the season. I pay my man by the year \$150. I pay occasional laborers one dollar per day during haying and harvesting, and 75 cents at other times, with board.

20. I have about 90 apple trees, mostly of natural fruit, though I have a young orchard coming on, principally of grafted fruit.

21. I have about 12 fruit trees (other than apples), consisting of a variety of cherries and plums. They have ever been healthy.

22. I occasionally furnish some spirits to my men during haying and harvesting, in very small quantities.

23. I have 71 acres in pasturage this year; have kept three horses at 42 cts. each; three pair oxen at 83 cts. a pair; five cows at 25 cts.; four 3 yr. olds at 20 cts.; two 2 yr. olds at 17 cts.; four calves at 5 cts. and 50 sheep at 1 1-2 ct. This would amount to \$7 09 per week—from 20th of May to 20th of November, 6 months or 24 weeks, would amount to \$184 34.

24. My seed corn I put into warm water the same morning I plant it and roll it in plaster, when I take it out during the day, and apply to my corn as soon as it comes up, plaster and ashes—1-2 bu. plaster and about 2 bu. ashes mixed to the acre.

25. I used 2 3-4 tons of plaster the present season, worth ground \$9 per ton. Sowed some on my natural meadow 27th of April; the remainder on my other grass and plough lands, such as oats, wheat and rye occasionally, according to the weather, up to the 10th of May, excepting the oats, on which I sowed plaster until about the first of June. I sow about one bushel and a peck to the acre.

I have on hand two pair of fat oxen, which will weigh 50 cwt.; two pair of steers, 31 cwt.—enu-

merated in the number of cattle above; but the value of the beef not included in my estimate of products.

I make the whole product of the farm this year, not including the beef on hand, \$1881 17.

FARM REPORT B.

To Benjamin Guild, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society:

SIR—The subscriber having made application to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the premium for the best farm, submits the following return in conformity to the questions contained in the premium list, published by order of the trustees of the Society.

Questions numbered and answers made in the same order as found upon the premium list:

1. My farm consists of 200 acres.

2. Eighty acres consists of a mixture of clay and loam; 40 acres of sand and loam; the remainder is of black loam with clay bottom.

3. I consider the best method of improving my lands to use two hundred weight of plaster upon the clay and loam, as also upon the sand and loam to the acre; and fifteen cart-loads of manure upon the black loam with clay bottom. The plaster and manure to be applied annually; the manure in a compost state, generally. If the condition of the land require it, I put the same quantity of manure upon the clay and loam and sand and loam lands in preparing it for corn or wheat. These lands I seed, pasture, or mow for the term of four years successively. I plough, plant, or sow them afterwards for the same term.

4. I till 50 acres. All my land is susceptible of tillage excepting 18 acres, which are too wet for that purpose. When I use manure I put 15 cart-loads upon the acre.

5. I apply my manure in a compost state.

6. I spread and harrow in manure which is put upon ploughed land.

7. In cultivating green sward, I turn it over early for corn, harrow it, and plant thereon. I prepare it in the same manner for wheat or rye.

8. I mow twelve acres of upland. It produces two tons of hay to the acre.

9. I practise no irrigation.

10. I manure all the land I mow. I put fifteen cart-loads upon the acre once in three or four years, in a compost state, of common barn-yard manure.

11. I mow 18 acres of low land not suitable for the plough. The quality is herds grass and red-top. It produces one and a half tons per acre.

12. I have no bog or peat lands upon my farm.

13. I have this year twenty acres in corn. I turned over the green sward, dragged it, and planted the seed dry. I used no manure this season. I have 120 bushels of ears of corn to the acre this year, but my corn will not average more than 75 bushels per acre.

14. I have only one and a half acres in potatoes this season. I turned over green sward, put fifteen cart-loads of manure to the acre, and harrowed it in; planted in hills and hoed them once only. I have two hundred bushels to the acre. The kind is English whites.

15. I have only one-half of an acre of common English turnips. They yield at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre, and I shall feed them to my milch cows.

16. I have 13 1-2 acres of winter grain and 14 acres of spring grain. For winter grain I turned over green sward, harrowed and sowed it. I sow-

ed my summer grain upon land where I had corn last year, without other preparation than ploughing. I sowed three and a half acres of wheat, and used one bushel and three pecks of seed to the acre. One and a half acre was sown with the common white-bearded wheat, and two acres with the white bald wheat. The soil was a mixture of clay and sand. I used no lime.

17. I have laid down to grass 14 acres, in May last. I used eight quarts of seed to the acre, one-half timothy and the other clover, with a grain crop.

18. I have between 40 and 50 head of cattle and three horses, which together with fodder and the straw produced from my farm, furnish my manure. I put it in heaps in the spring, excepting what I use of the compost for corn, &c.

19. My stock consists of four oxen, eighteen cows, twenty young cattle, three horses, and fifty sheep. I have two barns, one 40 by 50 feet, the other 30 by 40 feet in size. I have one stable under ground, 30 by 40 feet, and one shed and stable 20 by 40 feet in size. My manure is not covered.

20. My cows are of native breed.

21. In raising my calves I feed them upon new milk until they are two weeks old, then upon skimmed milk and whey, until they are three months old, when I turn them out to pasture.

22. I have made this year 1500 lbs. of butter, and 4000 lbs. of cheese, all of new milk.

23. I have twenty-five swine of the Byfield and Berkshire breed crossed, and make forty-five hundred weight of pork.

24. I feed my pigs upon whey and pasture the hogs which I have wintered. I give them the wind-fall apples and afterwards fatten them upon corn.

25. My hog-pens give me fifteen cart-loads of manure yearly, which is made of corn and straw.

26. I have two sons; one aged 15 and the other 17 years of age. I have also a colored boy, 18 years of age, bound to me until he is 21 years of age, who, together with myself, do all the labor upon my farm.

27. I have 150 apple trees—30 of them are grafted—the remainder natural fruit.

28. I have 100 other fruit trees, peaches, &c.

29. My fruit trees have never been attacked by canker-worms or otherwise.

30. I do not allow the use of ardent spirits in the cultivation of my farm.

Respectfully submitted,

Your ob't servant.

Oct. 29, 1838.

N. B.—I stated to Mr Allen, the agent, who inspected my farm, the quantity of grain I raised during the past year. I did not include, however, 40 bushels of white beans, which I raised among my corn.

FARM REPORT C.

The following answers are made by the subscriber to the questions given in the printed premium list for 1838. To the first question he answers—

1. His farm comprises 170 acres.

2. The soil consists of gravel and loam.

3. My method of management is to put the land in grass as soon as I get a good bottom and then keep it up by manure. After pasturing one year, I break up. The meadows (i. e. the mowing lands) are better to remain, without coming under the plough.

4. I have about 75 acres in pasture and tillage. Generally I use about 25 cart-loads of manure to the acre.

5. My manure from the stables is applied in the spring—the long manure lies until fall, when it is spread on the meadows.

6. I put the manure in the hill when I plant.

7. For winter crops I plough twice (follow my land) and harrow. For corn and potatoes I plough once in the spring and use the harrow and roller liberally.

8. Most of my mowing is upland, producing say for 65 acres one ton and a half an acre.

9. I irrigate about four acres. I let in the water about the first of May and keep it on until about the first of July. It produces about double the ordinary crop.

10. A part of the irrigated land and all the upland meadow is manured by long manure, at the rate say, of 25 loads to the acre.

11. Of low land not suitable for the plough, I have about 7 or 8 acres. The kind of hay is English and clover of good quality when manure is used; and the quantity, about 1 1-2 ton per acre.

12. I improve my low lands by thorough ditching and manuring, and my success has been good.

13. I have this year 2 1-2 acres in corn. The land used was in stubble; bore oats the 3 years previous; rye 4 years since, and oats 5 years. I ploughed, harrowed, and furrowed both ways and dropped the manure in the hill. The seed used was the Dutton corn, rolled in plaster. The quantity of manure, about 10 loads to the acre. The produce, about 30 bushels sound corn. I gave it three dressings with the hoe.

14. In potatoes I have 2 1-2 acres, same kind of land, and treated in the same way, excepting being hoed twice only. My crop is poor this year; about 150 bu. to the acre. The kinds raised are Orange, and English white. I planted 1 1-2 acre of green sward ploughed once, dragged; without manure; hoed twice; the produce about 200 bu. to the acre. Same kind of seed.

15. I planted or sowed 2 acres to ruta baga. It was stubble land; ploughed three times; manured with stable (ox) manure; about 20 loads to the acre, dropped in furrows, upon which the seed was sowed with Merchant's drill-barrow; being very dry, the crop is not good—say 300 bu. to the acre. I shall feed them to fattening cattle and working cattle in the spring. From experience, I think potatoes a better crop for cattle.

16. I sowed 25 acres of oats; ploughed once; part was a clover ley, including 7 acres. This was the fifth crop of oats; part was potato land; harrowed twice; sowed about 2 1-2 bushels to the acre. It was a light crop this year, from drought. I used plaster and no manure. I sowed 3 acres to spring wheat; ploughed once and then ploughed in the seed, 2 bu. per acre; 4 bu. tea wheat and 2 bu. German wheat; rolled the seed in lime and sowed on the crop about 1 bu. per acre of lime. Soil is loam and gravel—crop pretty good—not yet threshed. I have about 20 acres of winter rye; part on a clover ley; ploughed but once; the remainder ploughed twice (followed); harrowed twice; sowed about 5 pecks to the acre—dry. I shall plaster it in the spring. I raised 300 bu. buckwheat on about 14 acres; ploughed the land twice and harrowed.

17. I stocked down about 18 acres this season with oats, about the last of April. For pasture I use 3 qts. of clover; for mowing 1 qt. of clover and 5 of herds grass.

18. I have no means of making manure excepting from stables and hog-pen.

19. My stock is variable. I sold 30 tons of hay last year and fed out the remainder. Generally winter 7 or 8 yoke of oxen—keep about 3 yoke for the farm; about 5 or 6 cows; about 15 head of young cattle; 2 horses; 44 sheep; sell the lambs. I have 2 barns—one 30 by 40 ft.; one 28 by 71 ft. No cellar; part of the manure is under cover and part in the yards.

20. My cows are of the native breed.

21. I let some of the calves which are intended to be raised, run with the cows, and some are raised by hand. I feed them with milk in summer, and potatoes and apples in winter, daily.

22. Make butter and cheese only for family use.

23. I keep 7 hogs; have now 4. I put up last year 2100 lbs. of pork; I hope to make 1500 lbs. this year. The breed is believed to be Byfield.

24. In summer I feed my hogs with bran and slops from the house and let them run in clover. I fatten them on apples and provender of oats and buck-wheat ground together, but not cooked.

25. I get about 10 loads of manure from the hog sty. I litter the pens with straw.

26. I keep about 4 laborers, excepting in laying, when I have more. For my regular hands I pay one \$18 and one \$14 per month. I pay \$1 a day for laying and board the men.

27. I have about 200 apple trees, part natural and part grafted fruit—principally the latter; they are mostly young trees.

28. I have some pears, peaches and cherries, say 75 trees.

29. I have never suffered from canker worms. For borers I put ashes about the roots.

30. I use no cider nor beer; possibly one gallon of spirits in a year.

I believe the foregoing to be fair answers, as near the fact as I can state.

Rotation of Crops.

I state the following facts:—In 1833 I took six acres of clover ley, limestone soil, broke up and planted with corn and manured in the hill. In '34 I put on a crop of oats, ploughed once and harrowed twice; the produce was about 40 bu. per acre. In '35, ploughed twice and sowed to oats; produce about 50 bu. per acre. In '36, ploughed twice and sowed to oats; produce about 30 bushels per acre. These were sowed too late. In '37, ploughed once and sowed to oats; produce about 30 bushels per acre. A fine bed of white clover covered the land. In '38, ploughed once and sowed oats; produce about 30 bushels per acre; much white clover appeared. I sowed clover seed in '38, and stocked down the land. This year has been a very bad season for oats, but the crop has been a full average of other lands. I have applied from 1 to 1 1-2 bushel of plaster every year. I am decidedly of opinion that the land has improved under this course of cultivation. I plough deep.

November 1, 1838.

Negroes in Alabama bring at auction, on an average, about eight hundred dollars a head, while good lands, by the same mode of sale, bring seldom more than one dollar per acre. It costs more to stock a farm than to purchase it, by at least a hundred to one. Such a fact as this indicates a no very healthy state of things so far as the farming interest is concerned.—*Boston Times*.

The papers from every section of the country, report a remarkably promising appearance of the coming crops. So may it continue.—16.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1839.

IMPROVEMENT.

Improvement! We are disposed to think that this is the best word in the language, because it signifies the best thing in this world. It combines most of hope.—Wherever things are stationary, hope expires; but where there are progress and advancement, hope is continually fed and stimulated; and as we ascend, the prospect widens. It brings more happiness with it than anything else in life. The human heart knows no sensation more pleasurable and more satisfying than the consciousness of advancement. To be growing better, and to perceive the capacity of growing better continually unfolding itself and becoming more and more enlarged, inspires a high sentiment of the dignity and value of our existence; calls out and urges to their utmost speed, all the faculties of our minds; and gratifies the best affections of our nature. It is in this matter, likewise, that man acquires a sentiment, if we may be allowed the expression, of the infinity of his nature. The brute creation soon reach the end of their line. The birds have built their nests in the same form and sung the same song ever since the race was created. In the same species, invention, if it may be called invention, reaches to a certain point and then stops; and in this respect, unless in a case of disease or unnatural impotence, invention is the same in all of the same family, and no one goes beyond another. They gain no advantages from experience, and they learn nothing from each other. How different is the case with man; how infinitely does the human intellect transcend the brute instinct. To the mind of man, to its inventions, its conceptions, its desires, its attempts, its aspirations, what limit has been found or can be conceived? Even here there is an ocean of knowledge spread out before it, boundless, fathomless. But beyond this world, there is a universe for its exploration, and an eternity to labor in. These considerations proclaim the infinity of the human being.

Wherever this spirit of improvement is discoverable, and puts forth in any, even the most humble form, its beautiful manifestations, it imparts the highest pleasure to the benevolent heart. The improvement of the human mind, so that it may soar higher, know more, acquire faster, retain longer, is a delightful process in the experience and the contemplation. The improvement of the character, the moral nature, so as to exalt the standard of duty, give to the individual a more complete self-possession, render vice odious, and attach us to duty and virtue as the business and purpose of life, extend the usefulness of man, and render him the benefactor and the ornament of the creation, this we all acknowledge to be the highest good and happiness of his being. The improvement of his outward condition, his animal subsistence, his personal accommodations, his physical condition, his external comforts, his sensible pleasures, so as to render his food more abundant, more palatable, more healthful, more nutritious, his repose more peaceful, his labor less toilsome, the earnings of his industry more secure; so as to render his residence more beautiful, more tasteful, more attractive, and to multiply the sources and means of innocent gratification—all this is adapted to impart a rich and unalloyed pleasure to a contemplative and benevolent mind. When these improvements go on rapidly and their impulse quickens as they advance; when we see them, like the rising spring-tide upon our broken and indented shores, gradually widening themselves out, breaking over temporary in-

pediments, pressing into every creek and opening, filling every ditch and cavity, and at length spreading themselves out in a broken and mirrored surface over wide plains, and leaving, wherever the waters come, rich deposits to quicken and supply the latent but active vegetation; there is a charm in the prospect, in the good attained, and the returns anticipated, which refreshes, delights, and elevates the mind—teaches the value of our being, and makes us thankful to God that we are alive. "I pity the man," says Tristram Shandy, "that can travel from Dan to Bathsheba and cry that it is all a desert." Indeed he is to be pitied for his heartlessness, selfishness, and inhumanity.

We have been led into these reflections in looking at the condition of our own community, and in strolling through the highways and the byways, upon the hills and in the valleys, in the gardens and over the fields in the vicinity of Boston, within the last fortnight of this charming and delicious month of May. It would be thought out of place by the fastidious, if we went into any discussion of the intellectual and moral condition of our community in this journal; and therefore we abstain. Yet we cannot but think that the improvement of man's physical condition has a direct influence upon the improvement of his intellectual and moral nature. In proportion as the comforts and luxuries of life are diffused and equalized, they become less the objects of envy, covetousness, and plunder. Where fruit abounds it is seldom stolen. So, likewise, in proportion as man's outward condition is improved, so he attends to the cleanliness of his person, the neatness of his dress, the elegance and tastefulness of his residence, and multiplies about him objects of refined taste and beauty, his self-respect is strengthened, his value of character elevated, his sentiment of honor quickened. These are among the great securities of virtue and powerful excitements of virtuous ambition. The improved perceptions of outward beauty, the beauty of natural objects, are direct aids and quickeners of our moral perceptions, and refiners and improvers of our moral tastes.

But in respect to the external condition of things among us and around us, the actual advances and improvements made within the last thirty years are absolutely amazing. Within that period and within a circuit of twenty miles round the capital, thousands and thousands of acres which seemed too barren ever to be rendered productive, or too rocky ever to admit the plough, or too wet ever to be redeemed, have been brought into a condition of fertility and are covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Where here and there was an elegant mansion, belonging to some individual of princely wealth, whose privileged situation presented an insular aspect and seemed placed altogether beyond the reach of the many, there are now hundreds and hundreds of elegant cottages and villas, belonging honestly to individuals who earn their daily bread by their daily labor; blessed at the same time with sufficient liberality to adorn their residences with beautiful embellishments; and with improved taste to enjoy many of the most refined luxuries of rural life. Thirty years ago, the cultivation of fine fruit was limited to a few; refuse apples, fit hardly for cider; pucker-mouth pears, which set the children as well as the fathers' teeth on edge; field strawberries, with their stems and leaves and half-formed fruit upon them; wild grapes, about of the hardness of green peas and flavor of crab-apples; currants, blackberries and wild cherries, whose acid made your eyes sparkle with tears when you broke their skin, constituted some of the principal luxuries of the market. Now, green houses and conservatories and forcing beds in the country are getting to be an almost indispensable appendage to every handsome residence; and the richest fruits,

peaches, nectarines, pears, and grapes, which are capable of being reared in our climate, are spread about in the vicinity of the capital and fast finding their way far into the interior in the richest profusion. Add to this the cultivation of flowers, which is extending itself with the most extraordinary profusion. Not many years since, a few wild roses, pinks, princess-feather, sweet-williams, lady's delight, tulips, lilacs and marigolds, constituted the whole parterre; and even these were looked upon as rare luxuries; and if the children at school could find a dandelion or lilac or a white daisy to stick in their bonnet, it was deemed no common acquisition. Now, everywhere, certainly in this vicinity, the most common houses show the most beautiful green-house plants at their windows; their daphnes japonicas, geraniums and lilies; their front yards bloom through the season with a succession of the most splendid flowering shrubs, and their door-ways and piazzas are trellised with woodbine and montly roses, and breathe the delicious odors of the sweetbriar and the honeysuckle.

All these things mark a progress in refinement and innocent luxury, in every respect auspicious to comfort, general improvement and humanity; and fill to overflowing the bosom, susceptible of grateful influences, with thankfulness to that Gracious Being, who has made this creation so beautiful, and given man so much to enjoy; and who when he had finished the creation and saw his glorious work blooming in vernal glory and splendor, pronounced it "all good." II. C.

OBITUARY.

Died in Hallowell, Me., Charles Vaughan, Esq., aged 80. The State of Maine has never lost a more worthy citizen. Agriculture has seldom had a more enlightened and devoted friend. Mr Vaughan, in company with other members of his family, who had been the pupils of the distinguished Dr Priestley, came to this country more than forty years since; and Charles Vaughan, in company with his eminent brother, Benj. Vaughan, L. L. D. and M. P., settled at Hallowell, Me. There, by their superior education and intelligence, simplicity of manners, unimpeachable integrity, soundness of judgment, disinterestedness, active usefulness and public spirit, they conciliated universal esteem and reverence, and rendered themselves most eminently the benefactors of the community. They were both deeply interested in the improvement of the agriculture of the State, and in the advancement of education and all useful arts. The agricultural community are largely indebted to them for the introduction of valuable seeds and plants, much improved live stock, and the diffusion of agricultural information. Mr Charles Vaughan has been a frequent correspondent of the New England Farmer from its commencement; and it is but a few days before his death that we received interesting letters from him, making inquiries, communicating intelligence, and proposing plans of agricultural operation for himself and the public benefit. It is an enviable privilege to be thus permitted to "live while we live." The beneficent influences of the labors and characters of such men, are widely diffused; and continue to extend themselves long after their departure. Their memories will be cherished by the wise and virtuous with an intense and never-ceasing affection and respect. II. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

This was the day assigned to award the Society's prizes for the best specimens of Geraniums and Tulips.—Messrs. Sweetser and Donald were appointed judges on geraniums, and Messrs. Donald and Meller on tulips; who reported as follows:

"Geraniums: first prize to Mr Meller; second prize to Messrs Hovey.

Signed,
J. SWEETSER,
JOHN DONALD."

"Tulips: first prize (there was no competition) to Mr S. Walker; the second prize to Mr S. Walker, he having the next best twelve varieties.

Signed,
JOHN DONALD,
WM. MELLER."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

BY A LADY OF NEW YORK.

(Concluded.)

The next finest point of view is in the centre of this great hall. Every way you turn, you perceive here is a fine perspective. To the west, through the gate-ways, the distant mountains of Lybia bound the view. Through the opposite entrance to the hall, the eye rests on the sad ruins of the ancient temple. On every side is a forest of massy columns, the largest of which are twelve feet in diameter—the whole number about 150.

The architecture of this hall differs from anything I have seen in Egypt. In all the other temples, I have observed that the columns which support the roof, are of equal size and height, consequently the roof is level throughout with the side-walls of the building. Here, you perceive, it is entirely otherwise. The two rows of gigantic columns which run through the centre of the hall, are nearly 70 feet high, while the nine rows on each side are only 40 feet high. The platform or roof which the centre colonnade supports, is consequently about 30 feet higher than the roofs on each side of it. Short columns, which stand on the low roofs reach up to the level of the higher roof and support its extremities. Between these short columns are immense stone window frames, through which light and air were admitted to this vast area.

When I first saw this peculiar construction, I was forcibly struck with its perfect resemblance to the Gothic cathedral-style of building, in which the *nave* is always nearly twice as high as the *aistles*, with windows above the roofs of the latter. There can be no doubt, in my mind, that the Saracens took their idea from this very hall, and on which the Gothic builders (who employed Saracenic architects in Sicily and Spain,) improved, by reducing the diameters of the columns, and supporting from their summits the aspiring arches. This hall, no doubt, served for a promenade for the priests, sheltered from the scorching rays of a tropical sun by the heavy stone roof. The cool breezes entering by the ample north windows above; while to the south, curtains or awnings keep out the sun. I doubt if these windows were ever glazed; for as it is never cold nor over rains here, there was no necessity for such protection. The whole interior appears once to have been stuccoed and highly ornamented.

Observe yon tall column, which presents the most extraordinary feature that I have ever beheld among ruins, in any part of the world. It is broken off near the ground, and leans over, supported by its neighbor, at an angle of at least thirty degrees from the perpendicular. This, in a shaft of *one single stone*, would be nothing remarkable, for hundreds are seen everywhere in a similar position in every important ruin. But this column being composed of numerous blocks in layers one above the other, with no cement or central pins to bind them together, the great mystery is that the centre does not give way, and the whole mass fall to the ground, being only supported at each end.

The other day we pulled out from between two stones a wooden cramp, or anchor, which had been used to keep the joints together. It has the saw marks upon it, showing that the use of that instrument was known four thousand years ago, at least.

Some have endeavored to deduce proof from the employment of wooden cramps in buildings, in sup-

port of the very silly and unscientific theory that iron was unknown to the ancient Egyptians. It has always been the received opinion of every philosophical mind, that without the knowledge of this all-important gift of an all-wise creator, nations could not have been civilized. Besides, I have somewhere read of a civilized people being deprived of it, relapsing into barbarism. The Egyptian architect knew too well the value of this material to employ it wastefully; for the soft sand-stone from which we took the wooden cramp, was of a weaker texture than the wood, and gave way before it when force was used to separate them. Finally, will these visionary theorists inform us how the hard granite and Seyerite was separated from the mountain rock, worked into huge obelisks and columns, elaborately carved, without the best of steel made from iron?

The sun is setting—let us hurry through with a few more of the important features of this place, before we are driven from it by the night.

Passing out of the east entrance of the hall, we enter upon the most appalling field of desolation that the world presents.

Hold! we can proceed no farther unless we conclude to bivouac here for the night. We will from this elevation take a rapid glance over the sad remains of the principal temple and courts of Karnak, and endeavor to imagine what they were

"Three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory,
And time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous."

Around us are tall obelisks still erect, while others are prostrate and broken. In the mass of confusion before you to the east, can easily be traced the foundations of the great temple which once covered the sanctuary built of granite, yet perfect. Beyond, are the remains of two other large temples connected with the principal one. Their corridors are supported by colossal caryatides instead of columns. And finally, the propylon seen at the end of the perspective, terminates this series of temples and palaces, which in length between the grand western propylon and the one at the eastern extremity, is a quarter of a mile of continuous buildings, which it would require a week to examine even in a very superficial manner. I have not permitted you to glance at the sculptures innumerable which cover the storied walls and columns, both inside and out; for months would not suffice to follow up the histories thereof engraved in characters which will last to the end of time.

The last trembling ray of the setting sun is just tipping with gold the highest projections of the ruins. As to the chaos below, "shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it."

Take now your last farewell look upon this awful "wreck of matter," and tremble at the mighty earthquake which produced it,

"And shook the pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder."

Something New.—A steam ferry boat which plies on the Alton (Illinois) ferry, having more power in her engine than is required, the proprietors have attached a pair of burr mill-stones to her, with which, the Telegraph says, while crossing the ferry and running off steam, she is enabled to grind about one hundred bushels of fine meal per day.—*American Sentinel.*

Strawberries are selling in the New-York market at two dollars per quart.

THE EVERGREEN.

There is a plant whose hardy form
Unshrinking meets the wintry storm,
And lives beneath the drifting snow;
It seeks no mild farouian air,
But ever fresh and ever fair,
Its green, unfolding branches grow.

I've mark'd it on the mountain wild,
Where once I rovd a careless child;
And with its leaves adorn'd my hair;
And still, to aid the wreath I twine,
For friendship's pure and holy shrine,
The evergreen shall flourish there.

My friend, this little plant shall be
An emblem of my love for thee;
It cannot boast a rich perfume—
It bears no bright, attractive flower,
To grace awhile the summer bower,
But truly claims its constant bloom.

Bayside, 1839.

H. C. C.

Spring and Poetry.—The editor of the Cincinnati News has had his imagination exalted by the poetic influences of spring, and thus pours out the tide of song:

"And now the merry ploughboy
Whistles his morning song
Along the dale and through the vale
'Tis echoed loud and long;
The farmer's docks are roving free,
And on the budding shrubbery
His spouse's
Cowses
Browses:
And the martins have returned and found
A welcome to our houses;
And the little niggers run around
Dressed of their trousers!"

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Germaniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.

A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from - £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 13s 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1. eow.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1839.

[NO. 48.

AGRICULTURAL.

from 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

ON MULBERRY TREES.

The Committee on the Cultivation of Mulberry Trees, Silk, &c. respectfully report: That applications for premiums have been made by Miss B. G. Phillips and sisters, and Joseph S. Holt, of Andover, or plantations of mulberry trees, and by Gardner & Perry, of Bradford, for a nursery of the same, or a description of which we refer to the statements made by the claimants, which the committee believe are fully sustained by the appearance of the trees, and recommend the following awards:

1. To the Misses Phillips, for their orchard of one acre, containing five hundred trees, the first premium of \$25 00.

2. To Mr Joseph S. Holt, for his plantation of a little less than a half acre, containing fifteen hundred trees, the second premium, \$20 00.

3. To Mr Perry, for his nursery adapted to the growth of silk, \$20 00.

The committee in submitting their report, think proper to observe, that though these were the only applications made, yet they should not have left it their duty to recommend the awards, had they not thought them justly merited on account of its flourishing state of the trees and the apparent skillful management bestowed upon them.

GARDNER B. PERRY,
JOHN W. GROSVENOR,
EDWARD S. DAVIS,
ASA A. ABBOT,
ABEL NICHOLS,

Committee.

MISSES PHILLIPS' STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on the Cultivation of Mulberry Trees:

GENTLEMEN—The land on which our orchard stands, has for some years past, been lying at grass; was ploughed up in the fall of 1837. Soil a gravelly mould, rather inclined to moisture. The trees were procured of Rev. G. B. Perry, of different ages, from six to ten years, and in height, from five to twelve or thirteen feet, possessing fine roots, and were very flourishing—five hundred in number, which were set out in May. They stand in rows, sixteen feet apart, and generally four feet from each other in the rows, and occupy one acre. They are the kind known as the Italian. The estimated value of the trees at the time of transplanting was one hundred dollars; they have grown well this season and now appear in a healthy condition.—The land was well manured, and the spaces between the rows have been cultivated with beans and winter squashes, of which there were good crops. The surface of the land is level. Expense of planting the trees, about twelve or thirteen dollars.

Andover, Dec. 20, 1838.

MR. HOLT'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Co. Agricultural Society on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree.

GENTLEMEN—I offer for premium a growth of the White Mulberry tree, of about 1500 plants. The following is the method adopted in their cultivation:

The seed was sown in the spring of 1833. The plants for the first season were rather small; and although they were covered in autumn with straw and coarse manure, they were killed to the ground by the severe frosts of the following winter. The second season they grew to the height of about 2 feet. In 1835 they were removed from the bed to a gravelly knoll, in a field exposed to bleak winds, and planted in hedge-rows, 8 feet asunder, and the trees one foot apart in the rows. The ground has since been improved in raising potatoes and beans alternately; very little manure having been used, and that in the hills of the growing crop. My object has been to raise the trees by a slow, healthy, and substantial growth; and I have thus far succeeded in preserving them, while many who have urged their trees forward too rapidly, have been sadly disappointed in having them destroyed by our severe winters.

I will merely add, that if applied for, a part of the trees will be disposed of at a reasonable price, as I have a larger number than I need for my own use.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH S. HOLT.

Andover, Oct. 1, 1838.

MR PERRY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree:

The nursery which I submit to the committee for examination and award, is the produce of two and a quarter pounds of seed, sown in 1836, one pound Italian and the remainder of the kind sold as the Chinese. The seed came up tolerably well, but owing to the unfavorable season, many of the plants died during the summer, and those that lived grew but very little, many hardly putting forth more than four or five leaves, and in the winter, though protected with pine boughs (probably the best protection they could have,) a considerable portion, full one-half, perished. In the year 1837 they proved more flourishing, and were less injured by the succeeding winter. This year they have had a vigorous and healthful growth, exhibiting a full and swelling crown, and strong and properly inclined branches. They stand in wide rows, with a space between the rows of five or six feet, well adapted to feeding worms, where it is thought best to suffer the trees to stand in nurseries—a method, however, which my own experience would not justify me in recommending. I have not taken pains to ascertain with much accuracy the number of trees; they probably amount to five or six thousand. The land is a gravelly loam, rather inclined to be dry; had been cultivated the two previous years with corn

and potatoes, pretty well manured. The soil has not, I think, proved as favorable to them as that of some pieces which I have before devoted to a similar use. The reason, so far as I have been able to discover it is, that it contains a large portion of clay. It is not easy to state the expense with much accuracy, so much of the labor being performed at what farmers call *odd jobs*; but of one thing I have become fully convinced, that in common with many others, I have in former estimates set the sum too low. The seed cost about sixteen dollars, and the expense of labor, &c. amounted to from fifty to seventy-five dollars, and I should not be surprised, could a full account be presented, to find it a still larger sum.

A part of the trees in this nursery, together with some thousands of others from five to eleven years old, in flourishing condition, are for sale.

General Remarks on the Cultivation of Mulberry Trees.

In compliance with a wish expressed by several gentlemen, I will subjoin to the report on mulberry trees a few observations, for the justice of which the committee are not to be held responsible, as owing to the time, it has not been practicable to submit them to their approval, though most of the statements which will be made were subjects of conversation with members of the committee, and I do not recollect but there was a perfect agreement of opinion in respect to them.

The raising of mulberry trees in this county for the purpose of producing silk in modern times, was commenced by Mr Enoch Boynton, of Newbury, who in 1822 planted some cuttings. His nursery thus commenced, was increased by trees raised from seed, engraftings and cuttings, to more than 42,000 in 1832. Upon the produce of them he fed many worms, produced considerable silk, for specimens of which he received more than one gratuity from this Society. A few years after the last date, his farm passed into other hands, and the nursery was either dug up or suffered to run out, so that very few if any trees now remain. In 1829, and the years following, the writer of this and a few others, commenced nurseries. The seed sowed generally came up well, and the young trees grew thriftily, and the prospect of producing food for worms to any desired amount, was altogether encouraging. A deep and spreading interest began to be awakened upon the subject. Many persons in different parts of the county set out plantations, in size from a few hundred to as many thousand. Worms were raised in a great many families, from a few dozens by way of experiment, to many thousands for profit; reports of many of these experiments were made, useful and interesting accounts of which may be found in the printed transactions of the Society. Among other communications was an essay from the pen of Andrew Nichols, M. D., which deserves particular notice.—This article contains more just observations and practical wisdom than are found in any other work of the same extent on the subject that has fallen

under my observation, and it did much to recommend the silk business to the favorable consideration of the community. Many of the first efforts to produce silk yielded a good profit, and every circumstance seemed to justify the expectation that the business, if followed with energy, would generally secure a competence and not infrequently lead to wealth. Just at this time of the most encouraging promise, came the cold winter of 1831, whose destructive influence, not only upon the mulberry, but upon most fruit and other trees, especially of a tender nature, was too general and great to be soon forgotten. From that time, attention to the silk business has been gradually falling off, till the last one or two years, while the number of trees in the county has greatly diminished. Many flourishing nurseries have been suffered to run out; plantations have been cut down or otherwise destroyed; and the impression has become somewhat prevalent that the climate, soil, or other undiscovered causes, are unfavorable to the growth of the mulberry tree, and therefore that the silk business cannot be advantageously pursued in this county.

What is proposed in the subsequent remarks, is to enumerate some of the causes which it is believed have united with the cold of '31 and of some of the winters since, in producing the injury which the mulberry trees have sustained, and thus deeply affecting that kind of property and working a great change in the public mind in respect to the prospect of the silk business among us.

In enumerating these causes, I shall not consult any particular order, but present them as they occur to my mind.

1. The first I will mention is, that a great number of the trees have been the offspring of unsound and disordered seed. There are many ways in which seed as small as those of the mulberry may be essentially damaged, so that, though not entirely devoid of the power of vegetation, yet so as to cause them to produce an imperfect and sickly plant. In the year 1831, the writer of this sowed four ounces of seed, apparently good. A considerable portion of it vegetated, and yet the plants proved so feeble and sickly that nearly the whole were pulled up and thrown away the first and second year, while very few of those that were saved made trees of a vigorous growth. And I have seen other nurseries dwindling away, according to my best convictions, principally, from the same cause.

Defect in the seed cannot be certainly detected by sight alone, and in fact will often remain undetected till exhibited in the plants the first, second, and sometimes the third year; but whenever or however late, it is believed the best economy would be consulted by destroying the trees and beginning again. A vigorous and healthful tree will occupy but little more space than a sickly one, while it will yield many fold more food, and this food secure a more healthy race of worms, and these in their turn yield a much larger and more valuable produce of silk; while the trees will be much less likely to be injured by cold or any other disastrous cause.

2. Many trees have, upon transplanting, failed, because taken from a nursery so much more highly manured and cultivated than the land to which they are removed. Most trees suffer from this cause, but it is believed that the mulberry has been a special sufferer, particularly because the opinion has prevailed somewhat generally, that the poorest soil just as good, if not better for them, than that of a better quality. But let us ask ourselves in so-

ber sense, what it is reasonable to expect must be the fate of a young and tender nursing taken from a rich and highly cultivated garden, sheltered from the wind, furnished as it will be under such circumstances, with small root, and planted out without much skill, in some of the most barren of our fields, devoid of all protection from the wind? yet such is literally the history of no inconsiderable part of the plantations which have had an existence in this county. Could not the end have been as well known before as it is at the present time, when no trace of their existence remains?

3. Another reason of the failure of the tree is to be found in the fact that they have been planted in soils unsuitable to their vigorous growth. Like most other vegetable productions they may live in a great variety of soils, but to live and grow, and produce a rich foliage, they require a loose, warm, sandy or slaty soil, tolerably deep, and with a porous subsoil; for if its roots have standing water about them for any time, they will soon mould and gradually decay, to the essential injury of the vigor if not to the destruction of the life of the tree.

4. A fourth cause of injury is, the trees have often stood too thick in the nursery; this prevents their putting forth a sufficiently full foliage. A tree cannot thrive well without a good proportion of leaves, which must have opportunity to develop themselves, nor will the tree be healthful unless the leaves by exposure, enjoy air, motion, and sun. But I will not enlarge here, as this subject will come up under some of the following particulars.

5. We proceed to a fifth reason, which has probably operated more extensively than any other cause which we shall give. This is the too close picking of the leaves. Very few persons at the commencement of the business of raising worms have an adequate idea how many they are likely to have hatched from what seems a very small quantity of eggs. The result often is, that they find themselves overstocked with worms. They very commonly overrate the production of their trees for the first few years. They are obliged, therefore, to strip their trees very closely or let their worms, after they are a half or two-thirds grown, die. This they are unwilling to do, though it would be altogether the best policy. The injurious effects of close cropping, no one acquainted with the physiology of vegetation can doubt. In 1834, the writer of this, though having as many worms as could be well supplied from his nursery, being desirous to accommodate some friends in and out of town who were overstocked, permitted a considerable part of his nursery to be closely picked; the result was, as he fully anticipated, the absolute loss of many hundred trees, and the no inconsiderable injury to many more. Most of the nurseries and plantations of those friends which had been first stripped shared the same fate, several were almost entirely destroyed, and others, if not quite killed, have not yet fully recovered. Under a former head I mentioned that leaves are essential to the vigorous and healthful growth of trees. It is equally important that a portion of them at least should develop themselves fully and remain on the tree till they fall naturally from the branches; and though it may be departing a little from the subject, I will take this occasion to observe that it is almost equally essential to the health and life of trees, that portions at least of the *fruit*, should remain till full maturity. I am fully persuaded that most of the injury which fruit trees have been supposed to suffer from the cold of our climate, would never have been realiz-

ed, had it not been for the premature destruction of the leaves from various causes, and the too early gathering of the fruit.

6. There has been a disease which has prevailed pretty generally among the mulberry trees, exhibiting itself upon the leaf, and which for want of better knowledge, I shall call the *rust*. By this name, I apprehend it will be readily recognized by most who have had any concern in their cultivation. This disease has made its appearance about the first of July, and continued to what is called the second flow of sap, when it has generally begun to disappear, or in other words, has not seized upon leaves which made their appearance after that time. Whatever may be the nature or the cause of this malady, one of its effects is similar to close cropping. By destroying the leaf, it prevents a full and perfect elaboration of the sap. Suitable food is not produced for the strength and growth of the tree, which in consequence becomes weak and sickly, if it does not actually die. Whether this disease, as I have called it, is produced by insects or is an actual malady in the plant may be known to others; I am not able to determine confidently in respect to it. It has certainly proved a very serious obstacle in the way of producing silk, making its appearance just about the time when there is the greatest call for food by the worm. Information on the cause and the remedy would be of essential service to the community, and would be very gratefully received by the writer of this.

7. The trees have suffered somewhat extensively from the *web worms*, (I use a term which I suppose will be generally understood.) These usually make their appearance and begin their work about the middle of August; perhaps some years a little later. How, with the webs of these worms spread over whole trees and sometimes covering large portions of nurseries, the opinion could have attained currency that there was no worm or insect which would touch the mulberry, is not easy to say, and yet this very summer, a statement to this amount has found a place in several of the most popular journals. Great injury has certainly been done by these worms. They destroy the foliage, and thus rob the tree of proper nourishment, even when they work upon trees whose leaves have not been picked; but if they take those which have been disrobbed of a large part of their foliage for the purpose of feeding the worm, as is frequently the case, the only wonder is that a single tree should survive. The tree is thus deprived both of the earlier and later growth of leaves; no sap can therefore be perfectly elaborated, no suitable nourishment is provided either for the growth or life of the tree; how can it then escape?

I may be allowed to make an observation, relative to the injury which our *fruit trees* suffer from the same cause, though produced mostly by worms differing in some particulars from those which appear upon the mulberry. Most persons seem to be aware of the damage done to trees by the caterpillar, which makes its appearance in the early part of the season, and many take some pains to destroy them; while it is apprehended that comparatively few think much of the ravages produced by the *web* and other worms which destroy the foliage in the latter part of summer and beginning of autumn, and make very little effort to ward against it, when the truth is, that the actual and permanent damage done by the latter is equal and probably much greater than that by the former. Keep your trees

clear of insects in the autumn if you wish matured fruit the next year.

8. The mulberry tree has to some extent shared with the pear tree in what is called the *fire blight*. This disease has not, to my knowledge, prevailed very extensively, yet it has had its agency among other causes in diminishing the expectations of gain from this branch of business. Its ravages were more general, so far as I had opportunity of knowing, in 1837, than in any year before or since. The insect which causes this blight seems to be enlarging his field of operation, and there are reasons to fear if some effectual remedy be not discovered, that other trees will suffer from its operations as extensively as the pear tree has in years past.

It is believed that the above causes, with some others which would be mentioned were it not for the great length to which this article has extended, should be regarded as concurring with the cold of a few of the past winters in producing a state of unfruitfulness among a great portion of the mulberry plantations, and the actual destruction of not a few of them.

The question which then naturally presents itself, is, whether under such circumstances there are sufficient encouragements still remaining to justify further efforts to continue and increase the means of silk culture in the county, or had the patronage of the society be better turned to some other source? In coming to a rational determination on this point, it will be necessary to look over the causes of failure and see how many of them may with proper effort and skill be remedied; and then to enquire whether those which are beyond human power essentially to modify, are more numerous than are usually met with in most employments of life. Upon such a survey, I apprehend, it will appear that with the exception of the climate, all the hindrances to success in this business are as capable of being removed by effort, prudently and perseveringly put forth, as those which present themselves in most other occupations in which men engage, and which by resolute effort they either remove, modify, or avoid. Nearly all of them are the very same which are met with in all attempts to cultivate the better fruits, and yet men do not despair in respect to them, nor are their efforts unattended with encouraging success. In regard to the climate even, it should not be forgotten that trees in past times have lived long and become large, and yielded a rich supply of foliage from year to year, and we certainly have no sufficient reason to think that such an essential change has taken place in this particular as to justify the inference that they may not thrive again. And beside this, it is a fact, that during these last years of discouragement, there are no inconsiderable number of trees in different parts of the county, which have remained flourishing and have already attained a considerable size; while it is a generally admitted fact by those who have given themselves opportunity to observe, that there is manifest a general improvement in the appearance of the trees recently, especially during the last year, where any attention has been paid to their culture.

We certainly do not find, therefore, in the causes above enumerated, sufficient reasons to abandon the enterprise, and will therefore subjoin a few reasons which we think should have considerable influence to induce a continuance in the effort to sustain and increase the business in this county.

1. Among these we present the fact that there are large tracts of land in this county well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, much of which is now yielding but little produce of any kind, and will not, unless it is put under a different culture than that now bestowed upon it. If these tracts were planted over with the mulberry, they would soon begin to yield some profit; the land would at the same time be improved, and the trees when grown would afford a great amount of good timber and fuel; and I will add, by forming obstructions to the course of the winds, would in no inconsiderable degree soften our climate, and thus make the whole county a more pleasant and healthy place to dwell in.

2. There are many persons, especially aged females and children, whose time and strength in many places can now be turned to very little profit, who might labor in this employment to advantage, and thus contribute much to their own support.

3. It might be made the means of giving employment to the inmates of the public alms-houses, penitentiaries, &c., and thus put them in the way of meeting in whole or part the expenses of their maintenance, and so relieve the community from a part of the taxes to which they are now subject. If there are any waste lands suitable for the mulberry connected with such establishments, it would be good economy for the towns or county to cover them over with young trees; they would pay good interest even as an article of fuel.

4. It would multiply the productive employments of the county, which is always a subject of good policy to every community, for so the danger of suffering from the temporary suspension or failure of any one of them is comparatively diminished and all classes of citizens become less dependent upon the will of others, and the whole community more independent of other nations.

5. It would call into exercise the inventive powers of man, and thus improve and widen its sphere of operation.

6. It opens another page in the physical operations of the Creator, affords deep evidence of the wisdom, power, and providence of God, and by communicating a wider knowledge of his works, gives a better knowledge of Himself; a result which will not be thought of small consideration by a moral and religious community, who feel that there are other interests to secure beside the accumulation of worldly wealth.

Taking all these circumstances together, and weighing them as carefully as we can, we feel ourselves justified in coming to the conclusion, that though somewhat moderated in the expectation that the silk business would give unusual gain, that still there are good reasons to suppose it may be found sufficiently profitable to justify individuals in undertaking it, and that the public advantages are likely to be such as to entitle it to the favorable notice and patronage of the county society.

(From the same.)

ON CULTIVATION OF CROPS.

The Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on wheat, rye, oats, and barley, have attended to the subject committed to them, and Report: That they recommend that the accompanying statements be published, and that the first premium of ten dollars be awarded to Moses French, of Salisbury, for his crop of barley. For the committee,

ERASTUS WARE.

Topsfield, Dec. 25, 1838.

MOSES FRENCH'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on the Cultivation of Crops:

GENTLEMEN—I submit the following statement of a crop of barley that I raised the past season. The land on which it grew is a clayey loam. In 1827 the sward was turned. The lot was planted with corn and potatoes, principally with corn. A shovel full of manure was put to each hill, and the crop was fair for the season. I cut the corn at the ground the 25th of September, bound it in bundles, and dried it in the field. The fodder was the best I ever had. Last spring I spread two loads of compost manure on the lot. On the part where the potatoes grew, it being the poorest, I spade one load of night soil, ploughed it all very shallow, so as to turn up the sod, harrowed it well, and sowed two bushels of the two rowed barley, and then rolled it. It came up and grew finely, until the heads began to show themselves. While it was green and tender, it was beaten down by a shower and wind, and much of it never rose again, especially where the night soil was spread.

The lot contained one acre and twelve rods, and yielded 39 1-4 bushels of sound grain.

The straw is very bright, and worth to me more than salt hay.

I prefer two the rowed barley as being the largest kernel and best to yield.

MOSES FRENCH.

East Salisbury, September 27, 1838.

TRISTRAM LITTLE'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Cultivation of Crops:

GENTLEMEN—The field containing one acre, upon which my experiment in raising barley the past season was made, was a dark clay loam of an equal quality; the year before was planted with potatoes. Sometime about the last of April the land was ploughed and harrowed, sowed with one bushel and three pecks of clean barley. After that there was spread on one half the land three loads of pond mud, two of which was mixed with two bushels of lime, the other with ten bushels of leached ashes. The other part was dressed with about the same quantity of dirt which was hauled out from under a woodhouse. There was a small strip left between the dressing without any manure, on which the growth was quite inferior to the other parts. At the time of sowing, my intention was to keep the parts separate. Before the grain was ripe the rain and wind had beat all the dressed part down, and so badly tangled that it had to be cut altogether, so that the exact quantity of each part could not be ascertained. There were 38 bushels as it run from the mill. I think if the measure had been streeked, there would have been forty bushels.

Respectfully yours,

TRISTRAM LITTLE.

Newbury, Nov. 28, 1838.

Finances of a New England State.—Connecticut owes nobody, and has \$21,000 in her coffers, besides a school fund of \$2,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of \$104,000. The State paupers cost \$1,700 a year for their maintenance, but the State Prison earns a nett sum of \$3000 or over.

The scrip issued by Massachusetts, in aid of her railroads, commands a higher price on the London Stock Exchange than any other foreign securities. *Boston paper.*

FARM ACCOUNT.

We invite the attention of our readers to the subjoined account of some Rhode Island farming. It will speak for itself, and needs no commendation beyond what it is sure to receive from every intelligent observer. The condition of the place when it fell under the husbandry of this enterprising cultivator was unpromising enough. The hand of industry directed by skill, has entirely changed its aspect.—We do not know what we can present to our readers more useful than such statements as these. Attention will be particularly called to Mr Anthony's opinion and use of ashes; his cultivation of millet, and his value of ruta baga. Whether he has discovered a preventive against the injury to milk from the taste of turnips, is deserving of farther inquiry. We have, no doubt, however, that sugar beet and we know that the common blood beet would be a better feed for his milch cows than the ruta baga, and raised with equal ease. We should feel ourselves greatly obliged if other farmers in and out of the State would furnish us other accounts of a like exactness. They would render a substantial benefit to the agricultural community.

H. C.

North Providence, 5 mo. 19, 1839.

RESPECTED FRIEND HENRY COLMAN: Premising that my mode of farming has been of too ordinary a character for its details to afford much of interest or instruction, I will now endeavor to furnish the statements requested. The farm on which I reside has been under my management for thirteen years, most of the time for the owner, but recently as tenant. It contains 150 acres: of this 50 is wood land, and (not pretending to perfect accuracy in the division,) 30 pasture—leaving 70, which has been subjected to tillage: 12 of this is a bog, of peaty character, 18 inches in depth over a hard pan of sand, in which there sometimes occurs a minute portion of clay. There are, perhaps, 15 acres of what may be termed loamy soil. The remainder, with the exception of a brook margin of about an acre of moist and more adhesive character, is very sandy with a gravelly or sandy subsoil.

In 1826, the farm was in very poor condition. There were probably not more than six acres that would have defrayed the expense of cultivation for one year only. The crops of that year were 5 tons of hay, 2 of oats, 3 of bog hay, hardly worth the cost of procuring, 200 bushels of potatoes, 200 of turnips, some fruit, and a supply of garden vegetables for the family.

Prior to the period above alluded to the sandy portion of the farm had been occasionally planted with corn; the crops on an average yielding about eight bushels to the acre. It afforded nothing for the scythe, and was of so little value for grazing, that a neighbor rented so much of it as a cow pasture, the first year of my management for \$15, as the last season produced more than 60 tons of millet, clover, and other hay, besides including what is now one-half the value of my present pasture.

Previous to 1829, farming had been with us but a secondary object, but by having ashed such grounds as were seeded, the quantity of hay had been considerably increased, and at this period, the cows were advanced to 15 for the purpose of benefiting the farm as well as for furnishing milk for market. The number was subsequently increased to 20, which with a pair of oxen and a horse have been the average stock of the farm for several

years, and has been as may be supposed an important agent in its improvement. But of such as has been effected in the condition of the sandy and most sterile part of it, ashes has been the basis. These have been two or three times applied at the rate of about 200 bushels an acre, at intervals of three years, if the grass seed took well, otherwise oftener, previous to a dressing of stable manure. The crops obtained in the process being millet, and the small or southern clover. Timothy and red-top have sometimes been added, and though coming later to maturity than the clover, always to advantage. The hay has been better for the practice, and a firmer sward turned over at the next ploughing. The millet and grass seeds are mixed together and sown on a surface previously levelled by the roller, and spread over with ashes. The millet crop may be stated at 1 1-2 ton—more of clover, with some diminution the second year. The field has sometimes remained in clover two years after the ashing, which has immediately preceded manuring. In other cases (and it has probably been the better practice,) a dressing of about 30 loads of stable manure, 27 cubic feet to the load, has been turned under, and the field planted with corn the second year.

Thus treated, this kind of land will grow oats or barley, but generally not heavy crops of either.—Those to which it is best adapted are corn, millet, and clover. When afterwards ploughed, which has generally been in three or four years, some hard crop has been the first of the rotation. Manure is always applied for the benefit of this crop, and is always turned under—the sod rolled down and not disturbed by the after culture.—Of the different methods pursued in reclaiming the bog, paring and burning was the cheapest and most effectual. "The lazy bed" way of the Irish would not soon have accomplished the object, and what my fancy suggested as an improvement on that method, grew more bushes than potatoes. This was, to plant until the sward should be rotted by the excavations of ditches previously spread over it for that purpose. Of the 12 acres now stocked to grass, about 4 only have had any manure excepting the ashes produced by burning the surface. Thorough drainage appears indispensable to a reduction of the crude materials of which this kind of land is composed, and without a breaking down of its fibre it can afford but little nourishment for plants. Occasional ploughing and manuring will also doubtless be necessary to sustain it in good condition, and when there is an excess of water to prevent a recurrence of its original wildness.—The pasture rarely affords sufficient feed for my cows. They however run out in days during summer and a part of autumn, but are always stabled at night. Clover, the suckers of corn, and when these are gone, the tops, sometimes millet, and the tops of the French turnip or ruta baga furnish a succession of green crops which supply the deficiency in the pasture feed. In addition to this they have also, two quarts of Indian meal each per day. The quantity is increased on the failure of green food, with the addition of pumpkins or other vegetables. But during winter, or till such time as they are sold to the butcher, they are liberally supplied with Indian meal and shorts, and when it can be procured, faxseed oil meal mixed together with some cut hay ten or twelve hours before feeding, and given in the form of swill. In summer the meal is fed dry. The cows are milked till sold, which is generally in the spring. As they are turned off their places are supplied as fast as

is necessary to keep up a uniform quantity of milk, by such as have recently calved, or as reference is often had to beef in the purchase by those that have been sometime in milk. A few of the best are occasionally allowed to bring calves, but generally the stock is entirely changed. This practice has had the merit of convenience, but is nevertheless of doubtful utility, for it is difficult to procure new milch cows in winter or spring that have been properly kept. Farmers in general provide only dry provender for their stock in winter, and a cow coming in under circumstances involved by such keeping will not ordinarily give more than two-thirds the quantity of milk that might be obtained from her if in suitable condition at the time of calving. Liberal feeding afterwards will fatten the animal but generally not occasion large secretions of milk.

When not at pasture the cows are kept most of the time in the barn, and stand on a tight floor that descends from the manger to the sill, over which it projects a few inches and conducts the urine into a paved trench outside the barn through an aperture of about five inches in width between the side and the boarding of the barn, extending the whole length of the cattle floor. Through this vacancy, which is closed when necessary by shutters inside, the manure is also shoveled into the trench, and excepting in cold weather, almost daily sufficiently covered with bog mud or loam to absorb the urine and to protect the manure from the influence of the sun and atmosphere. As often as these trenches are filled in the ploughing season, the manure is taken to the field and turned under, most of it for hard crops, but occasionally for millet and for feeding. That which has been made late in autumn has sometimes been ploughed in on land designed for planting the ensuing season. In winter it is put in heaps on land to be ploughed in the spring, and when sufficiently thawed for the purpose, is also turned under. Thus managed, it does not ferment before it is placed beneath the sod or mixed with the soil.

My management hitherto has been very defective in regard to the root culture, having never raised an adequate supply for my stock. Of the different kinds which I have grown for the purpose, I am inclined with some hesitation, to a preference for the French turnip or ruta baga. The former is by some supposed to be an inferior variety; but between the smooth kind and the Swede I know no difference either in produce or quality. The unpleasant flavor which they impart to the milk of cows that are fed with them I believe never occur if ten or twelve hours elapse between the time of feeding and milking. I have pursued this method for years without any complaint of "turnip milk," to avoid which I had at one time abandoned the feeding.

I consider millet almost an indispensable crop for light and sterile soils. When grown of suitable fineness, a circumstance which depends on the quantity of seed sown, it is equal to English hay a provender, and better than most grasses for soiling. Grass seed, however, should not be sown with it except on inferior soils. For such ten or twenty quarts of seed to the acre is sufficient. Ricquards require twice the quantity, which would inevitably destroy the young grass plants. Beside its value there is a consideration in its culture of great importance to the farmer—it does not interfere with his other "seed time and harvest." The time of sowing is from the twentieth of the first

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1839.

IMPROVEMENT.

In our last paper we said something of improvement—agricultural improvement. We design to add a few remarks. The subject should be kept constantly before the mind. No farmer ought to be satisfied with merely "getting along." There is another cast phrase, which we adopt in this case, which will express a second rule and a principal rule of duty; that is, he should "go ahead." It is not enough for him to get from his place a mere subsistence; but he should make that place continually better. He should be continually seeking to render his farm more productive, more convenient, more easy to be cultivated, and in every respect more valuable. We would have him pay some attention to appearances. Almost every one thinks it necessary to take great pains to please the taste. Why should not as much pains be taken to please the eye? We are of opinion that the pleasures of the eye are of a much higher class than those of the taste. The pleasures of the taste cannot be cultivated greatly without danger to the morals. They are in their nature exclusively selfish; and create a disposition fastidious and constantly growing more difficult to be pleased. It is not so with the pleasures of the eye. These are open to all. Here there is no monopoly; and much of our enjoyment arises from the fact that these pleasures though in our possession, are enjoyed equally by others without detracting from any of their advantages to ourselves.

An attention to appearances, neat arrangements, the removal from our premises of everything that is offensive, the addition of various ornaments and embellishments, all tend to strengthen our attachments to home, our domestic affections, and to increase our self respect and in this way directly contributes to refinement of manners and to good morals.

Let improvements then go on. In the first place render your farm as productive as you can. Secondly, render it as convenient as you can. Thirdly, render it as neat and beautiful as you can.

It would seem altogether probable that interest would induce every farmer to render his farm as productive as possible. Yet this is very far from being the case. Of course we should not advise a farmer to cultivate that which will never compensate him for his labor and expenditures. But where the production would afford an ample equivalent, we regret to be compelled to express our conviction that not one farm in two hundred is rendered as productive as it might be, and fully pay for the labor and expense, which it would require to make it so. How many farms in the State, consisting of one hundred acres have twenty five under cultivation. Most of them have not half that amount. How many farmers in the State produce annually a thousand bushels of corn? As far as our observation goes, we do not believe there is one in Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, or any of the south-western counties. Possibly there may be two or three in the county of Berkshire. In Franklin county, in Hampshire and Hampden there may be half a dozen all included. But there are in the State hundreds and hundreds of farms on which this might be done to the greatest advantage. In the wheat bill of the last year, a premium of one hundred dollars was offered to every farmer who should produce four hundred bushels of wheat. The premium was not claimed. The season it is true, was unfavorable; but had it been ever so fa-

vorable, we have heard of only two farmers in the state, who by any possibility could have obtained it; who had sowed anything like the quantity of land that would have produced this amount, had the yield been even at sixty bushels per acre.

How many farmers in the State produce annually two thousand bushels of potatoes? We do not believe there are twenty. In this matter we may be in error, yet we came to this conclusion from no limited observation.—Certainly there are very few farmers possessed of one hundred or even fifty acres of land who might not cultivate to advantage their six or eight acres of potatoes. Few crops at three hundred bushels to an acre, pay better than they do. The cultivation of them, however, is in many parts of the country very poor; and the average yield perhaps does not exceed one hundred and fifty bushels.

How many farmers in the State with their hundred acres produce two or three hundred bushels of other vegetables for their stock; of carrots, of ruta bags, of beets, of parsnips? They must be very few. Here and there may be one, who provokes the ridicule of his neighbors by his singularity, or alarms them by his enterprise.

If the farmers will look next at the condition of their farms, and remark how many acres lie absolutely waste, and how many not half improved; how many saturated and spoiled by water which might be drained; how many in pasture, which might be brought under cultivation; how many in wood which might be cleared; how many laying open, which might be enclosed; it is not difficult to see how far short of what it might be, production falls.

Here the agricultural improvement should begin—in constant, intelligent, skillful, persevering attempts to render the soil more productive; to get more out of the earth; to press her to her utmost capacity. We have not even approached that point. We are very far in the rear of it. As we increase her products, the more ample our means are rendered her further increase. Under judicious husbandry, production increases the power of production. The more we get the more we can get, and the more means we have of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. How honestly such wealth is gained, every one must feel. The saying of the shrewd Swift is often quoted; that "the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is to be esteemed a public benefactor." This is a small increase; and we hope no farmer whom we address will ever be satisfied without making the increase at least ten fold.

We have much more to say on this subject, but at present we forbear. H. C.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The weather the last few days has been rather cold, but without any frost. We have had frequent rains, which have come in gentle succession, with occasional gleams of sunshine; but the temperature for the time of year has been lower than it was in April.

There is a fine promise of fruit of every description, though much has fallen off, owing as we suppose to the cold weather. Corn is every where coming up well. Winter and spring grain look uncommonly well. Grass is every where well set and very forward. The markets are very high and so are likely to continue. Canker worms have not as yet showed themselves in any great numbers; and of caterpillars there are hardly enough for the birds. Nothing at present is scarce but the complaints of the farmers. But they never fail;

and we shall have an abundant crop of them without doubt before the summer ends. Look out for them, as the almanac maker says of a storm, running the direction from the top to the bottom of the page, "about these days." H. C.

ELECTION WEEK.

The capital has been thronged the past week with visitors from the country, attending the anniversaries of many religious and benevolent associations. They are fully attended by clergymen and women, with a pretty liberal sprinkling of the laity. We have literally become a nation of orators, and speaking in public has got to be so common a gift, that it is rather difficult to find a man who does not in this way try to set the world to rights. The women too, have taken to speaking in public, and show off in grand style—at this, some portion of the men take fire. These poor souls think it enough to be favored with their private admonitions, without a continuation of the same edifying strains in public. We say let those both men and women speak, who have anything to say. We wish we could silence some, who have nothing to say; yet insist upon speaking the whole time. As to the women, we hardly know who is to be done with them. In England the ladies of the Queen's bed chamber, the maids of honor, have actually prevented the accession of the Tory ministry and beat the Hero of Waterloo. We are getting into a bad way and what is to be done with these women we do not see. We wonder what they were made for. They have produced a vast deal of trouble in the world ever since our great grandmother took such a bad counsel in the garden of Eden. H.

NOTE.

The Editor of the Courier gives it as his opinion that the high prices of provisions are in part owing to the appropriation of large tracts of land and a great amount of labor to the cultivation of the *Morus Mautis*. This cause certainly comes under the head of speculation; and undoubtedly has had its influence. But it has as yet scarcely begun to be felt. The prices and the inordinate speculations in Multicauligan last year. Before that, the cultivation was comparatively limited, as the plants were a drug in the market. The extraordinary prices since obtained have led to the devotion of a great extent of land to cultivation, and very large investments of capital. It will undoubtedly interfere with the production of grain and meat. It would seem impossible, however in the nature of things, that the extravagance of speculation on this subject should continue longer than the present season. The market will be overstocked with purchasers will not continue to pay such prices as an article, which may be propagated as easily as a plant.

Our belief in the success of the cultivation amounts to a strong confidence. Yet all it is matter of experiment, which time only can establish. The great difficulty will be found not in the price of labor, but in the absolute impossibility of procuring it at any price. There are not hands enough. Overemployments occupy vast numbers, who cannot transfer themselves from one employment to another and there are multitudes, poor enough indeed, who will not work—and who would faint with horror at the sight of a silk worm, though they have not the difficulties in wearing the products of his labor. H. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. JUDSON.

A British officer, Major Calder Campbell, describing an "adventure in Ava," in the year 1826, gives a beautiful and affecting description of Mrs Judson, the wife of the celebrated missionary in the East Indies. Major Campbell, then a lieutenant, when descending the Irawaddi river, in a canoe manned by Burmans, was attacked in the night while asleep, by his faithless boatmen, and severely wounded and robbed. When waiting on the beach with much anxiety and distress for the passage of some friendly bark, a row-boat was seen approaching. Signals of distress were made, and a skiff sent to his assistance. The following is the language of the writer:—

"We were taken on board. My eyes first rested on the thin attenuated form of a lady—a white lady! the first white woman I had seen for more than a year! she was standing on the little deck of the row boat, leaning on the arm of a sickly looking gentleman, with an intellectual cast of countenance—in whom I at once recognised the husband or the brother.

His dress and bearing pointed him out as a missionary. I have said that I had not beheld a white female for many days; and now the soothing accents of female words fell upon my ears, like a household hymn of my youth. My wound was tenderly dressed, my head bound up, and I was laid upon a sofa bed. With what a thankful heart did I breathe forth a blessing on those kind Samaritans! with what delight did I drink in the mild, gentle sounds of that sweet woman's voice, as she pressed me to recruit my strength with some of that beverage which cheers but not inebriates! She was seated in a large sort of swinging chair, of American construction, in which her slight, emaciated, but graceful form, appeared almost ethereal. Yet with much of heaven, there were still the breathings of earthly feelings about her, for at her feet rested a babe, a little, wan baby, on which her eyes often turned with all a mother's love; and gazing frequently upon her delicate features, with a fond yet fearful glance, was that meek missionary, her husband! Her face was pale, very pale; with that expression of deep and serious thought which speaks of the strong and vigorous mind within the frail and perishing body; her brown hair was braided over a placid and holy brow,—but her hands—those small, lily hands, were quite beautiful; beautiful they were, and very wan; for ah! they told of disease—of death—death in all its transparent grace—when the sickly blood shines through the clear skin, even as the bright poison lights up the Venetian glass which is about to shatter! That lady was Mrs Judson, whose long captivity and severe hardships amongst the Burmese, have since been detailed in her published journals.

I remained two days with them; two delightful days they were to me. Mrs Judson's powers of conversation were of the first order, and the many affecting anecdotes that she gave us of their long and cruel bondage—their struggles in the cause of religion—and their adventures during a long residence at the court of Ava, gained a heightened interest from the beautiful energetic simplicity of her language, as well as from the certainty I felt that so fragile a flower, as she in very truth was, had but a brief season to linger on earth! Why is it

that we grieve to think of the approaching death of the young, the virtuous, the ready? Alas! it is selfishness of human nature that would keep to itself the purest and sweetest gifts of heaven, to encounter the blasts and the blights of a world where we see them, rather than that they should be transported to a happier region, WHERE WE SEE THEM NOT!

When I left the kind Judson's I did so with regret.—When I looked my last on her mild worn countenance, as she issued some instructions to my new set of boatmen, I felt my eyes fill with prophetic tears. They were not perceived; we parted, and we never met again; nor is it likely that of the wounded subaltern was ever again thought of by those who had succoured him. Mrs Judson, and her child, died soon after the cessation of hostilities."

SEMINOLE ANECDOTE.—The intrepid bravery and tender affections of one of these Indians are strikingly verified in the following anecdote. Having taken refuge for some time in the city of San Augustine, and got the name of Peter, he moved his residence to St. Anastasia's Island, which makes the harbor of the city, employed as a hunter by Mr Fish, an English gentleman, who owned that Island, and who gave it celebrity by the culture of the sweet orange. Peter being absent, a party of his enemies crossed the river, surprised his habitation, and murdered his wife and two children. On his return he did not hesitate a moment on the course to pursue; he fastened up his house containing the dead, repaired to Mr Fish's dwelling, near by, to borrow a gun that Mr Fish had made with a large bore, expressly for shooting ducks in large flocks. In this Peter put an uncommon load of buck shot, and getting into his canoe, proceeded up the river all alone, about six miles, to a creek on the main, as though instinct had pointed to him the way they went. He ascended the creek, when a distant smoke, curling above the forest, apprised him of an Indian camp.

He landed, and, taking his course through the woods of a hostile country, discovered four Indians sitting on a log, side by side, and a fifth near by employed in cooking; he circled round so as to bring the four in range, crept up close, fired, threw down his gun and rushed up with his tomahawk. The report, the fall of four Indians, and Peter's presence, armed with such a weapon, were so sudden and impressive, that the one who was cooking neither attempted defence nor fight, but became an easy prey to vengeance. By this time he found that one of the fallen was but wounded, and was endeavoring to reach his arms; but Peter had the advantage in being already armed. On searching, he found the scalps of his wife and children stretched out to dry, which he brought off, with several articles of property they had stolen, some of their arms, and the scalps of the five Indians he had killed, the greatest of all trophies, in his conception; returned home and buried his wife and children the same evening, and literally pined to death over their grave. This anecdote I had from Mr Fish, who pointed out to me poor Peter's grave. —*St. Augustine Herald.*

CONSOLATION.—"Father," said a sporting youth to his revered parent, "they say trout will bite now." "Well, well," was the consoling reply, "mind your work, then, and you'll be sure they won't bite you."

NATURE.

FROM LINTAEN ABBEY.

For I have learned

To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes
The still, sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample power
To chasten and subdue. And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All things through all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things. Therefore, am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods,
And mountains; and of all that we behold
From this green earth; of all the mighty world
Of eye and ear, both what they half create,
And what perceive; well pleased to recognise
In nature and the language of the sense,
The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,
The guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul
Of all my mortal being.

Wordsworth.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground hoses form the most powerful stimulant, that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 25 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.
Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAHUM WARD.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare \$3 00—Deck Fare \$1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Providence on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers Cars to meet the boat will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and Thursdays, will be her regular days of leaving Providence, until further notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. COCKRAN, 30 Congress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.
June 5.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of genuine Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even poor lands, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winters and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climates.

The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal admiration, and the Institute awarded a silver medal; for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1839.

[NO. 49.

N. E. FARMER.

We do not know how we can render a better service to our readers than by the publication of the subjoined remarks made by Mr Binns, Secretary of the Lancaster Agricultural Society, (Eng.) at their meeting in October last. They seem to us to be of the highest degree sound, intelligent, and practical; and disclosing sources and means of productive increase in the enrichment of his lands, without the reach of every enterprising farmer. They are in the main as applicable to the greater part of New England as of Old England husbandry. The various topics treated deserve to be much enlarged upon; and we shall hereafter revert to them.

H. C.

“Mr Binns having been called upon by the fairman, read the following excellent paper on the subject appointed for discussion, viz.: “In what manner the manure upon a farm can be most profitably augmented, and how best applied?”

The first question for this day's discussion, how the manure upon a farm could be most profitably augmented, is one of the greatest importance to the farmer, and of still greater importance to landowners and to the public at large; for although the farmers who first adopt those improvements which profitably increase the produce, reap advantage over their more prejudiced or inanimate neighbors, yet the public as consumers, eventually receive the whole benefit in greater abundance, cheapness, and superior quality of the productions of the earth. The increased production which, under certain circumstances, may have a tendency to reduce the price to the farmer, is compensated by the greater disposable produce. This enables him to pay the same rent as when he received a higher price, because, although an increased produce requires more labor, yet as the expense of living would be reduced, so would be the rate of labor. Seeing then, the vast advantages which must flow from increased production, and seeing how deficient most farmers are of this valuable auxiliary, the question arises, how can this be best accomplished? It will be readily admitted that the manure forms an essential ingredient in the food of plants; therefore we find that this ingredient can be profitably augmented to an almost inconceivable extent, those advantages will follow.

I consider it most desirable that agriculturists should possess a knowledge of vegetable physiology, of chemistry, and other sciences connected with the cultivation of the earth, but it is not necessary on the present occasion to discuss this branch of the subject. I intend to produce facts and arguments which will be perfectly plain, and I hope convincing, without being indebted to the aids of chemistry as a science; my plan is, therefore, as far as possible, to be confined to the present day, who unfortunately are not much acquainted with science. The subject under discussion, considered in the abstract, I admit is not of a very pleasing nature to ears refined, but let them consider to what

they are indebted for the delicacies they enjoy, for the beauties of the green-house and the garden, the delicious fruit, and more delicious perfume wafted by the gentle gales of summer: on the other hand, I hope agriculturists will pardon me, when I recommend a little more refinement and cleanliness with regard to their yards and cattle. This would be quite compatible with their success, and would contribute materially to their comfort. How many farm-yards do we pass where the manure is most disgustingly accumulated about the premises, to the annoyance of every passer by, wasting its value by absorption and exposure to the sun and wind. The most superficial observer must have remarked the great waste and want of economy that is everywhere seen in the management of manure; the whole liquid of a farm-yard is not unfrequently allowed to escape into a ditch, to be carried away by the next stream.

The great and principal source of extravagance and waste of manure is to be found in allowing it to be dropt by the cattle in the field, where, instead of a benefit, it becomes a nuisance.

Having thus shown how much of the little manure produced is wasted, to the great loss of the cultivator of the soil, it would seem bordering on absurdity to attempt to point out the means by which he might increase this valuable commodity. If he neglects to take care of the little, what could he do with the increased quantity? However, in the hope that there are those who may see the advantage of having a bountiful supply always at command, I will proceed to state my views as to the manner in which the manure upon a farm can be most profitably augmented, and afterwards how it may be best applied.

If clover, vetches, rape, and other green crops were cultivated in sufficient quantity for the cattle, and given in sheds or yards during the summer, treble the number would be supported on the same ground.

In the present practice, the manure in summer is all wasted; but according to the proposed plan it would all be saved, and not only be saved, but made the most of; it must therefore be evident that an immensely increasing fund, year by year, would be the consequence. It must be admitted that on this plan more labor is required, but the additional number of cattle kept would far more than amply repay this, independent of the greater quantity of grain that will be raised on the same space of ground from the greater productiveness of the soil. If the system should become general, the tendency would be to reduce the price of provision, and consequently of the money price of labor.

The system is simple in its nature and beneficial in its effect, for the very means by which the manure is produced affords profit; this is very different to the extravagant expenditure of money in the purchase of manure, in occupying horses in drawing it several miles, which ought to be cultivating the farm. This is, in my opinion, the only rational and judicious mode of keeping cattle, setting aside even the increase of manure, for it is well

known that many plants when mown produce three times as much as when pastured. This may be accounted for in two ways; it has been ascertained that plants derive a considerable portion of their nourishment from the atmosphere, through the medium of their leaves, and the more freely the plant is allowed to grow, the more nourishment it receives from that source. The more vigorous and leafy the plant, the deeper will the roots penetrate below the ordinary depth at which the following grain crops derive their nourishment. It is also a curious fact that a better crop of grain is produced the following year, without any manure, upon the ground which has grown clover, and been twice mown, than if the same had been pastured, though the manure during the whole season had been dropt upon the pasture.

In addition to these advantages, the cattle are healthier and sooner get fat. My firm opinion is that the agriculture of this country will always be in a degraded state till this plan of keeping cattle is generally adopted. I confess I am not very sanguine as to its speedy adoption: at the same time I am firmly of opinion that it will become general ere long, followed by astonishment that the present barbarous practice of keeping half-starved cattle, picking up a scanty subsistence with incessant labor day and night, exposed to the scorching summer's sun and to the night's cold, galloping to elude tormenting flies, then plunging in a state of perspiration into the water—that these sudden changes producing various diseases, has even been thought of, much less practised.

In the experiment that I made in stall feeding some years ago, for which I obtained premiums from the Lancaster and Garstang societies, when the cattle generally were affected with sore udder, red water, lameness, and mine were all perfectly free. I recollect the ridicule to which I was exposed some twentyfive years ago, when I introduced the improved short horn cattle and Leicester sheep into the district, and on looking at the change which has since taken place, I find ground for hope and encouragement as to the improved method of keeping them.

This plan of augmenting the manure upon a farm is no theoretical speculation, as some may suppose, but it is practised in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and many other places, with the greatest success. Without particularizing the system as practised in each country, it will be sufficient shortly to state that the cows are all stalled, and the success of the farmer is estimated by the number of cows he can support; the proportion is generally one cow to two or three acres, on a small arable farm.

The floors of the cow-houses are boarded, having a gutter behind 15 inches deep and 10 inches wide; this communicates with several cisterns or tanks, which are made of masonry, well cemented. The cisterns should not be disturbed during fermentation, which lasts four weeks. Their dimensions should be calculated according to the number of the animals, so that each may be filled in a week. In

the evening the keeper lets in a proper quantity of water to the gutter, and in the morning carefully mixes with it the manure that had fallen from the cattle, so as to form the whole into an equal and flowing liquid. During the day the boards are frequently swept, and water let into the gutter and emptied when necessary. Mr Hague, the engineer on the Morecambe Bay embankment, related to me some further particulars respecting the method practised in Holland. He informed me that when the cows were turned out for an hour each day, they were covered with a sheet or jacket. This is necessary on account of the dense fogs that frequently prevail in Holland, which would be detrimental to the cows, on being turned out, as they are carried and brushed with so much care, that they would be liable to take cold without such precaution. The jacket is also used occasionally as a protection from flies. Mr Hague observed that the fogs were sometimes so dense that nothing could be seen but their heads moving above it.—Cleanliness is carried to such an extent that while the cows are out, the boards they lie upon are scoured, as Mr Hague expressed it, as clean as a kitchen table. One plan which the trench behind seems to render necessary, gives to the animals a grotesque appearance; all the cows' tails being tied by ropes to weights round pulleys fixed at the top of the cow-house, in the same manner as it was usual in the nicking of horses' tails.

To elucidate this more fully, I present the meeting with a sketch of the cow-house and the inmates, with their tails in a proper position.

I am aware that the British farmer would consider all this as unnecessary labor, that would not pay; the Dutch think differently. I am not called upon to state an opinion how much of this care and cleanliness is profitable; before I do so I should like to test their practice with my own observation on the spot. It presents however, a striking contrast to our slovenly and shamefully dirty system of accommodation for cattle, and well may the Dutch butter be in estimation.

The Dutch management of the dairy is deserving of imitation, but to enter upon it would be travelling out of the present question. I have stated that the average number of cows kept on a mixed farm was one for two or three acres, but it has been sufficiently proved that an acre of ground devoted to this purpose will supply food for three cows; Cobbett asserts that an acre will supply four.

Trusting now that I have satisfactorily explained how manure may be profitably augmented, that a farmer would have no occasion to spend his money in purchasing manure, because he will have a abundance at home, I will now proceed to consider its preservation and application. Much, of course, depends upon the soil and situation. In a liquid state it is more immediately available to the use of the plant, and a smaller quantity is more efficacious. Liquid manure is calculated to be most beneficial upon light soils that require frequent applications of several doses. This system of stall-feeding and preparing the manure in England, where labor bears a high price, may be objected to on account of the expense; but the increased produce would far more than repay the additional labor. It is successfully practised in countries where the price of labor bears the same relative proportion to the price of produce as in England. If the account of labor will not perfectly balance, something at all events may be set down on the creditor side; on this plan the cattle will not require much hay, therefore the la-

bor in providing this expensive food would be saved, as vetches and green clover, turnips, &c. supply them early and late in the season, in place of hay, or other dry food; and every body knows the expense of meadows. Fencing also, a very troublesome operation, would be saved. The treading of the land, and injury to young grasses, the loss from trespass, illness from causes before mentioned, the labor of taking the cows to and fro to milk—the balance of the account altogether, I conceive, would be very much in favor of the plan proposed.

It is in my opinion consistent with the soundest principles of rural economy, and there is nothing mysterious in it. It is simple and intelligible, no nostrum belongs to it, no uncertainty: it has been tried and found to succeed. Its effects are certain, therefore may be safely, and ought to be earnestly recommended. The cattle by consuming the produce tend in a great ratio to re-produce—the more cattle the more corn.

A fine field would open for this system and for the exertions of the Lancaster Society, on the enclosure of Morecambe Bay, the deposit in which consists of the ingredients of a future most fertile soil, having 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime in its composition, with a large proportion of silice; the most profitable soils are composed principally of silice, viz., as much as 80 or 90 per cent. Vegetable matter is alone wanting to make it superior to most soils in the kingdom; this matter would be produced in the manner before stated. I have seen the finest clover, tares, turnips, and cabbages grow in comparatively barren sand. With the help of vegetable matter, what a field would be opened to the philanthropist,—70 thousand acres of land capable of the greatest fertility, cultivated at the least possible expense, with the advantage of a climate level with the sea; the benefits would be boundless. It would be worse than madness, as regards the public, it would be idiocy, to neglect the means which a kind providence has put within our reach to extend the bounds of utility and benefit to our fellow creatures. Another means of increasing manure is by more attention to irrigation. In many situations a stream might be brought through a farm-yard and the manure conveyed in a liquid state to the grass land with trifling labor.

Manure may also be much augmented by an increased care in collecting vegetable matters and forming composts to deposit in the farm-yard, and by covering the manure heaps so as to absorb the effluvia and juices.

(To be continued.)

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF FARM-YARD MANURE.

By Mr John Pearson, Gardener and Planter to W. D. Child, Esq., Kinet, near Bewdley, Worcester-shire.

As it is the fashion of the day to decry long established rules and customs before new systems are perfectly modelled, I may safely declare that it is almost impossible to conceive a more improper receptacle for manure to retain its essential properties than the generality of farm-yards. Let any reflecting man look into one of these folding yards during a heavy rain in winter, and he will soon observe the drip from all the roofs of the houses collected in a deep pool among the manure. The manure thus lies macerating for several months; but the farmers say that the manure water runs on to the meadow; yet I can assure them that grass roots take up liquid manure but slowly, and the

quick succession of heavy rain at that season of the year does not permit the retention of one-fiftieth part of what the dung has been deprived of. But the next deprivation of essential matter that that manure generally undergoes is worse than this, which is by throwing it up into heaps to rot, but to burn would be a more proper expression. Manure getting both washed and burned, it is not surprising that it is deprived of three-fifths of its original properties. I well recollect, when a lad, of being employed to drag down one of those rotting heaps at the risk of burning my feet, as well as receiving a lasting injury to my luohar vertebra. Several years ago I was finding fault with an experienced agriculturist for throwing his manure too thick together, when his answer was, that he always gave his men an extra jug of cider to throw it as high as the barn if they could. I asked, don't you find the middle of the heap as white as your shirt? Yes, said he, but I never could tell how it was; and added, that it was so dry sometimes that the wind blew it out of the carts. I advised him to save his extra jug of cider, and lay up the manure only from two to three feet in thickness, and not allow a foot to be set on it; but I must not anticipate my remarks. I think I have made out a sufficient case of condemnation against the present system of managing farm-yard manure; and any farmer that will condescend to try the following plan but once, will assuredly abandon his old practice. The plan is simply this: let all superabundant water be kept from the manure during the time it lies in the fold-yard. This is easily accomplished by having the barns, sheds, &c. provided with spouts to convey the water into drains or into tanks for use. The fold-yards thus rendered comparatively dry, the small quantity of manure water that would drain from the dung would easily be contained in poreless tanks, and applied to the meadow at a time when the grasses were growing, and the ground dry, both of which would take up the manure before the rains came to wash it into the brooks. When the manure is put into rotting heaps, never allow them to be more than from two to three feet in thickness, according to the goodness. What is a safe guide in this process is, to have a few sticks stuck into the heaps, and as soon as they feel warm to the hand, let the manure be turned and laid a little thinner; and should they get hot a second time, turn the manure again.—This, in most cases, will be found sufficient, provided the dung and straw have been well mixed during the process of turning; and, in the course of a month or five weeks, the manure will be sufficiently rotten for every agricultural purpose, and retain nearly if not all its original properties; and what is also of consequence to the farmer, it does not take quite so much labor as the old plan of throwing it as high as the barn.—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

LIQUID MANURE.

This species of manure is so valuable and so universally neglected, that a few observations, independent of what has been previously said, may tend to call the attention of agriculturists to an article of immense importance, which at present seems either entirely to have escaped their observation, or to have been deemed beneath their notice.

It should be always kept in view, that beyond the increase of size and weight which takes place in a living animal, the quantity of food supplied will pass from the animal in some form or other,

either in secretions, such as milk, urine, &c., or in excretions from the bowels. Beyond, therefore, what is expended in adding to the weight of the animal fed, the manure, either in a solid or liquid form, should be equal to the quality of food supplied. The solid manure or dung is the refuse of the food taken in by the animal after it has undergone the digestive process in the stomach, its nutritive particles being extracted, and taken into the animal system to supply the waste constantly going on, as well as to add to the weight or size of the animal. The urine again is the refuse of matter which has been absolute particles of the animal, and may, therefore be strictly considered animal matter: it contains within itself a far greater proportion of the fertilizing qualities that constitute the essential principle of manure, than what is contained in the same quantity of excrementitious matter or dung; but the fertilizing properties of urine are very trifling in the green or fresh state to what they are in the same liquid when it has undergone a thorough fermentation, and been thereby reduced to a high state of putridity. Whilst undergoing this process, it may be made available as a menstruum to convert vegetable or animal matter into the richest manure. The quantity of urine made by a moderate sized horned beast, when full grown, in the course of 24 hours, will be found something about 32 pounds, as has been before observed; but generally speaking the quantity if the beast be well fed with good food, will be much greater; even, however, according to that estimate, the quantity as well as the quality is of the greatest importance, and has a claim to the best attention of every one concerned in agriculture, or in the keeping of any kind of live stock.

The estimate generally made is, that one-third only of the food taken in by a neat animal is parted with as excrementitious matter or solid dung; two-thirds therefore, according to that estimate, must pass through the animal in a fluid form. Whatever food is taken in, before it can be made available for animal sustenance, must be converted into a fluid; for in a fluid state only can anything be made available to renovate those parts of the animal system which in the performance of their functions, are undergoing constant waste, as well to supply those demands which the various secretions constantly going on, are without interruption making upon the system. The following experiments detailed in the 1st vol. of *British Husbandry*, p. 255, are pertinent to the subject.

"On the 28th March, 1833, an experiment was made with a large sized Yorkshire cow, which was fed during four and twenty hours with the following provender:

81 lbs. brewer's grains,
30 lbs. raw potatoes,
15 lbs. meadow hay.

The food thus amounted to 126 lbs. She drank two pails full of water, and the urine was allowed to run off; but she had no straw or litter of any kind, and the weight of the solid dung which was carefully swept up, amounted to 45 lbs.

Another experiment was made with the same cow a week afterwards, but with a change of food, which was continued during some days, on the last of which she consumed within the 24 hours, the following quantity:

170 lbs. raw potatoes,
28 lbs. of hay.

As in the former experiment no litter was allow-

ed, and the urine was let off, but the solid dung amounted to 73 lbs.

Although not incidental to the subject in question, it may, however, be worthy of remark, that although the cow was in perfect health, yet on this latter food her milk actually fell off at the rate of very nearly two quarts a day.

These experiments, though to a certain extent valuable, as showing the quantity of excrementitious matter in relation to the food consumed, are yet far from being satisfactory, as the exact quantity of water drank, is not set forth with precision in one case, and not at all in the other. The individual in making the experiments did not seem to consider that the drink to a certain extent, was as necessary to sustentation as the other food, and ought decidedly before such experiments would have been satisfactory, to have been set forth with precision. However, as they are, the quantity of solid dung in proportion to the food consumed is pretty clearly shown, when the fluid taken by the animal has been brought into account, to be under-estimated when put down as one to two.—*Roberts' Hints on Agricultural Economy.*

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

Notice has already been made in this paper of "The Canadian Quarterly Agricultural and Industrial Magazine" for August. If we again revert to this magazine, its importance is a sufficient excuse. It cannot but be a matter of regret that this work is not only not well supported, but that the proprietor and editor, who has done great service to this province by his former works on agriculture, has not received sufficient patronage to pay the expense of publishing. No farmer should be without this Magazine, and to every person residing in this country, it will be of more or less benefit. We have room to-day but for the following extracts on "The Importance of Agriculture, &c."—*Montreal Herald.*

"The profession of agriculture is more favorable to the entire development of the human faculties, to the unfolding and perfecting of this physical, this intellectual, this moral and immortal being which God has given us, than any other employment. It imparts vigor to the body and the mind, leaving the soul free from feverish excitements, to imbibe as it were with its growth the lessons which nature teaches; in fine, it is capable of ministering the most successfully of all arts and of all occupations to wealth, to intelligence, and to virtue.

The profession of agriculture is justly entitled to stand in the highest grade of dignity in every country, and more particularly in British America, agriculture must be the basis of all the industrial interests in these provinces. It is the only producer of the material of wealth—all others are but employed in working some change upon this material, in transforming and shaping it to the conveniences of civilized life. Enumerate these arts that are practised here and elsewhere—the hatter, the clothier, the manufacturer of woollens and of cottons, of iron, of leather in all its varieties, the tailor, the cordwainer, the miller, the paper maker, the printer even, could not carry on the purposes of their respective callings a single day, were the materials which they derive from agriculture to be entirely withdrawn; while agriculture rude, indeed, but still agriculture in some sort, could subsist with little aid from these or any arts. It is dependent, indeed, on other arts for its successful prosecution,

but not for its very existence. Commerce is but an interchange of the produce of agriculture, wrought it may be, into ten thousand forms, but still owing their original existence, and deriving their seminal principle from the soil."

We insert with great pleasure the subjoined communication received from the East Indies from a highly valued friend, formerly an active and enterprising merchant of Boston, and who is himself the mover in the enterprise here detailed. It has not much to do with New England agriculture, yet the intelligent reader will gather important hints from it; and it shows in so strong a light the value of enterprise directed by skill and intelligence, that it cannot fail to be instructive as well as interesting.

H. C.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press:

SIR—In compliance with the desire expressed by you for some information as to the result of the attempt made by me to grow sugar canes, and to manufacture the same into sugar, I have the pleasure to send you the following statement.

Soon after the series of remarks which I addressed to you in the first numbers of the Free Press, and which I trust contributed to remove the erroneous opinion then entertained of the agricultural capabilities of this island, I undertook, notwithstanding what was said and written about the soundness of those remarks, to bring into cultivation a piece of low clayey ground covered over with water during the whole year—for it was overgrown with a dense jungle and quite impervious to the sun's rays. To remove this stagnant body of water, it was necessary to cut outlets to a bend of the river Kalang on which the estate is situated at some distance below, which, owing to the numerous roots in the ground, proved to be a tedious and expensive operation. The laborers too, very reluctantly persevered in the work because of the annoyance of leeches, and but few could be had who would venture their limbs to be lacerated by them. At last, when the water was got rid of and the mud hardened sufficiently to allow a footing to the coolies, the under brush and the forest soon fell under the axe, and with the help of the backwoodman's faithful ally—fire—a clearing was made. But fire could not reach the embedded roots, and the first attempts at grubbing were truly disheartening, for it often happened that when all above ground had been destroyed by fire, a few days of dry sunshine would cause the surface of the soil to settle, and bring within reach of the hoe or of the spade, logs of immense size, many of which had probably for centuries been there buried; and as they were in that state where it was impossible to burn them, the only resort was to cut them up, and it not unfrequently gave rise to an obstinate contest between the well-tempered American axe, wielded by a nervous Chinese arm, and the stubborn antediluvian. But that which was then so disheartening is no longer so, for the laborers now make nothing of such obstacles—as a matter of course they cut them up, and when taken out, pile and burn them.

When some twenty acres had been dressed, it was planted with Pernambuco cotton; and although at first the young plants gave favorable indications, disappointment soon followed, for they were attacked by a red worm and withered; and those which were not destroyed gave too few pods to make it worth the while to continue the cultivation. Mean-

while the process of clearing went on and plantations of sugar canes took the place of cotton. The few attempts at the cultivation of the canes by the Chinese exhibited such fine specimens, as to leave but little doubt of its doing well under European management. These are principally of two species, viz, the purple or red and the yellow, which later is identically the same as the Otaheite—the juice of which was found afterwards of the density of 8 1-2 of the Saccharometer and easily clarified by the addition of the least quantity of lime water; whilst it was hardly possible to affect a separation of the mucilage and fecula in the juice of the red canes by the agency of any quantity of lime and heat. The plantations were made of the yellow canes, and only a limited quantity was grown, and for eating only, it was not without very considerable difficulty that enough of plants could be obtained, and the most part of these, under different circumstances, would have been rejected as they would only sell the worst. But as it was, they were gladly bought even at the extravagant price of one dollar per hundred. Poor as they were, they were made still more useless by a habit not unfrequently practised by the Chinese laborers, of selecting the best for eating, and contenting themselves to plant what remained of the piece. It was under these unfavorable circumstances that the first twenty acres were planted in the beginning of 1836. In the following year, a selection of the product of these canes served to extend the plantations forty acres more. About this time the old mode of planting, that is by inserting the plant in ridges of ground thrown up for the purpose, was abandoned for the improved manner of depositing two plants, about a foot long, side by side into holes eighteen inches in length, six in width, and twelve in depth, and covered over with a thin layer of dried grass or leaves to shelter them from the sun. To this change, and to the careful selection of good plants, is owing the marked difference observable in the new from the old plantations, and the far greater abundance and better quality of sugar which these yield.

Having thus far proceeded it became necessary to procure the implements for manipulation; and as the settlement offers no resources whatever in machinery, or even mechanics acquainted with what is technically called plantation work, it was necessary to send to Calcutta for a set of iron boilers, and to set about making a water-wheel and a wooden crushing mill, in the mean time. The wheel was made on the tub principle from an American patent, and the mill on the ordinary horizontal plan, both of which under the efficient superintendence of the manager, on the property, were completed, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles to overcome. In order to obtain a supply of water for the mill, a canal twenty feet wide and nearly a mile long, was cut into a small stream which falls into the Kalang and which in ordinary times affords a sufficient power. This canal, and another one previously made in conjunction with the owner of an adjoining property to prevent the overflowing of the Kalang during heavy rains, occasioned great delay and expense. These were not the only cuts, for the flatness of the grounds throughout made it necessary that it should be intersected at short distances by deep drains to carry off the rain.

The term of twenty year leases offered by the East India Company, not admitting of their tenants laying out money in the erection of expensive and permanent buildings, a boiling and a curing house

of wood, and some other cheap sheds were put up to answer present purposes, and will probably last out this limited period, when, should the estate revert to the Company, or go into other hands, the loss will be but trifling. The boiling house was arranged after the latest improvements in the West Indies, only that instead of a range of five, there are but three boilers of wrought iron. The plantations of canes not exceeding sixty acres, that number of coppers was deemed sufficient for the present, more particularly as the liquor is made to pass through a filter composed of a thick blanket, a stratum of six inches of coarse river sand and a cotton cloth of a thick texture, which retain all the fecula and mucilage, and sends the liquor into the teach quite limpid. In the curing house, clay moulds and crystallizers made of wood are used to drain and to clay in. It required sometime to get the Chinese potters in the way of making them of a suitable size and form, and clay of a good kind is to be had close at hand on the property.

In January of the present year, everything being in a state of readiness to commence the crop, the greatest difficulty of all—the want of experienced sugar-makers capable of directing the operations of this manufacture were of the utmost importance. But as on the island, I was the only person who had the least knowledge of the business, and that not practically, having only been an occasional looker on during repeated visits on sugar estates in the West Indies, it became necessary to put that little knowledge in practice, and moreover to form a whole set of raw hands and initiate them in the business of tempering, skimming, boiling to proof, potting, draining, and finally claying. It was thought preferable to encounter this arduous task rather than to undertake to bring Chinese sugar makers to our mode of working—for so wedded are they to their own manners and modes of doing things that it is almost a hopeless attempt to introduce a new system among them. The result has confirmed this opinion, for in one week's boiling, the Klings [natives of the Coromandel coast] who were taken from the field, were as expert mill-feeders and boilers as if they had been long experienced in this business, and with this additional advantage over the Chinese, that they work cheerfully, in and out of regular hours, in times of emergency.

Having overcome all these difficulties it is satisfactory to say that the soil and climate have proved as favorable as had been anticipated for the cultivation of the cane; wherever they have been attended to properly the stools have averaged ten canes of good size and length, and which have been fit for cutting in one year from the time of planting. Like all other *planted* canes in new lands, the quantity of molasses compared to that of sugar has been large. But the sugar itself, although made in iron pans of the old form and over a naked fire, is of a strong and large grain easily whitened by clay. Therefore so far every expectation has been realized in this new agricultural undertaking, and if in compliance to your wishes I give publicity to a private enterprise, it is with the view of assisting others who may contemplate such works hereafter, and perhaps to fix an epoch in the history of this island, destined without doubt to be as renowned for agriculture as it is now for commerce, whenever those who hold in their hands its destinies shall concede to it land regulations which shall encourage and not discourage European settlers.

AGRICOLA.

Singapore, 30th May, 1838.

We publish the subjoined from the British Farmer's Magazine for April, as deserving attention. We shall draw largely upon other parts of the essay. The fact that irrigation proved so highly beneficial where copious top-dressing of barn manure availed nothing, will arrest attention. The cause assigned, that the ground had become poisoned and unfitted for the growth of plants then upon it by the accumulated excretions of the plants, is a plausible one; and accords with De Candolle's theory of vegetation, which certainly has much to sustain it.

H. C.

IRRIGATION.

The most ancient, as well as the most extensively employed system of liquid manuring, is that by the use of river water, the weakest of liquid fertilizers. This was one of the early agricultural improvements, suggested by nature herself, in language too plain to be misunderstood by the most indolent farmer: the grass of the banks of every river, every mountain stream within the reach of the winter-flood waters, told the farmer too plainly of the advantages of an occasional watering with river water, for him to be ignorant of the boon which was thus offered for his service; and, in consequence, meadow watering or irrigation, has from time immemorial, been employed in Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, and in China; it is extensively adopted in many parts of Britain, and is much better understood than it was formerly, although many erroneous ideas are still entertained with regard to its mode of operation, and the nature of the water best adapted to various soils.

Sir Humphrey Davy was of opinion, that one great advantage of a winter irrigation of meadow land is derived from its covering the grass, and protecting it from the injurious influence of severe cold; and he thus explains his opinion: "water is of a greater specific gravity at 42° than at 32°, the freezing point; and hence, in a meadow irrigated in winter, the water immediately in contact with the grass, is rarely below 40—a degree of temperature not at all prejudicial to the living organs of plants. In 1804, in the month of March, I examined the temperature in a water meadow near Hungerford, in Berkshire, by a very delicate thermometer. The temperature of the air at seven in the morning was 29°; the water was frozen above the grass. The temperature of the soil below the water, in which the roots of the grass were fixed, was 43°. In general those waters which breed the best fish are the best fitted for watering meadows; but most of the benefits of irrigation may be derived from any kind of water."

Such was the opinion of Davy as to the sheltering powers of water. His remarks were always cautiously made, and it is to be lamented that his agricultural opportunities for observation were so few. He appears, however, never to have steadily investigated the chemical composition of river water, with regard to its uses in irrigation, and, in consequence, knew little of the value of some of its impurities to vegetation. Thus, if the river water contains sulphate of lime (gypsum), which it undoubtedly does, if the water is hard, it must certainly, under ordinary circumstances, be on this account alone highly fertilizing to grass; for, calculating that one part of sulphate of lime is contained in every two thousand parts of water, and that every square yard of dry meadow land absorbs only eight gallons of the flood water, then it will be found that, by every flooding, more than one hun-

dred weight and a half per acre of gypsum is diffused through the soil in the water, a quantity equal to that generally adopted by those who spread gypsum on their clover, lucern, and sainfoin grasses, as a manure, either in its pure state or in peat ashes. And if we apply the same mode of calculation to the organic matters, ever more or less contained in flood waters; and, if we allow only twenty-five parts of animal and vegetable remains to exist in a thousand parts of river water, then we shall find, taking the same data, that every soaking with such water will add to the meadow nearly two tons per acre of animal and vegetable matters, which, allowing in the case of water meadows, five floodings per annum, are equal to a yearly application of ten tons; and I am confident that the quantity of foreign substances present in river water generally exceeds the quantity I have allowed for in these calculations.

I have found it impossible to give from analysis the amount of these foreign substances present in river water with any tolerable accuracy, since the proportion not only varies at different seasons of the year, but a considerable portion of these merely mechanically suspended matters subsides when the specimen water is suffered to rest, so that the chemical analysis is merely that of those portions in chemical combination. To give an instance—Thames water has been analysed by Dr Bostock. He found that the water, after having thus by resting deposited its mud, &c., contained in every ten thousand parts—

Organic matter	7 parts.
Carbonate of lime (chalk)	53 do.
Sulphate of lime (gypsum)	15 do.
Muriate of soda (common salt)	
and muriate of magnesia	2 do.
The water of the Clyde, analysed by Dr Thomson, contained in 10,000 parts—	
Common salt	0.369 parts.
Muriate of magnesia	0.305 do.
Sulphate of soda (glauber salt)	0.114 do.
Carbonate of lime (chalk)	0.394 do.
Silica (flint)	0.118 do.

The water of lakes and ponds is usually still more surcharged with foreign substances than river water; it is, in consequence, still better adapted for irrigation; and from the use of such waters, especially if a constant or winter stream of water passes through them, I have seen very great fertilizing effects produced; and in some instances in the valley of the Kennett, near Hungerford. I have seen the most luxuriant crops of grass produced by the use of such waters, when common farm-yard manure had been tried as a top-dressing without the slightest good result.

Such are some of the probable causes of the fertilizing influence of river water; it is likely that there are others with which we are totally unacquainted, and perhaps the removal of the excretory matters of plants from the soil, by the flooding waters which have been shown by M. Macaire to be so noxious to the plant which deposits them, may be one chief advantage of irrigation: water may truly in this sense be said to sweeten the soil. In every research in which vegetation is concerned, it is especially necessary to examine with care and patience, and amid the many difficulties with which the investigation is surrounded to avoid as much as possible substituting mere words as an explanation of facts, an error into which the cultivator is sure to fall if he is content with the usual modes of explaining these phenomena, and believes what is commonly asserted, that irrigation merely *cools* the land.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

ON IRRIGATION.

The Committee on Irrigation regret that no claims have been entered the present season for the Society's very liberal premiums. There are many pieces of land in the county which are susceptible of great improvement by irrigation. Nature, in giving us a country abounding in hills and valleys, seems to invite the lords of the soil to conduct on to it the running streams to flood it, and leave their rich deposits. A good farmer, not content with the crops which his unaided labor procures, gladly impresses even the elements and makes them subservient to his purposes. He commits no sacrifice, for to *improve* is to enjoy and to obey, and nature lends her willing assistance. It is known that in many instances, crops of hay have been doubled in quantity by occasional flooding, and the feed in many pastures has been greatly increased by a small expense of well applied labor. It is hoped that our farmers will give more attention to this subject, and that they will not be backward in making known the result of their experience. The Society will be most happy in being made the organ of their communication, and will cheerfully pay generous premiums to the conductors of well managed and successful experiments.

For the Committee,

DANIEL P. KING.

THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

We publish this morning some interesting remarks upon the country drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, from the Baltimore American. The editor computes it at about 140,000 square miles, which exceeds, by several thousand square miles the area of Great Britain and Ireland, and is but little less than that of France. The present population of Great Britain and Ireland is 24,000,000; that of France say 32,000,000. In the valley of the Ohio there is less unproductive land than in either of the others and with proper cultivation it is capable of supporting in comfort and plenty, more than twenty millions of population.

Rival cities are contending for the commerce of this great valley—a commerce already immensely valuable, although only in its infancy. There is however, no need of jealousy in the matter; there will soon be abundance for all, and there need be no hesitation about opening every practicable avenue between the Atlantic cities and the noble river that flows for a thousand miles through this great valley.

But the valley of the Ohio forms but a comparatively small part of that great central basin which would not be half populated were all the crowded millions of Great Britain and France added to its present inhabitants. All that is required of art is to reach Pittsburg—nature has done the rest. Come here and read our steamboat bills—"For Peoria"—"For Galena"—"For Red River"—and remember when you are here that you are scarcely beyond the Atlantic slope—just on the verge of that ultramontane world that it makes a man dizzy to think about. Yet here you are met by magnificent vessels ready to bear you—not across the ocean, nor along the coast—but to the deepest interior of a great continent, or almost across it if you choose. There need not, then, there ought not, to be any hesitation or delay on the part of the States in which the mountain barriers exist between the Atlantic coast and this central valley, in opening ev-

ery possible avenue of intercommunication and commerce. They need only do the work—the vast resources of the west will soon pay for it.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

WESTERN LAND SALES.

MILWAUKIE, W. T., April 19th, 1839.

To the Editor of the *Albany Argus*:

You are perhaps already aware that at the public land sales held at this place in the months of February and March last, the largest sale of government land was made, or one of the largest, ever known in the United States at one time.

The tract offered comprised all that part of the Milwaukee Land District, not previously brought into market at Green Bay, except a portion reserved under an act of Congress for the construction of a canal from this place to Rock River, and undoubtedly contains some of the best lands in the Territory.

The sales commenced upon the range of towns bordering upon Rock River, and were continued from day to day progressively east, through the different ranges for four weeks, and until they reached Lake Michigan. All the lands contained in the President's proclamation were offered for sale, and were either purchased or will be subject to private entry at the opening of the land office for that purpose, which it is supposed will take place in May or June.

The daily receipts of the sale varied from fifteen to forty thousand dollars; and the total receipts amount to a little short of half a million of dollars. To which the receipts from pre-emptions under the act of 1838 being added, makes the whole sum but little short of \$600,000.

Of the receipts of the sales, about \$90,000 was in specie, \$115,000 in treasury notes, and the remainder in bills of a denomination of \$20 and upwards.

It is worthy of remark that the whole of the land purchased, was taken by actual settlers, and for the purpose of cultivation, at the minimum price, ten shillings per acre, and the quantity by each 160 acres, (a quarter section,) and but rarely exceeded that amount.

Not an acre, as I can find, has been bought on speculation, but for improvement and cultivation.

Singular Operation upon a Horse.—Mr Eland, of Womersley, farmer, had a horse, which, on being taken up from grass, exhibited symptoms of broken wind, and gradually grew worse until about the 16th of March, when it evidently appeared that he would die of suffocation. Mr Nicholson, farrier, examined the horse and found an indentation of the windpipe, and that its circular form was lost. He then performed the operation of tracheotomy in the following manner: The integument and muscles covering the windpipe were divided and dissected back to the length of five inches, when it was found that the rings of the trachea were actually broken, and a false membrane extended over the broken portion, so that an aperture existed for the horse to breathe through sufficient only to allow a small probe to be passed down. The whole of the broken rings were then dissected, cut, and a semicircular tube was introduced, which remained in several days, and the external parts were brought together and healed.

The horse is fifteen years old, is now perfectly healthy and in daily work.—*Dorset (Eng.) paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1839.

THE NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER, containing descriptions of all the States, counties, and towns in New England, also descriptions of the principal mountains, rivers, lakes, capes, bays, harbors, islands, and fashionable resorts within that territory, alphabetically arranged. By John Hayward, author of the *Columbian Traveller*, *Religious Creeds*, &c. &c. Boston, 1839.

This is a very convenient book of reference, and contains a great amount of useful information. To one of her maids of honor, soliciting the loan of a book to read, Queen Elizabeth presented a dictionary. The lady returned it in due time to the queen, saying that she had read it through with great interest and pleasure. We can lay no claims to the intense spirit of inquiry, which distinguished this maid of honor, and have not read this *Gazetteer* through; but we have examined it sufficiently to say that it abounds in useful facts of a geographical and statistical character; that its accounts are accurate, and, as far as we have examined, to be relied upon.—The information is presented in a condensed and perspicuous form, and the book, for the amount of matter it contains, is furnished at a very reasonable expense. It is to be followed by a register full of other local facts of general interest, which it was impossible to comprise in this volume. We wish the author a success commensurate with his industry and research.

With the exception of the New Hampshire granite ledge, the cuts in the volume would disfigure a school-primer; and the irrelevant matter introduced under some of the notices, such as "Deacon Marvin's Courtship" and "The Fortunate Stageman," &c. &c. are in very bad taste; and ought to give place to appropriate and useful matter.

H. C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To our Westboro' friend "T" we feel under particular obligations. The matter for this week's *Farmer* was "made up" before we received his communication; and it shall have a place in our next. Such accounts confer a substantial benefaction on the agricultural community; and do honor to their author by the exactness of his arrangements and details. We wish that the example of himself and our respected friend Anthony, of North Providence, might provoke a spirited imitation among other of our friends.

We have received from J. Holbrook, Esq. his written communication; but the *Cleveland Herald*, to which he refers us for the printed details of his plans for improvement, has not reached us. We beg him to send another. The subject of his communication is of the highest importance—the education of the farmers; and we shall most heartily cheer on his plans for this object. He must be considered as the founder of lyceums and popular lectures throughout the country; and by this distinguished benefaction few men have stronger claims upon public respect and gratitude.

We thank "C. S." for his communication until we can take a more particular notice of it. His grain needs a little winnowing, but it is "pretty clean after all," and will make very good bread. We shall serve it up presently. We sympathize cordially in his views in regard to the distaste for agricultural labor prevalent with many; and the corrupting influences of fashion, luxury, indolence and avarice; but it is difficult to devise or apply a remedy.

We are sorry he should deem any apology necessary

for his style of writing. This diffidence often deters men from communicating to the public facts within their own knowledge or experience, which would be of great service. This distrust of their own powers is misplaced. We do not expect farmers to be accomplished writers; and in case of any false grammar or wrong spelling, we should certainly correct it as well as we know how before we printed it; but it is a fact which must be admitted, and which is constantly occurring under our own observation, that plain, intelligent, practical men, though without the advantages of a liberal education, generally express themselves with much more perspicuity, simplicity and directness, than men who are writers by profession, and whose lives have been devoted to books; who are very apt to acquire a verbose and involved style. Gen. Washington and Dr. Franklin among innumerable other self-educated and practical men, are examples of a clearness, directness, and force of style scarcely surpassed in the language. Few men have any difficulty in communicating their thoughts or knowledge in conversation. Let a man then undertake to write as he talks, and he will soon acquire a fluency of writing; and a little correction will give his writing exactness and force. Most practical men refuse to communicate their experience because, they say, they have nothing new or worth communicating. If we must not write unless we have something new to communicate, writing must soon cease. The common results of common operations drawn out with exactness and in detail, are what we want; and though many things from long familiarity have ceased to be new to those accustomed to them, they are not the less adapted to be useful, and combine the precise information most wanted by others, who are ignorant and inexperienced.

H. C.

SPANISH OXEN—WORKING COWS.

A gentleman temporarily resident in the Havana, who is a very competent judge, states that the oxen in that country are of a superior character. They draw entirely by the horns, and are, properly speaking, not driven but led by a boy, who precedes them, holding a rope fastened to a ring, which is passed through the cartilage of the nose; and they are trained to walk with as much speed as horses.

Every one who has seen an ox trot or run, must be satisfied that they were never formed for racers. Yet undoubtedly they might be trained, and with advantage, to move much faster than at their ordinary gait among us, which is proverbially slow. It is worth considering whether the habits of thought and action among a rural population bear any correspondence to the habits of the domestic animals with whom they associate; and whether the habits of people accustomed to the quick movement of horses in working and riding, are not more active, spirited, and enterprising than of a people accustomed only to the slow movements of oxen, who as they are often trained and driven, do little more than creep.

It would seem to be time to get over the absurd prejudice which prevails among us, against working cows. On small farms especially, where the expense of keeping an ox team is always heavy, it would be a great gain to use them in this way. In many parts of Europe they are so used, and certainly may be so used with as much propriety as we use mares; who, with the exception of certain seasons, are as useful as horses—indeed more active and spirited, and quite as enduring. In respect to cows, all that would be required would be extraordinary care and kindness when far advanced with calf, and entire release from work for a short time before and after calving. The extraordinary feed which we could then afford to give them, would enable us to

get almost as much milk from them as we now get.—We wish some intelligent and respectable farmer would make a fair experiment in this matter. But with existing prejudices, which we know it would be very difficult to overcome, a man would almost as soon be seen driving a team of women in harness as a team of cows. We must beg pardon for the homely analogy or for even so much as hinting the possibility of, not to say the want of gallantry in the thought of driving women in or out of harness. It may sometimes be possible to lead them after the Havana fashion, with a silken cord. We propose to hazard no advice on the subject however.

H. C.

PUMPKIN SUGAR.—It is stated on good authority that an important revolution is about occurring in France in regard to the manufacture of sugar; and that a large capitalist is about erecting an extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins, experiments having shown conclusively that it may be obtained from this vegetable in abundance, and of a superior quality.

H. C.

CUBA.—A correspondent of a Baltimore paper writing from Havana, states that the island of Cuba, which has heretofore found ready demand for its sugar in the Russian market, has been superseded in the trade by the native cultivators of Russia.

The manufacture of beet sugar has increased to such an extent in the southern and central provinces of the Russian empire, that instead of one hundred thousand boxes of white sugar which were annually shipped from Cuba to St. Petersburg, forty thousand boxes now supply the demand.

The canker worm is making great ravages among the fruit trees in some parts of this and other States. In some instances whole orchards have been desolated.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 8th, 1839.

Splendid Bouquets were exhibited from the gardens of Messrs Winslip, Howe, Hovey, and Walker. *Native Plants* by Ezra West, a, jr., Esq. and Francis Parker; *Arethusa bulbosa*, *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Sarracenia purpurea*, *Iris versicolor*, *Robus trivialis*, *Nuphar advena*, *Hypoxis erecta*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Geum rivale*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Vaccinium resinosum*, *Lathyrus Paliustris*, *Potentilla asnerina*. The report of the judges on the *Viola grandiflora* is herewith submitted.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

"The exhibition of *Violas* for premium, was held to-day (June 8) at the Society's room. S. Walker, Esq. was the only competitor. The number of specimens was large and flowers beautiful.

The committee award to Sam'l Walker, Esq. the 1st and 2d premium for best display of *Violas*; and they also award to him the premium for the best seedling *Viola grandiflora*.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
E. M. RICHARDS."

June 8, 1839.

Fruits exhibited at the hall of the Society, Saturday, June 8, 1839—*Strawberries*; a box of large strawberries of the variety called Royal Scarlet, from James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

Vegetables—Mr G. W. Stearns, of Cambridge, exhibited fine specimens of the long green Cucumber—fruit very large. Specimens of the long Southgate Cucumber were also exhibited by James L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 10, 1831.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market, 205 Beef Cattle (including 100 unsold last week), 20 Pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep, and 47 Swine including small pigs. 60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have advanced about 50 cents per hundred since last week on the best qualities, and we advance our quotations to correspond.—First quality, \$9 25 a \$9 50 Second quality, \$8 50 a \$9 00. Third quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00.

Working Oxen.—We quote the following sales, viz. \$100, \$120, \$130, \$137 and \$145.

Cows and Calves.—We quote sales at, \$30, \$33, \$42, \$47, \$55, and \$65.

Sheep.—One lot was sold at \$1 25, and one lot at \$5 00 not shear'd.

Swine.—A lot of large hogs were sold at 8 for sows and 9 for barrows. A small lot only was sold to peddle at 12 1-2 a 9 1-2, at retail from 8 1-2 to 11; small pigs 12 1-2 a 13.

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, week ending June 9.

June, 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	3	46	70	54	N. W.
Tuesday,	4	45	63	56	S. E.
Wednesday,	5	51	50	43	N. E.
Thursday,	6	45	60	60	S.
Friday,	7	51	73	66	N.
Saturday,	8	54	83	65	S. W.
Sunday,	9	62	83	65	S. W.

BEES WANTED.

One or two first rate Hives of Bees wanted immediately. They must be warranted free from the moth. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market Street. June 12

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England and Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, June 12, 1839

BOAR FOR SALE.

For sale a Boar 3 parts Berkshire, 1 part Mackay, one year old, raised by Elias Pinney, Esq. of Lexington. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. New England Farmer Office. June 5. 3t SIMON H. BARRETT, Malden.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties of many fine varieties. Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & Co. May 6.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sayers.
Also, Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Howitt.
Dennis' Silk Manual.
American Fruit Garden Companion.
An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D. for sale by June 12 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly for sale at his Garden, in Brighton, the best varieties of the following plants:
Early and Late Cauliflowers,
Purple and White Broc coli,
Cabbage of every kind,
Celery, Peppers, Tomato and Lettuce,
Martynia, Okra, &c. &c.
Also—Cucumber, Melon and Squash Plants, in pots, ready for transplanting. J. L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, June 5.

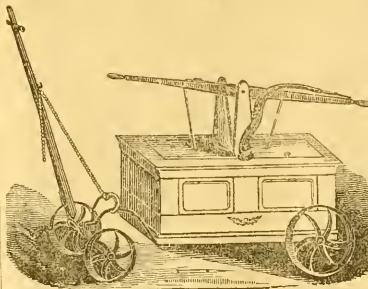
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe all sizes. Constantly for sale at No. 1 City Wharf, by A. FEARING & CO. May 22. 8w

FOR SALE.

A very superior Berkshire Boar and Sow, twentytwo months old, very large of their age. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 18. ept

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines. This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER of Roxbury offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superior Tulips will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculacs, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Geraniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.

A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15

A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21

A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10

A bed of 45 rows do - - - £14

A bed of 60 rows do - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged. £7 7s to £13

100 Superfine sorts with their names from - - - £13

Superfine mixtures, from - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s

Superfine mixtures, from - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 10s

Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculacs.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 13s 6d

Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1. eow.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Carrier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 17.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 00	7 00
Pot,		2 00	2 52
BEANS, white, Foreign,	Lushel	2 00	3 00
Domestic,	barrel	16 00	16 00
BEEF, IRISH,	"	14 50	14 75
prime,	"		13 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	25	34
CHEESE, NEW MILK,	"	10	12
BONE MANURE,	bushel		35
in casks,	"		43
FEATHERS, northern,	poand		37
southern, geese,	"		46
FLAX, (American)	"		9
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal		4 12
Bav,	barrel	14 50	14 50
MACARELL, No. 1	"		6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"		7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 87	7 00
Richmond canal,	"	6 75	
Alexandria wharf,	"	5 50	5 75
Rye,	"	4 37	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bibs,	bushel	1 05	1 07
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	86	97
southern flat, yellow,	"	88	91
white,	"	80	85
Rye, northern,	"	50	65
Barley,	"	18 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	13 00	14 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16	15
Eastern screwed,	"	12	14
HOPS, 1st quality,	poand		12
2d quality,	"		13
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	29	30
southern, 1st sort,	"	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city tannage,	"	23	24
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	23	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"		
LIME, best sort,	cask		1 20
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		50
Winter,	"	95	100
Whale, refined,	"	2 75	2 87
Linsced, American,	"	26 00	26 00
Neat's Foot,	"	25 00	25 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	22 50	22 50
PORK, extra clear,	"	2 00	2 75
clear,	"	85	1 10
Mess,	"		1 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 00
Red Top, southern,	"		3 00
northern,	"	2 62	3 00
Canary,	"	1 75	1 87
Hemp,	"		
Flax,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	poand		6
Southern Clover, none,	"		7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"		5
No. 2,	"		6
TALLOW, tried,	"		13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, American, or Saxony Fleeces,	poand		58
American, full blood, washed,	"		55
do. 3-4ths do,	"		47
do. 1-2 do,	"		42
do. 1-4 and common,	"		37
Northern-pulch. (Pulled superfine,	"		52
No. 1,	"		57
No. 2,	"		40
No. 3,	"		40

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		POUND	13	15
HAMS, northern,	"		12	14
southern and western,	"		10	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"		20	23
PORK, per lb.,	"		20	25
BUTTER, tub,	"		15	17
lump,	"		65	70
EGGS,	dozen		37	40
POTATOES, Cheango,	bushel		3	50
white,	"		3 50	4 00
APPLES, Russets,	"		3 00	3 25
CIDER, refined,	"		5 00	6 00

ANNUALS IN POTS.

J. L. L. F. WARREN has for sale, at his garden in Brighton, a great variety of Annuals, started in pots and ready for transplanting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We give below some extracts from the letter of a valued friend who removed not long since from this country to England, which give some graphic sketches of American beggars in that country, and the condition of things in that country, which will be read with pleasure from its sprightliness and humor.

II. C.

"This is a strange out-of-the-way old-fashioned place: I know no more of the doings of the world when I am at home, than if I were out of it. I give myself wholly to my new profession: my daily talk is of corn and cattle—long fleeces and fat sheep—crops, cropping, manures and farm machinery. I sit almost at the feet of the laboring birds to gather the valuable knowledge they possess. What arrogance to call such men ignorant! Why, my dear friend, I would almost give my cars to know as much as some of these miscalled 'ignorant peasantry.' These humble men are many of them well stored with that productive knowledge, without which we should all be savages, and this fair world a wilderness. Tell me, friend, how much 'belles lettres' will it take to fill a man's belly? That's a poser: I know thee can't tell. Then don't call those men ignorant that can tell how to produce forty bushels of corn [wheat] to the acre. But come—this smells rather strong of the new shop.

Among the novelties of this place may be remarked the incredible number of American beggars—American beggars! methinks I hear thee say. Yea, friend—American beggars. They verily swarm at times, in this far off, long-forgotten nook of the world. How they find the place passes my comprehension. But so it is. I have seen more beggars professing to be Americans, in the few weeks I have been here, than all I saw put together during the two and twenty years I have lived in the United States. Almost every week till lately, have some of these gentry paid me a visit. I suppose I have seen the whole gang, and they will just stay away till I have forgotten their faces, and then round they will come again. They are all of one character—shipwrecked American sailors forsooth! and they tell such fair tales of Boston and Salem and all down east, that in spite of my better convictions, they are sure to wriggle something out of me;—and the rogues pay me such fine compliments. "Sir," said one of them, "we heard of you twelve miles off, and that you were an American, or had lived many years in America, and we have walked all these miles without breaking our fast to see you." Could any appeal be more irresistible? If I say, why don't you apply to the consul? they have a ready answer—they were only cast away the day before, or the ship they belonged to was owned in Halifax or Quebec, or some other fiction. The truth is, not one in a hundred of these fellows ever saw salt water. But such is the emigration from England to the United States, that there is scarcely a family that has not some relative there. The inhabitants of all rural districts imagine strange romantic things about a shipwrecked sailor; hence it becomes one of the best characters to assume; and now these fellows contrive to pull two strings upon the sympathies of the kind-hearted and credulous country people—first as shipwrecked sailors; but best of all, as shipwrecked American sailors; and they very well know how to give the hint—"God bless you—I hope none of your kin may never know want," is a common salutation; and if the

old lady addressed happen to have a son in America, as like enough she has, away flies her heart after the wanderer, and her hand involuntarily into her pocket, while the beggar proceeds—"Hope you will take pity upon us, poor American sailors, shipwrecked last week on the coast of Norfolk—all hands perished but us two—hope no son of yours may ever want a morsel of bread." By this time, the power of association has conjured up the much-loved kindred in the far off wilds of America, evading charity for aught that is known, at American hands. The heart of the good old lady is verily melted and the rogues make a fine haul.

Mendicancy has certainly diminished in this country during the last twenty years; but still there is much of it. In truth, there ought not to be any; the ample provision of the poor laws, and the munificent charities of the English people, meet all possible cases.—It is curious to observe what shifts the rogues adopt. Every now and then a forlorn man or woman, with bag in hand, enquires if we want to buy any corks. If I say no, the cork-seller instantly begins to beg, and it would be just the same if I bought of them. Three or four dozen corks are a light load, and it makes them traders, and thus they avoid the law against vagrants, having some visible mode of living.—Last winter while two men were thrashing for me in my barn, a great sturdy fellow came up with a basket of matches on his arm—"Hallo old chap!" said one of the thrashers, "come take this flail and I'll take that basket—let's change trades." The fellow leered under his old slouch hat, and in right good earnest replied, "I'd sooner go and hang myself."

On the course of some of the canals in Yorkshire, there are long tunnels cut through the limestone rock. When canal boats arrive at one of these, the boatmen never work their own boats through, but always hire men for the purpose.—These men, at their work, lie flat on their backs, on the cargo or deck of the boat, and striking their feet against the roof of the tunnel, urge the boat forward; hence they are called purchase men. Among these was one long John Bell, a notorious fellow, who stood six feet four without his shoes. He made an excellent purchase-man, but it does not appear that he was made for anything else.—During the long frost of last winter, the canals were all frozen up, and of course, the purchase-men were out of employment. Some took to one trade and some to another; but honest John Bell could think of nothing that he could do, unless it was to set up for a deaf and dumb man! And as necessity has no law, or in other words, as long John began to grow hungry, out he starts in his chosen profession. One of the first places at which he stopped was in the village of Harthill, at the house of one person Alderson, a most exemplary clergyman, steward to the late duke of Leeds, and the amiable almoner of many of his charities. The clergyman was roused from his study by a servant who reported that there was a strange man making strange signs at the kitchen door. And sure enough, there was Johnny Bell performing the first acts of his pantomime—cutting all sorts of imaginable "shines"—awkward enough to be sure, but all of them tolerably significant of an empty stomach. The keen eye of the parson instantly detected some "gillery," but he kept his own counsel, called for a table spoon, and mounting a chair, made signs for long John to drop his under jaw, and for some time pretended to amuse himself by an anatomical examination of the animal's tongue, turning it over

and over as a cook would turn a flounder in a frying pan. At last he expressed himself entirely satisfied—ordered the cook to give the man a good dinner, and to be sure to set a jug of the best ale before him; and then like a gentleman, retired, leaving the dumb man to enjoy his viands and victory. By the time, however, that long John had pretty well lined his long jacket, down again came the clergyman and began to give various directions to his servants. The instant these were given, he turns to our hero, and in a tone of the most silvery blandness says, "And how long, my poor man, have you been deaf and dumb?" "About three years, sir," replied John, with the most drawing simplicity imaginable; altogether thrown off his guard by the mildness of the clergyman's behavior and the sedative effects of the beef and ale. Parson Alderson, like all the best church of England clergymen that ever I knew or heard of, was a bit of a wag, and the success of his own stratagem so well pleased him, that he merely admonished the scoundrel, and gave him half a crown to carry him out of soundings."

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground is long the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.
Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAHUM WARD.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare \$3 00—Deck Fare \$1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Providence on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Cars to meet the boat will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and Thursdays, will be her regular days of leaving Providence, until further notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. COCKRAN, 30 Congress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.
June 5.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of genuine Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even poor lands, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our winter weather and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climates.

The leaves of the *Morus alba* of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these, with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1839.

[NO. 50.]

AGRICULTURAL.

REMARKS OF MR BINNS

At a Meeting of the Lancaster (Eng.) Agricultural Society.

(Concluded.)

I now proceed to consider the best means of applying manure to the soil. Many may think that in this there can be no difficulty. It would contribute very much to cleanliness, to the health and neatness of farm premises, if manure could be disposed of as soon as produced. In the Dutch mode for instance, it is lost sight of immediately; all its cleanliness about the cow-houses. Whether the manure be solid or liquid, the sooner it is deposited in the ground after it has undergone a slight fermentation the better; if the ground were in that clean state which drilling and proper weeding would ensure, the manure might be deposited in the drills and covered up in the autumn, ready for planting potatoes or sowing turnips in the following spring; this would allow the vegetation of annual weeds, and their destruction by the harrow when the potatoes and turnips were sown. The ground by being ridged up, and having the manure in it, would become mellowed by the winter's frost; and the most favorable time for sowing might be taken advantage of in the spring. The ground would thus retain all the juices and virtue of the manure. Sir H. Davy remarks: "The fermentation and putrefaction of organized substances in the free atmosphere are noxious processes; beneath the surface of the ground they are salutary operations." When this plan cannot be adopted, the manure ought to be carted in winter, out of the yards to heaps in the fields, on which it is intended to be used, and there covered with soil, peat earth, and other substances, and turned over about a week before it is to be applied in spring.

For the turnip crop the use of liquid manure is of great advantage, for if the growth of this plant be checked when young, its success is greatly endangered, and though it may escape the dangers of the fly, it never after grows freely; for clover after mowing, and also for cabbages it is an excellent forcer. For meadow land, I believe manure is best applied immediately on the hay being taken off, for at this period the grass grows rapidly, and soon protects the manure from the sun; the ground not being saturated with moisture absorbs the juices, and less of its goodness is washed away than when applied in winter or spring. But in saying this I do not wish it to be understood that I approve of permanent meadows in general—I would have no meadows except in situations unsuitable for ploughing.

In manuring pasture land the liquid state is preferable. In wet pastures an excellent practice prevails, (but not to the extent it ought to do) that is, to waterfurrow, and mix up the furrows that are thrown out with lime or manure, and then spread the mixture on the surface; this accomplishes two valuable objects at once.

Having now explained the means by which the manure upon a farm may be profitably augmented, and given my views as to its application, I will only detain you a short time by a few remarks upon the effect of these improvements upon the farmer, the landlord, and the public.

The farmer by having an increased supply of manure, and consequently an increased produce upon the same land, would in the first instance be most benefited, and the most enterprising, skilful, and industrious, will always reap the greatest benefit. Let him imitate the Dutch, who are a happy people, fond of home, who delight in the neatness, comfort, and cleanliness of their houses, and are not only skilful agriculturists, but excel in horticulture. As the increasing population will require more food yearly, it is probable there would be a demand at present prices for the increased supply, that these improvements would furnish; the landlord would therefore also be benefited with an increased rent: if prices should be reduced by an increased supply fully equal to the demand, he would in that case also reap advantage, the expense of living being reduced and rents remaining the same.

But to the public the most important advantages would result in the reduced price from the increase of the necessities of life. The natural effect of this would be a reduction in the price of labor, without curtailing the comfort of the laborer; and more profit to the manufacturer, with an extension of our commerce and manufactures. I am aware that the price of labor is not always governed by the price of provisions, because labor, like other commodities, must depend upon supply and demand, but this would be the tendency; at all events the price of provisions fixes the minimum price of labor.

If this state of things should happily be realized, all bickering about the corn laws would cease; the agriculturist and manufacturer would then cordially shake hands and unite their efforts for the general good, and the latter would perceive that his interest was deeply connected with agriculture. I am of opinion that the volumes that are written about the corn laws, are all no better than waste paper, and if I may presume to question the wisdom of discussions in parliament on the subject, I should say it was misapplied. The agriculturists may be aptly likened to the wagner calling upon Jupiter, when they have the power and the means of putting their own shoulder to the wheel. If the agriculture of the country were improved to one fifth of the extent it is capable of, the corn laws would be a dead letter, and wonder would be excited that they ever existed amongst an enlightened and industrious people, and our agriculturists would look back with shame upon their cupidity for their dependence upon foreign nations for a supply of food, when the soil and climate of Great Britain offer such facilities for producing food, exceeding beyond any conceivable bounds, the present miserable amount. If the plan proposed should be adopted, the British farmer could raise grain, cattle, horses, and sheep, butter and cheese, as cheaply as these articles could be imported by foreigners, and as to the ar-

gument used of their not buying our goods, unless we take their corn, it is not worth a moment's consideration, as they will be glad to buy manufactures from those that will sell them the cheapest, and in proof of this, we have imported no corn lately, but our export of manufactures was never greater.

Our manufacturers are able, from their superior machinery and skill, to export goods to those countries where provisions and the money price of labor are much lower than in England; and if farmers would bestow sufficient care in the selection of their breed of horses, cattle, and sheep, there would be an increasing demand for them nearly the world over; these would be his superior machinery, and grain would be an auxiliary. We might then say, "these are our instruments of magic."

I was informed by Mr Wetherell, the celebrated breeder of cattle, yesterday, that several gentlemen from France were lately over in Durham for the purpose of buying great numbers of cattle, even at the present high prices, but if the breeders and farmers generally would pay proper attention to the breeding of stock, those cattle which now sell at 50*l.* and 100*l.*, might be afforded at 20*l.* and 30*l.* Why should agriculture remain dormant when all the arts are making rapid strides; it is the most useful and honorable of all. The senators and rulers of old gloried in it, and were considered the most honorable and useful of men, and I know no reason why the cultivators of the soil who administer so materially to our existence and our pleasure, should not take their place in intellectual society, except that they have not the opportunities for education and information that other classes in towns enjoy, their insulated position is unfavorable in this respect. It may perhaps be considered that I am wandering from the question before the meeting, and I have been expecting to hear that awful word "question," (*a laugh*), and I should not have ventured so far, if I did not think that the remarks I am now making had some connexion with the subject more immediately before the meeting. The want of education, particularly that portion embracing science in connection with agricultural subjects, is one great and lamentable cause of the retardation of important improvements and marks the disparity between the farmer and the manufacturer. Those who have the courage and disposition to try experiments, are seldom practical men—on the contrary are generally deficient in scientific knowledge, therefore, between them, experiments that would succeed and be profitable, from a want of practical knowledge and due economy, fail and do injury instead of the good that was intended. This peculiar difficulty under which the farmer labors, makes these meetings the more necessary, and may be a sufficient answer to those who ask why agriculture wants so much bolstering up by meetings and premiums when the manufacturers don't require it? But is there no society of arts under the peculiar care of the government, where rewards are bestowed on mechanical inventions? Notwithstanding the advantages enjoyed by these classes, laws are made for the education of the manufactur-

ing population, but agriculture may take its chance. However, she is blessed with advantages, and attended with the choicest pleasures; the rural life is a life of health, invigorating both to the mind and body. But let the practical agriculturists or their children be educated, then we should see agriculture make rapid strides. It is a subject well worthy the attention of the landowners, and if I might venture to recommend a plan I should say, establish, I do not mean agricultural schools, as generally understood, but schools for general education; let the children of farmers be also taught the elements of mechanics, chemistry, the nature of manures, plants, and vegetation. Some plan ought to be adopted for promoting this desirable object; to enter upon it now would occupy too much time; I wish merely to call the attention of the landlords and influential individuals to the subject.

**CATTLE SHOW AT BRIDGEWATER,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1839.**

List of Premiums proposed by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

IMPROVEMENTS AND MANURE.

- To the person who shall cultivate the greatest number of Chinese mulberry trees, either from seed or cuttings, which shall be in the most flourishing condition the first day of September, 1839 \$8
- For the next greatest number 4
- To every person in the county who shall build before September, 1839, one hundred rods of good stone wall 9
- For every additional hundred rods 12
- And in the same proportion for fractional parts of a hundred rods after two hundred have been built.
- 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 " " " 200 " 10

The committee are authorized to distribute eight vols. N. E. Farmer and eight vols. Yankee Farmer. N. B.—Claims to be made on or before the first day of September, 1839, to Morrill Allen, Pembroke. 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 bushels \$12
- For the next greatest quantity do do 8
- For do do do do do do 4
- 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, 1839 12
- Next best crop 8
- Next best do 5
- To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to determine the comparative utility of cutting the stalks or top-

- ping Indian corn, or cutting and shocking, or letting the stalks remain until the corn is harvested, experiment to be made on not less than half an acre of land 8
- For the greatest quantity of buckwheat, not less than 35 bushels to an acre 8
- For the next greatest quantity not less than 25 bushels to an acre 4
- For the best crop of potatoes on not less than one acre of land, and not less than 400 bushels to the acre 8
- For the next best do. not less than 300 bushels, (56 lbs to be considered a bushel of every kind of root except onions.) 7
- For the best crop of oats on not less than two acres, and not less than 50 bushels to the acre 7
- For the next best on one acre 4
- For the greatest number of bushels of rye raised on an acre, and not less than 30 bushels 6
- For the next best do. 5
- For the greatest quantity of white beans raised on an acre, not less than 15 bushels 6
- For the next do. do. not less than 6 bushels on half an acre, 4
- For the greatest quantity of carrots raised on not less than one acre of land, and not less than 300 bushels 8
- For the next greatest quantity on half an acre 4
- 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 6 square rods of ground 4
- 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 an acre, not less than 300 bushels 5
- For the best crop of ruta бага or any other sort of eastern turnips, not less than 400 bushels to the acre 5
- Committee authorized to distribute 8 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 8 of Yankee Farmer, as additions to the above offered 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 October 16, 1839, but the evidence of the amount of crops need not be produced until the 10th of November next. Communications to be made to Anthony Collamore, of Pembroke, Chairman of the committee on Produce.

STOCK.

- For the best fat ox \$6
- Next best do 5
- Next best do 4
- For the best milch cow 8
- Next best do 5
- Next best do 3
- For the best heifer, not less than one nor more than three years old 4
- For the second best do do 2
- For the best bull not less than 18 months old 8

- For the second best do do 6
- For the best bull calf, not less than 5 months old, nor more than 12 4
- For the second best do do 3
- For the best heifer calf, do do 3
- For the second best do do 2
- Committee authorized to distribute 4 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 4 of Yankee Farmer.
- Cattle not to be removed from the pens before 1 o'clock, P. M. Claimants for premiums on stock are required to exhibit to the committee evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium.
- Animals must have been kept in the county 6 months to entitle them to premiums.
- Claims for stock of every sort and entries for the ploughing match to be made on or before October 12, 1839, to Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

- The Ploughing Match will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.
- 1st premium \$8
- 2d do 6
- 3d do 4
- 4th do 3
- 5th do 2
- The work will be performed with one yoke of oxen.
- Committee authorized to distribute 3 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 3 of Yankee Farmer.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

- For the best yoke of working oxen \$7
- For the second best do do 5
- For the best do raised and trained in the county 8
- For the best yoke of steers, not less than two nor more than four years old 5
- For the second best do 3
- Committee authorized to distribute 2 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 2 of Yankee Farmer.

ARTICLES OF THE DAIRY.

- For the best butter, not less than 50 lbs. \$4
- Next best do not less than 25 lbs. 2
- Next best do do 1
- For the best cheese not less than 200 lbs. 5
- Next best do not less than 100 lbs. 3
- Next best do do 2
- Committee authorized to distribute 2 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 2 of Yankee Farmer.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The committee on Fruits and Vegetables are authorized to distribute 20 dollars, for extraordinary fruits and vegetables that may be deposited in the hall for exhibition.

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

BONNETS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

The committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorized to award \$50

INVENTIONS.

The committee are authorized to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, &c. as rewards of ingenuity \$20

Committee authorized to distribute 2 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 2 of Yankee Farmer.

COCOONS AND SILK.

To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of cocoons	\$4
For the next greatest quantity	3
For do do	2
For every ounce of wrought silk raised and worked in the county, ten cents.	

P. S.—Cloths, fancy articles, products of the dairy, cocoons and silks articles of invention, fruits, vegetables, &c. must be deposited in the town house before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

Articles manufactured out of the county, not admissible.

PREMIUMS CLAIMABLE IN FUTURE YEARS.

To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1840, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which is now fresh meadow or swamp land	\$25
Second premium for the same object	15
Third do do do	10

Claimants for the above premiums must make entries with Morrill Allen, Chairman of the committee on improvements, on or before the first day of June, 1839, that the committee may have opportunity to view the land before operation upon it commences.

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

	\$50
Second premium for the same object	30
Third do do do	20

Premiums not demanded within one year will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society.

On all premiums above five dollars awarded to gentlemen not members of the Society, the Treasurer is directed to make a deduction of 25 per cent. to increase the 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 there has been no competition, nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letters post paid. Letters not post paid, will not be considered.

By order of the Trustees.

ISAAC ALDEN.

Bridgewater, January, 1839.

The subjoined essay contains information and matter for reflection to our farmers, of the very highest importance. We urge upon them to give it more than one careful reading. We may be thought importunate in urging so strongly the subject of liquid manure upon the farmers, but we should not be true to our convictions of its importance if we failed to do it. The farmers in the interior are constantly complaining of the want of manure; and yet they take no measures whatever to supply the deficiency by saving their liquid manure. The farmers in the vicinity of the capital and the large towns pay three, four, five, six, and we have known to be paid even seven dollars per cord for manure, and then transport it several miles, and yet the subject of liquid manure is hardly thought of. Two or three things may be considered as well established, and they are of the highest moment. The liquid manure of an animal is of

equal value as the solid manure, if the whole of each could be preserved and applied. Next, human urine is among the most efficacious of all manures; next, plants absorb nothing which is not in a fluid state; and manures applied in a fluid state were more active, immediate, and powerful than when applied in any other form. II. C.

ON MANURES—THEIR USE AND COMPOSITION.

BY CUTHBERT WILLIAM JOHNSON, ESQ.

Liquid Manure.

It is only in modern days that the idea of applying fertilizing matters to the soil, in a fluid state, has been seriously entertained by the cultivators of the soil. This great modern improvement has been one of the results of applying the researches of philosophy to the processes of the farmer—the fruit of carefully conducted experiments first suggested by the sagacious observations of the chemist.

It could not, however, have escaped the notice of the very earliest cultivators of the soil, that the drainage of the farm-yard, as it dispersed itself over the land, produced a most luxuriant crop of grass; that the ground on which a dunghill had rested was ever distinguished for the rankness of its vegetable products, and that those grass lands which were periodically flooded by the upland waters, were the most valuable of meadows,—all Egypt in its adoration of the Nile, testified to the same great truth: still amid all these self-apparent facts, ages elapsed before any correct conclusions were formed as to the cause of the fertilizing power of these liquid manures.

It was held to be the result of water, and water only, for no regard was had to the earthy, saline, or organic substances with which it was impregnated, and the fertility produced by a dunghill was sagely attributed, not to the fluid matters drained from it, but from the dunghill *warming the land*; and so far did they carry their arguments, that some of the Greek philosophers were fully convinced that water, and pure water only, was the sole food of plants, an error which centuries afterwards M. Van Helmont, a celebrated Dutch philosopher nearly succeeded in perpetuating by some curious though deceptive experiments upon a willow tree, which he nourished for a lengthened period solely by rain water, which water, thus collected in the ordinary way, always contains earthy and other substances, in minute proportions it is true, yet quite sufficient to furnish an ample supply for the willow, as M. Bergman afterwards very clearly proved, and every attempt to raise plants from pure water has invariably failed. An oak raised from an acorn in pure water, makes less and less progress every year, and those persons who cultivate hyacinths and other bulbous roots in water, are well aware that without these bulbs are placed in the earth every other year, they actually refuse to blow, and at last cease even to vegetate. It is clearly proved, therefore, that it is not pure water alone which constitutes the chief fertilizing ingredient in liquid manures, as was formerly supposed. Liquid manure, however, like all other fertilizers, must be applied with discretion, and in accordance with the habits of the crop, thus the proportion of flood water, in which the rice plant or the grasses of the meadow grow luxuriantly, would be destructive to barley or wheat, an excess of any kind indeed of manure is naturally pernicious to all plants.

Almost all the earthy, saline, or alkaline substan-

ces found in vegetables are soluble in water—thus lime, gypsum, and even silica, apparently totally insoluble substances, and very common vegetable ingredients, are all in very small proportions found in water, and there is little doubt but that all these substances are absorbed by plants in the fluid state, for every attempt of Sir Humphrey Davy to make plants absorb the fine impalpable powder of charcoal, obtained by washing gunpowder, entirely failed. It has been shown also by various well-contrived experiments that the roots of plants have the power of separating the various substances dissolved together in water in a very curious manner.—Davy caused the roots of some plants of mint to be analysed, which had grown both in pure water and in sugar and water. One hundred and twenty grains of the roots of the mint which had grown in common water, yielded three grains and a half of a deep olive extract of a sweetish and astringent taste; one hundred and twenty grains of the roots which had grown in the sugar and water, afforded five grains of pale, greenish, sweetish extract, not so astringent as the other. This, therefore, is another instance of the power possessed by plants of absorbing many manures in an unaltered state. Many experiments with saline manures support this position, thus in those of the late Mr George Sinclair.

1450 grains of wheat chaff, grown on an unsalted soil, yielded of common salt	2 3-4 grains.
1450 do. from a soil salted with 44 bushels of salt per acre	4 do.
1450 do. seeds, from soils unsalted	1-6 do.
1450 do. from soil treated with 44 bushels of salt per acre	1-4 do.

In this case the quantity of common salt absorbed by the plant evidently increased with the increase of the supply. The preference, too, which plants show for different salts is very remarkable, as first shown in some very curious experiments by M. Saussure. In these trials various salts were dissolved together in water, and plants of *polygomon persecaria*, and *bidens canabina*, with their roots, were placed in the solution, the same weight of each salt was dissolved, and the solution contained 100th of its weight of each salt, and in stating the result every salt is supposed to consist of 100 parts.

	Proportion absorbed by the plant.
1.—Sulphate of soda (glauber salt)	117
Muriate of soda (common salt)	22.
2.—Sulphate of soda	12.
Muriate of potash	17.
3.—Sulphate of soda	6.
Muriate of soda	10.
Acetate of lime	0.
4.—Gum	26.
Sugar	36.

Other plants showed similar results in the varying quantity of the salts which they absorbed.—Such were the Scotch fir, the mentha piperita, peppermint, &c., as long as they were furnished with their roots; but if these were cut off, or removed in any way, the plants then absorbed the solutions indiscriminately.

It is from plants always absorbing their food in a fluid state that liquid manures are so valuable as fertilizers; for in the dissolution of the excrements of animals in water, as practised so advantageously in foreign countries, the dung is merely rendered

more easily soluble by the plant, and better diffused in the land. No new compound is formed by the mixture; the action of the dung mixed with four or five times its weight of water is apparently much less energetic; and yet this plan is decidedly advantageous, successfully produces the most luxuriant crops, is an old practice on the continent, is gaining ground in England, and the more it is understood the oftener will it be adopted.

Liquid manure is called by the farmers of Switzerland *gulle*, in France it is called *licier*; they obtain it by collecting the drainage of their stalls and stables into underground reservoirs or pits, where it is allowed to ferment until it attains a slimy or mucous state. The mode adopted by the cultivators of Zurich is thus described in the *Bulletin de la Soc. de Geneve*:—

“The floor on which the cattle are stalled is formed of boards, with an inclination of four inches from the head to the hinder part of the animal, whose excrements fall into the gutter behind, in the manner usual in English cow-houses; the depth of the gutter is fifteen inches, its width ten inches; it should be so formed as to be capable of receiving at pleasure water from a reservoir placed near to it; it communicates with five pits by holes, which are opened for the passage of the slime or closed as occasion requires. The pits or reservoirs of manure are covered over with a floor of boarding, placed a little below that on which the animals stand; this covering is important as facilitating fermentation. The pits or reservoirs are made in masonry, well cemented, and should be bottomed in clay, well beaten to avoid waste. They should be five in number, in order that the liquid may not be disturbed during the fermentation which usually lasts four weeks. Their dimensions should be calculated according to the number of the animals held by the stable, so that each may be filled in a week; but whether full or not, the pit must be closed at the week's end, in order to maintain the regularity of the system of emptying: the reservoirs are emptied by means of portable pumps.

In the evening, the keeper of the stables lets a proper quantity of water into the gutter, and returning to the stable in the morning, he carefully mixes with the water the excrement which has fallen into it, breaking up the more compact parts, so as to form of the whole an equal and flowing liquid. During the day, whenever he comes into the stable, he sweeps whatever excrement may be found under the cattle into the trench, which may be emptied as often as the liquid it contains is found to be of the proper thickness; the best proportion of the mixture is three-fourths of water and one-fourth of excrement, if the cattle be fed on corn, but if in a course of fattening, one-fifth of excrement to four-fifths of water will be sufficient.”

This mode of fattening cattle, says Mr Loudon, is in general use in Holland and in the Netherlands, and we have seen it practised in France, at Trappe and Grignon, near Versailles, at Roville, near Nancy, at Ebensberg and Schleipsheim, near Munich, and at Hohenheim and Weill, near Stuttgart.

With regard to the quantity of liquid manure to be applied per acre, and the best mode of applying it, much must depend upon the circumstances under which the cultivator is placed, and the richness of the liquid: if the impurities dissolved or mechanically suspended in the water are only equal to one part in ten, then twenty to thirty tons per acre of the liquid will be found to be amply suffi-

cient to produce the most excellent results; if the fluid mass is richer, then less will suffice.

For gardens and small plots of ground the liquid may be readily and evenly distributed over the beds by means of a watering pot or garden engine; for fields it must be carried in water carts, and distributed either by being let into a transverse trough, pierced with holes in the manner of the carts employed for street waterings, or the Flemish plan may be adopted, of taking it into the fields in water carts open at the top, (furnished with slight movable covers,) and then distributing it out of the carts very evenly by means of a scoop.

I would suggest to the cultivator, in case he intends to employ either the watering pot or any other plan by which it will have to pass through small holes, the advantage of straining the liquid before he pumps it into the vessel, either through coarse sand or a basket; the pieces of straw and other coarsely divided matters thus separated by the strainer, he will find to add very slightly indeed to the fertilising powers of the liquid, and yet they will materially hinder the even distribution of the manure.

If it shall occur to the farmer that the quantity of solid manure thus conveyed to the soil will not in reality exceed two or three tons per acre, and that this is in appearance a very small allowance, I would then remind him that the quantity thus conveyed consists of the soluble or richest portion of the manure, and is, in fact, the extract without any of the straw or other inert residuum usually carried on to the soil. I have elsewhere endeavored to show that a flooding with river water so productive of fertility in the water meadows, does not convey on to the land more than two tons per acre of animal and vegetable substances, and in the very successful experiments of the late Lord Somerville with whale blubber, not more than a ton and a half per acre mixed with earth was employed.—The Essex farmers find three-quarters of a ton of strats amply sufficient, and two hundred weight per acre of gypsum is the ordinary allowance; it is a mistaken conclusion, therefore, which is often entertained by farmers, that manure must be added to a soil in large quantities to produce a desired result.

Liquid manure is easily and with excellent results applied to grass land; it is perhaps the most cleanly dressing that pastures can receive; I should advise, however, that wet or showery weather be chosen for the time of watering, that the manure may be more readily and completely absorbed by the soil. In some experiments with the liquid collected from a cow-house, ten tons per acre have been found amply sufficient by Mr Hammond, on some meadows near to Lewes, in Sussex.

The land on which the manure was sprinkled by means of a water cart has twice the quantity of grass than that not so fertilized; it is free from weeds which have been evidently choked with the grass, while the herbage of the other portion is poor and short, and very foul.

One great constituent of all the drainage matters of dunghills consists of urine, and this substance enters into the composition of almost all the artificially prepared liquid manures; and there is perhaps no fertilizer more powerful in its effects.—“All urine,” said Sir Humphrey Davy, “contains the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution; during the putrefaction of urine the greatest part of the soluble animal matter that it contains is destroyed; it consequently should be used as

fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid matter it should be diluted with water, as when pure it contains too large a quantity of animal matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants.”

Urine has been analysed by M. Berzelius, and its constituents were found to be as follows:

Water	933.00
Nephrin (a peculiar animal matter)	30.10
Sulphate of potash	3.71
Sulphate of soda	3.16
Phosphate of soda	2.94
Muriate of soda (common salt)	4.44
Phosphate of ammonia	1.65
Muriate of ammonia	1.50
Lactic acid	
Lactate of ammonia	} 17.14
Animal matter mixed with nephrin	
Earthy phosphates (earth of bones) and fluuate of lime	1.00
Uric acid	1.00
Mucus	0.32
Silica	0.03

1000.00

This analysis amply bears out the observation of Davy, that urine contains the essential elements of vegetables; and hence the magic effects which it produces when spread upon the earth: it contains many constituents which are a direct food of plants, and by the decomposition of others furnishes a supply in another form, containing all the ammoniacal salts of the dunghill, the phosphate of lime of bones, and abundance of easily decomposable animal matters.

The urine of the cow has been analysed by Mr Brande: he found it composed of—

Water	65
Phosphate of lime	3
Muriate of potash	} 15
Muriate of ammonia	
Sulphate of potash	6
Carbonate of potash	} 4
Carbonate of ammonia	
Urea	4
Loss	3
	100

The urine of the horse has been examined by M. M. Fourcroy and Vaquelin, and found to be composed of the following substances:

Carbonate of lime	.011
Carbonate of soda	.009
Benzoate of soda	.024
Muriate of potash	.009
Urea	.007
Water and mucilage	.940

The most extensive experiments with urine as a fertilizer, with which I am acquainted, were those made by Mr Harley, in the neighborhood of Glasgow, which he thus describes: “Early in the season, part of the proprietor's farm and some small fields contiguous to the cow-house, were sown with barley and grass seeds; these were watered with cow urine, by means of an engine on the principle of a fire-engine. There were also used for that purpose hand-barrows with broad wheels, upon which barrels were placed filled with urine. Under the barrels were placed conductors, about eight feet long, perforated with small holes. These barrows were easily wheeled along the rich soft ground, which would have been destroyed by horses and

carts. The urine was carted to the field in large casks, from which it was carried in stands resting on spoked, to the engine and barrows. The grass of the fields thus irrigated was cut five or six times a year, and though not very long in the blade, yet there was always a great weight of produce—indeed it was so rich and thick that it would have rotted unless cut often. The first cutting generally commenced about the middle of April, and was continued once a month. The grass was cut during the day when the weather was wet or moist, but when it was dry, it was cut late at night or early in the morning, and the land irrigated immediately after the grass was cut. Sir John Sinclair visited one of these fields which had been cut sixteen times in three years."

"Both urine and soap suds," continues Mr Harley, "were applied to the watering of fruit trees.—During the winter and the early part of the spring, every tree was washed from the top to the root, which cleansed the bark, promoted a luxuriant growth, and made the trees bear well. There were about five acres of Garnet Hill, near Glasgow, planted with strawberries of assorted kinds, the ground was prepared as stated above, (dug, ploughed, and some rubbish added), and the strawberries were planted in rows which were trenched between every fall or winter. The field was divided into sections across the hill, and at the top or head of each of these sections there was a small trench made. The cow urine was carted along the top of the field, and by turning the stop-cock the urine ran into the trench at the top of the highest section; a small opening was made between every row of the strawberries to admit the urine which saturated the first section, the remainder then went into the second trench, &c. to the bottom.

"The highest sections were the poorest, but from their being more richly saturated with the liquid, they soon became as fertile as the lowest. The mode of irrigating was then changed, viz.; a small cut was made from the top to the bottom of the field, and the urine made to run down that cut and fill each respective trench, allowing a larger quantity to the sections that stood most in need of it. This mode produced abundant crops of strawberries, very rich in quality, and, having a southern aspect, of most delicious flavor."

"The urine," continues Mr Harley, "destroyed worms and almost every kind of vermin;" and it was proved that when thrown by means of a garden engine over fruit trees, that the urine was a complete destruction to the predatory insects with which they were infested, and that when applied to grass plots, it was equally pernicious to earth worms, entirely preventing the earth-casts with which they are wont to annoy the gardener.

(To be continued.)

The quantity of Corn imported into this place the four first months of the present year was	417,292 bushels.
Same period last year	425,013 "
Do do 1837	419,042 "
Received since 1st May	319,632 "
Do do 1st January	736,924 "
Do do Oats, 4 months	130,096 "
Same period last year	113,322 "
Do do 1837	97,634 "
Received since 1st May	32,092 "
Do do 1st January	162,153 "
Do do Rye, 4 months	25,915 "
Same period last year	35,745 "
Do do 1837	6,478 "
Received since May 1st	4,296 "
Do do January 1st	30,311 "

Boston Courier.

The price of flour has fallen rapidly. Howard street sells in Baltimore at \$5 75.

[For the New England Farmer.]

How often do we hear it said that "Massachusetts farmers cannot get a living"—but a few days since I heard a farmer remark that "no one could expect by farming to receive more than four per cent. for their capital invested." These things have been so frequently reiterated that our young men feel that they are under the necessity of seeking other employments or remove to the west, where it is represented that labor receives a greater return. I am aware that much may be done to increase the income of the farmer, and trust that light is dawning and that a new impulse has been given, which ere long will convince our young men that agriculture in Massachusetts is not only honorable but profitable. It has appeared to me strange that farmers generally neglect to keep correct accounts in reference to their farms; probably owing to this many have been deceived; their farms not having the credit for all they produce.—In your paper of last week, Mr Anthony has given an account from which something may be learned. It has been my practice to keep an exact account, charging everything and giving credit for everything belonging to the farm. In order that I may be corrected if in an error, I shall suppose a case, and give you the account as I keep my own.

Suppose my family consist of ten children, and one of the number, by sickness or some other calamity, is a constant bill of expense, and suppose my neighbor is not blessed with children, and we have farms nearly alike and managed nearly in the same way—our expenses will not be the same, and unless a proper account is kept, I may be led to complain of the unprofitable business of farming. The following account is on the supposition that I am "clear of the world" and my all is in my farm and stock. I estimate my stock and tools, &c., at prices they would command, being careful not to deceive myself on this point—considering that for my own use they are worth more than estimated at; also intending to improve my farm and make it more valuable.

1838, April 1.	Farm Dr.	
Cost of farm		\$3000
Manure on hand		150
Stock		400
Produce		200
Tools		250
Dairy utensils		50

		\$4050
Purchased during the year stock and tools		200
Sundry expenses		42
Paid for labor		40
Board		17
Labor of self and two sons including board		575
Labor in dairy		75
Paid taxes		15
Insurance		5
Interest on \$4050		243

		\$5262
Balance profit		400

		\$5662
	Cr.	
By hay and grain sold		\$196
Butter, cheese, veal and milk		394
Pork and beef		450

Wood for family above what was used for dairy, &c.	45
Grain, butter, milk, &c. &c. for family	195
Rent of house and use of horse	75
1839—March 31—On hand	400
Produce	350
Manure	250
Tools	262
Dairy utensils	45
Farm	3000

	\$5662

And now let us suppose my farm sold and the account closed, and the result as above. I have to support my family—

Received for board	\$17
Labor and do	650
Interest	243
Profit	400

\$1310

Now my expenses, arising from a numerous family, sickness, the education of a son, &c. may have been \$1600, if so, should it be said that farming is not profitable? It appears that I am paid for my labor and receive more than 15 per cent. interest for the capital employed.

I have made this statement, believing that farmers often are deceived, and that a multitude of farmers in Massachusetts can show a better result than is exhibited by this account. T.

Westboro', June, 1839.

Wool.—The season for sheep-shearing has passed, and we learn that there has been quite a large clip, and that the growers generally, are convinced that they will not be able to obtain the extravagant prices which a few months since it was expected would be realized. In consequence of some advance in prices of woollen goods last autumn, there was manifested by the manufacturers a strong disposition to lay in heavy supplies of wool, and an undue demand for the article was created, thereby causing a large advance in prices, which was far from being warranted, even if the highest prices for goods which were anticipated, had been realized. But instead of any permanent improvement in wool, to any great extent, the advance which had taken place was not maintained, and prices receded to nearly the lowest point which they had been during the preceding years. The consequence has been, that manufacturers generally, have not been doing a profitable, nor in many cases, a saving business, and will not, for any length of time, continue their operations under such unfavorable state of things. Already several establishments have stopped a portion of their machinery, and others will do so unless the prices of wool shall justify their going on. Some manufacturers have sold their woollen machinery at a great loss, and are preparing to work cotton. We have information from the western part of Pennsylvania, that the growers are selling their wool at an advance of about five cents per pound on the lowest prices realized last year. The wool grown in that region is the best produced in the country. The quantity is very large, and is likely to be in market quite early this season. Prices range there from 35 to 50c. Some very choice flecks command from 50 to 55 c. In New York sales are making at from 33 to 50 c. and in Vermont from 30 to 50c. No new wool has yet been brought to the principal markets, and as prices cannot be fixed until sales have been effected there, we omit quotations for the present. The supply of pulled Wool is limited, and asles continue to be made without any material change, as regards prices. Of coarse Foreign Wool there is not a large supply, but sufficient to meet the present demand, and prices are firm.—*Courier.*

Dreadful. Mr S. C. Johnson, of Raleigh, N. C. accidentally killed his wife on the 18th ult. by discharging his gun into the garden, not knowing that Mrs J. was there.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1839.

LETTER FROM J. HOLBROOK.

Berca, May 21, 1839.

REV. MR COLMAN—

Dear Sir,—I send you a copy of the Cleveland Herald, containing six essays on the "Education of Farmers," which to some extent, at least, will meet your views on the subject. The importance of the subject I am sure you will appreciate, and I think approve of the measures to promote it, which are the two principal points in the case.

I have been strongly impressed with the policy of referring farmers to themselves, the means within and around them, for intellectual and moral culture, from a large intercourse among the farmers in Pennsylvania, where I have recently spent two or three years. That measure has led the German farmers, who, you know, have been opposed to a college, and even a book education, to enter heartily and successfully upon *educating themselves*. It is exceedingly common to find among this class of our citizens, large "FAMILY CABINETS," embracing a great variety of minerals, plants, insects, &c. In some sections almost every family has such a collection, and in connexion with them they have numerous Lyceums, one of which started the "PRACTICAL FARMER," of Mechanicsburg. The members have also entered very systematically into experimental agriculture, by selecting a large list of experiments to be tried, and dividing them and allotting them to the particular charge of respective individuals.

It is not my wish or intention to speak to the disparagement of colleges or any other class of institutions, or of the individuals educated at them. I only wish to have farmers understand and appreciate their own facilities for acquiring knowledge, with the amount and kind they already possess. If I am not mistaken, knowing how to hoe a hill of corn, harness a horse, feed a pig, or make a cheese is knowledge, and *useful knowledge*, no less than an acquaintance with the inflections of a Greek verb.

I am also convinced from large experience, that a farm is one of the best establishments for promoting solid science. I have attended three courses of lectures by Professor Silliman, and was much with him in his laboratory, but I found the farm which I cultivated for many years, the best laboratory of the two—certainly for many of the fundamental principles of chemical science.

The plan for supplying our schools with teachers will probably meet your approbation, particularly as it is intended for farming communities or country towns, and not for cities or large villages. The plan meets almost entire approbation in Pennsylvania, where it has been fully and extensively discussed, and, to some extent, put in practice.

The plan of "*Circuit Schools*" you will probably be disposed, as I am sure you will be able, to advance. A prominent object of our establishment, the "LYCEUM VILLAGE" and Seminary, is to qualify teachers to take charge of such schools, also to act as agents or missionaries for the cause of education, of a more natural, practical and elevated character, than is generally procured in our schools, or even colleges. The applicants are very numerous, many more than we can accommodate at present, though by another year we hope to have our accommodations much enlarged. We have 1350 acres of land, ample water power, both on a creek and river, inexhaustible stone quarries, for grindstones, much the best I have ever seen, far superior to the Nova Scotia stones; two saw mills at work most of the time, cutting lumber for our village, and some measures in progress for the manufactory of apparatus, with the intention of reducing the price to one half or one third of its present cost, and of a superior quality, for practical illustrations, in chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanics, hydraulics, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, &c. to any now to be procured.

The plan of "*Scientific Exchanges*" referred to in the essays is already widely extended, both in this and other countries. Specimens, numerous specimens, both of nature and art, have been sent from schools in various places, especially in Philadelphia and New York, to every part of the world. Measures are now in progress

to send specimens to every member of Congress and to every legislature in the Union, during their next sessions. Many have already been sent to the members of Congress and with the happiest results; they have also been sent or exhibited at several legislatures, where they have made very brief but very effective speeches in favor of rational practical education.

Mr Tucker, of the Genesee Farmer, is deeply interested in these plans, and desirous of presenting them to his numerous readers in a tangible practicable form.—If the same should be done by all or most of thirty-two agricultural journals in our country, a system of measures might probably be put in operation, which would greatly promote and greatly elevate the character, both of education and of farming interests.

Rev. H. O. Sheldon, Post Master of this place, is a warm and efficient friend of rational improvement of every kind; and is a successful agent of the "Genesee Farmer," many of which he distributes from his office. If you should deem it expedient to present this subject under any form in your paper, he, no less than myself, would esteem it a favor to have a copy containing the notice sent to him. He might possibly circulate a few copies to subscribers here of the New England Farmer. He has procured, at least, one subscriber for the Monthly Visitor, of Concord, N. H., and has introduced various publications of a useful character to the citizens.

I have extended this communication much beyond my intention when I took my pen, and will add the very respectful regards of

Your Friend,
J. HOLBROOK.

Remarks on Mr Holbrook's Letter—Condition of Pennsylvania—Practical Education.

We insert with much pleasure Mr Holbrook's letter; and shall wait impatiently the arrival of the Cleveland Herald, for a fuller explanation of his views on a subject of the highest moment, Practical and Popular Education. We shall not now go at large into this matter, as we have an article on the subject in preparation for another occasion; and do not wish to anticipate it.

We are glad to hear from him in Pennsylvania; and should have expected from the agricultural population of that state all the encouragement which his plans for practical improvement have met with. We have often heard with incredulity and some mixture of indignation, the German population of Pennsylvania spoken of in disdain as a set of ignorant, semi-savage boors, who despise everything like education and have no desire for knowledge; but when we have passed through different sections of that magnificent state, and witnessed their noble agricultural establishments and improvements, which are not surpassed and scarcely rivalled in any part of our country, their substantial houses, their noble barns, their spring houses, their fields waving with the most luxuriant and richest harvests, which the earth can yield, and which can be brought out only at the call of eminent skill and industry; when we have seen their splendid teams of horses, and the excellence of their equipments, the abundance of their markets and the immense amounts of their agricultural products; when we consider the unrivalled excellence of their butter and beef, and mutton and poultry, and their early and liberal introduction of the best breeds of sheep and neat cattle, and their persevering and expensive attempts to improve their stock; when further we observe their extraordinary public improvements in turnpikes, bridges, railroads and canals in which Pennsylvania has completely distanced all her sister states, by her munificent investments of capital and by the admirable manner in which her public works have been executed, then we have been disposed to ask, where is the evidence of all this ignorance and stupidity, this aversion to improvement with which the population of Pennsylvania is incessantly reproached? This assumption of superiority on the part of some persons, who, where the German farmers have been ready to spend a dollar, they have been re-

luctant to expend even a cent for public improvement is exquisitely ridiculous, to apply no harsher term.

It was our good fortune three or four years since, travelling through Pennsylvania, to fall in with a large body of Pennsylvanian gentlemen, who were proceeding together to some public business-meeting at Harrisburg and with whom we passed a day and a night in the canal boat. They were Pennsylvania farmers and manufacturers; and men of better manners or better information are seldom met with. A population composed of such men, or of men of the character indicated their private and public improvements, we cannot doubt will be ready to second with their personal influence and their money, any feasible, practical, and substantial schemes for the general welfare.

We cannot agree with Mr Holbrook in speaking disparagingly of scientific lectures in chemistry, as though he does in his letter. He is among the last men from whom we should expect it, and perhaps we must understand him. We admit that what a man acquires from his own personal investigations and experiments affects his mind with a deeper impression than that which he merely listens or of which he is a passive spectator. He may find in the earth the best laboratory for the application of the principles of chemistry and the ascertainment of many valuable chemical truths. I how can there be a doubt that his attendance upon lectures and experiments of an intelligent philosopher whose life has been devoted to inquiries and experiments in natural science, with all the advantages which an extensive and improved apparatus could afford, will be in the highest degree beneficial; and, in fact, the very best preparation he could have for the discovery and application of scientific and practical truths in our agricultural operations? What Mr Holbrook learned in Professor Silliman's laboratory, has undoubtedly given to him increased interest, pleasure, and success in farming; and has been the great stimulus and the successful guide to his public-spirited exertions to remedy knowledge every where accessible to the people; and create a strong taste and passion among them for natural science.

Of the comparative value of what is called a classical education we do not like to trust ourselves to speak this time, because we have not room to say what would; and we should be sorry to throw out opinion which would be deemed heretical, without giving reasons for those opinions at large. We have opinion on the subject of education and reasons for those opinions; and, if life is spared, those who will take trouble to read what we have to say, shall hear from us fully. In the mean time we have only to suggest that though all knowledge is useful, it seems a ridiculous waste of time to begin our studies where all who were before us began, instead of beginning where they left off and so taking advantage of their experience; that the devotion of the best years of life and of the faculties of the mind in their brightest vigor to the study of a dead language, which contains nothing useful but what may be obtained in a thousandth part of the time through the medium of a translation, and merely for the sake of the pleasure of understanding the accurate inflections of Greek tenses and declensions and of enjoying the euphony of a Greek dialect, is a waste of treasure and a piece of ridiculous coxcombry of which men of sense should see the criminality and the folly. We will also our conviction that our colleges and universities are actually behind the age; that many of our academies and boarding-schools mistake the true ends of education and furnish that only which is superficial and a poor equivalent for the time and money expended; that our theological schools are most of them the mere nurseries

monkery and fanaticism; and that there are now more and better educated men among the self-taught practical men of our community than among those who have received the parchment diplomas of our public institutions. They speak as well; they often write better. They know more of history, more of art, and more of human nature. They know more of natural philosophy, of moral philosophy, and of political philosophy;—more of law and more of government; less of metaphysical theology, but more of the religion of reason and common sense, which is the only true Christianity; less of the quibbles and scholastic technicalities of forensic practice, but more of the great principles of common law, equal justice, and the inalienable rights of humanity; and above all they have learnt the greatest of all arts, the only certain foundation of all real improvement, the art of using and applying their own physical, mental, and moral energies in a spirit of self reliance, and of personal judgment and independence. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 15th, 1839.

Native Flowers.—By Wm Oakes, Esq. of Ipswich, viz.—*apricinus*, flowers pure white; ditto, flowers flesh colored; ditto, flowers blue; *Senecio chloratus*, cultivated; *ovallaria borealis*, ditto.; *Eriophorum alpinum*. Also several specimens by Mr John Hovey of Roxbury. **Geraniums.**—Thirtyfour varieties from S. Sweetser, Esq. Cambridgeport. Some of the specimens were very good. **Roses.**—By S. R. Johnson, Esq. of Charlestown, viz.—*Lucia*, *Roses—Agrippina*, *D'Arcole*, *La Marque*, *Noisette*, *Andrieux*; *Out door Roses—Noisette*, *Parma*, *Duroc*, *Yellow arizon*, *Red and Yellow Austrian*. A fine specimen of *Chionanthus virginica*, or *White ring Tree* from the Messrs Winship. There was also a fine display of cut flowers from the gardens of Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury, Thomas Lee, Esq. Brookline, and from Messrs Merrill, Winship, Hovey, and Masson. John Towne, Esq. of Boston, presented several very fine green-house plants. Particulars hereafter. For the Committee. S. WALKER, Chairman.

Vegetables.—G. W. Stearns, Esq., of Cambridge, exhibited Cucumbers—large and very fine. Mr Rufus Howe, of Dorchester, Green Peas and early Virginia Strawberries—both fine specimens. For the Vegetable Committee. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN, Chairman.

NOTICE.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will read their premiums, on Saturday next, 22d inst. for the best display of *Roses* \$10; for the best twentyfour hardy varieties \$5 00; for the best twelve hardy varieties \$3; for the best twelve Chinese and other tender varieties \$5. Also their premiums for the best display of *Pinks* \$5; for the best six varieties \$3; for the best seedling \$3. Per order. S. WALKER, Chairman.

*. * The Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open every Saturday morning from 11 to 1 o'clock for public inspection. June 19

LARGE PIG.—We are informed that Mr Cotton Graves, of Sunderland, raised and latted a pig, which when slaughtered at the age of twelve months, weighed 400 lbs. We should call this a clever sized animal, for a young one.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 17, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer. At Market, 140 Beef Cattle (including 40 unsold last week), 20 Pairs Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, and 770 Swine. Several hundred swine unsold. **PRICES.—Beef Cattle.**—We again advance our quotations to conform to sales. A few of a very prime quality were sold at \$10. We quote First quality, \$9 50 a \$9 75. Second quality, \$9 00 a \$9 25. Third quality, \$7 50 a \$8 50.

Working Oxen.—A few pairs were sold but we cannot quote prices.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$35, \$42, \$50, and \$65. **Sheep.**—None at Market except a few lambs. Prices not made public.

Swine.—“Dull,” and prices reduced with the exception of a few of the *Berkshire bred*. A lot of large barrows, selected and very fine, at 8 7-8, and a lot at 8 1-2. A lot of sows to peddle at 7, and a lot of small pigs at 9. At retail from 7 1-2 to 11. We noticed the sale of one Berkshire weighing about 160 at \$50.

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, week ending June 16.

JUNE, 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	10	60	70	69	W.
Tuesday,	11	62	75	66	W.
Wednesday,	12	48	63	54	N. W.
Thursday,	13	44	60	50	S.
Friday,	14	45	70	62	S. E.
Saturday,	16	55	77	64	S.
Sunday,	16	53	67	52	S.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

The subscribers have received their usual supply of Scythes, Rakes, &c. among which are
100 doz. Hall's Rakes, superior.
100 " Wilder and Eddy's, do.
200 " Common, do.
25 " English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
100 " " " Cradle " "
100 " " " Border " "
200 " Round Scythe Stones and Rifles.
100 " Square " " "
300 " Patent Scythe Snaths, superior.
June 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MULBERRY FOLIAGE.

Quantities of Mulberry Leaves for feeding Silk Worms, may be had by application, personally or by mail to WINSHIP'S Establishment, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Brighton, June 17.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BEES WANTED.

One or two first rate Hives of Bees wanted immediately. They must be warranted free from the moth. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market Street. June 12

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, June 12, 1839

BOAR FOR SALE.

For sale a Boar 3 parts Berkshire, 1 part Mackay, one year old, raised by Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., New England Farmer Office. June 5. 21 SIMON H. BARRETT, Malden.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties. Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 6.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe all sizes, constantly for sale at No. 1 City Wharf, by A. PEARING & CO. May 22. Sw.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to us to say such machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above. April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sawyer.
Also, Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Hewitt.
Dennis's Silk Manual.
American Flower Garden Companion.
American Fruit Garden Companion, and
An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., for sale by June 12 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 75	7 00
Pot. " " "		5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	barrel	1 76	2 00
" " Domestic,	barrel	2 00	16 00
BEEF, mess.,	"	14 50	14 75
No. 1,	"		13 00
prime,	"		37 40
BEEFWAX, yellow,	-pound		23 34
white,	"		10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	barrel		12 35
BONE MANURE,	"		43
in casks,	"		
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	barrel		37 46
southern, geese,	"		9 12
FLAX, (American),	quintal		3 87 4 00
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	"		
Bay,	barrel	14 50	
MACKEREL, No. 1,	"	6 50	6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"		7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 62	6 75
Richmond canal,	"	6 62	
Alexandria wharf,	"	5 50	5 75
Rye,	"	4 37	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in hbbs.	barrel		90 91
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"		86 83
southern flat, yellow,	"		1 15
white,	"		80 85
Rye, northern,	"		85 65
Barley,	"	18 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	13 00	14 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"		16 17
Eastern screw,	"		14 15
HOPS, 1st quality,	barrel		12 14
2d quality,	"		12 14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"		12 13
southern, 1st sort,	"		29 30
LEATHERS, Philadelphia city tannage,	"		25 27
do. country do.	"		24 25
Baltimore city tannage,	"		22 24
do. dry hides,	"		22 23
New York red, light,	"		21 23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"		21 23
Boston dry hides,	"		80 85
LIME, best sort,	cask		
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 15	1 20
Winter,	"		50 60
Whale, refined,	"		76 50
Liuseed, American,	"		95 1 00
Neat's Foot,	"		2 75 3 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	26 00	
PORK, extra clear,	"	24 00	26 00
clear,	"	20 00	21 00
Mess,	"	2 00	2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	barrel		1 00
Red Top, southern,	"		35 1 00
northern,	"		
Canary,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"		1 75 1 87
Flax,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	barrel		
Southern Clover, none,	"		6 7
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"		5 6
No. 2,	"		13 14
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	3 00	3 60
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	barrel		
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	"		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"		
Nonhem (Pulled superfine,	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	barrel	13 14
southern and western,	"	12 13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10 11
Poultry, per lb.,	"	17 20
BUTTER, tub,	"	18 22
lump,	dozen	15 17
EGGS,	dozen	65 70
POTATOES, Chenango,	barrel	37 50
white,	"	
APPLES,	"	4 00 4 50
Russets,	"	3 00 3 25
CIDDER, refined,	"	5 00 6 00

FOR SALE.

A very superior Berkshire Boar and Sow, twentytwo months old, very large of their age. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 13. ept

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Pictou Mechanic and Farmer.]

THE ALBION MINES AT PICTOU, AND THE COAL TRADE.

From the parlor window an advantageous view of the Mines may be enjoyed. From here may be seen half a dozen large chimnies, issuing columns of dark smoke. These are connected with the steam engines of foundry and coal works. One of the chimnies, used for the purpose of ventilation, is over 140 feet in height, and is a handsome structure. The pits are eight in number, one of them over 60 fathoms deep; and one of the engines is 70 horse power.

To the left, and in the rear of the inn, are the miner's houses. Their number is astonishing, and is probably not less than 250, over 100 of which were erected last year, and have a neat and pleasing appearance. In returning from the inn, nearly opposite to the office stands a small high-pressure engine of 10 or 12 horse power—the only one at the works. Farther on, in rear of the store, stands another engine of 28 horse power. These two engines are attached to the first set of pits—into one of which we descended, and enjoyed a ride for near half a mile on a subterranean railroad.

Passing along further you come to the stables, which, though a shabby set of buildings, contain the finest and largest stud of horses in the province; and in the lower regions there are upwards of 50 nire of equal beauty and strength. These horses have been selected from all parts of the Province, and many of them are the descendants of the Sampson horse. They are certainly fine animals, and their round and glossy appearance do great credit to their keepers. Farther on, stands the carpenters' shops and lumber yard, enclosed by a neat board fence. To your left, crossing the old railroad, are the new range of pits sunk during the last year. Four of the newly opened pits are for drawing coal, and the other two for the purpose of ventilating the works. The deepest of the two latter (450 feet) is called the engine pit, where the pumps and machinery for drawing the water from the mines are erected. The two winding engines, 25 horse power each, made at the "Albion Foundry," are erected; the pumping engine, 70 horse power, is erected, and the pumps are being put in will be completed about the first of June. The house containing this engine is a handsome stone building. We are informed that when completed, this new work will employ about 150 colliers, in addition to the immense number now employed on the premises. There are now from 5000 to 6000 chaldrons of coal raised per month.

To your right, on the opposite side of the road, are the coke and coal-tar ovens. A little farther onward, stands enclosed the foundry and its appendages, under the management of Mr H. W. Davis. This is also a large brick building, containing a steam engine of 20 horse power, and ample moulding, pattern and finishing rooms, &c. There is also a saw mill propelled by steam power, in constant operation on the premises. Three of the engines now in operation at Mines, were constructed at this foundry, the beam of one of which is over 30 feet long, and of 5 tons weight. Castings of every description can be supplied at the foundry, and the fact that the engines constructed there appear equal if not superior to others connected with the

works, add no little to the confidence that may be placed in Mr Davis, as an experienced engineer.

Before leaving the mines, the traveller must visit a spot on the river, a little above the store, where fire may be seen burning on the surface of the water—caused by carburetted hydrogen gas arising from the bed of the river—passing through the water, and escaping in bubbles on its surface. On applying a lighted candle or a piece of paper to the gas, it will ignite, and continue burning for weeks. Over it may frequently be seen a pot boiling on the water, the river frequently on fire, while some of the finny tribe may frequently be seen gliding through the water below the flames. Persons in the vicinity avail themselves of this burning gas, in heating water for washing.

Proceeding down the railroad about 2 1-2 miles, and about 1-4 of a mile below the bridge at New Glasgow, stand the shipping wharves, shoots, &c. Here the old railroad terminates—here the coal brought down from the mines in wagons of one chaldron each (one horse bringing four or five) are loaded into lighters, or vessels not exceeding eight feet draft of water. It was the intention of the company to have removed some banks in the river, so as to bring up twenty feet of water to this place; but we are sorry to say that after constructing a dredging boat, mud lighters, &c. they abandoned this part of their plan, in consequence of opposition experienced, we are informed, from persons in New Glasgow, who we certainly think have defeated their own interest. Here are constantly in employ two steamboats of 30 horse power each, engaged principally in towing coal lighters and vessels with their freight up and down the river—and in one of which a passage down the river may be obtained for a trifle. About two miles further down, on the opposite side of the river, may be seen the ship yard of the establishment. Here are slips for hauling up the steamboats and lighters; where during the winter, there were three steamboats and thirty lighters of various sizes, some of carrying 40 chaldrons of coal, all placed side by side and far from ice and water. As you proceed down the river, the attention is attracted by the excavations, embankments, bridges, &c. of the new locomotive railroad.

About three miles down from the shipyard, is South Pictou, where may be seen the largest bridge and range of wharves in Nova Scotia. The wharves are situated on the bank of the channel, and are 600 feet in length. On these are the conveniences for loading vessels engaged in the coal trade, embracing a steam engine of 18 horse power, called a "transfer engine." It was erected last autumn, and adds materially to the previous facilities in shipping. The coal is placed in boxes containing two chaldrons each; the engine raises the box with its contents and places it over the vessel's hatchway, when a trap-door in its bottom is opened and the whole speedily transferred into the ship's hold. Sixty chaldrons can thus be transferred with safety and ease in an hour's time. Here the new railroad is to terminate, being about six miles in length, and connected with the wharves by a bridge 1600 feet in length, built on piles and raised about 20 feet above high water mark. It is in a very forward state, and probably will be completed in three months. During the last summer, from 25 to 35 sail of American vessels might frequently be seen here at a time. Over 300 sail of vessels of various descriptions were loaded here last year; and if we are not mis-

informed that number will be doubled this season. There are three locomotive engines on their way from England for the railroad, which, when they arrive with those already at the works, will amount to the number of *twelve steam engines*, to be in operation during the course of the summer.

It is an undeniable principle, that the best encouragement that can be given to agriculture and industry is to increase the consumption of the produce of one, and extend the demand for the other. Applying this to the mines under review, it will be found that nothing contributes so directly to enrich this section of the province. Property in their vicinity has increased in value in many places over 100 per cent.; and we are informed that a farm—poor land, too—which a few years since could have been purchased for £250 or £300, will not now be parted with for £700. Still there are persons who say that the mines are of no advantage in the hands of this company. We believe it not. Where could the capital be found on this side the Atlantic here invested? or if procured who would invest it?

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27.

NAHUM WARD.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare \$3 00—Deck Fare \$1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Provincetown on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Express Cars to meet the boat will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and Thursdays, will be her regular days of leaving Provincetown, until further notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. COCKRAN, 30 Congress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.

June 5.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of genuine Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even poor lands, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winters and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climates.

The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1839.

[NO. 51.]

AGRICULTURAL.

ON MANURES—THEIR USES AND APPLICATION.

BY WILLIAM CUTBERT JOHNSON, ESQ.

(Concluded.)

These experiments are entirely confirmed by those which were instituted some time since by the authority of some of the German governments, who were anxious to ascertain the truth of the reported value of liquid manures in bringing poor land into cultivation. "This very question," says Dr Granville, "having been submitted a few years since to the consideration of the late Professor Hembstadt, of Berlin, by the Saxon and Prussian authorities, who were desirous to apply the city drains and cess-pools to the recovery of barren and sandy lands, in the environs of Berlin and Dresden, that eminent agriculturist undertook, in conjunction with other learned men and practical farmers, a series of experiments, which were carried on for a great length of time, and were varied in every possible way, in order to avoid all sources of fallacy. The result of these experiments Hembstadt afterwards published, and they led to extensive agricultural operations, all of which proved successful. Professor Schubler, the writer of the most esteemed and certainly the most able treatise on Agronomy, or the best mode of knowing and treating every species of land, repeated and added to the experiments of Hembstadt, from which he obtained similar results; these he published in a tabular form, which has since passed into the hands of all the large practical farmers in Germany, and have formed the basis of instruction on manuring in the hands of the professors of agriculture, whom many of the continental governments have with infinite advantage established. From that table, concludes Dr Granville, the following facts may be collected:

If a given quantity of land sown, and without any manure yields three times the seed employed, then the same quantity of land will produce—

Five times the quantity sown when manured with old herbage, putrid grass, or leaves, garden stuff, &c.

Seven times when manured with cow dung.

Nine times with pigeon's dung.

Ten times with horse dung.

Twelve times with human urine.

Twelve times with goat's dung.

Twelve times with sheep's dung.

Fourteen times with human manure, or bullock's blood.

It has been clearly shown by many very accurately conducted experiments, that the quantity of nourishment or solid matters absorbed by the roots of plants, is in proportion to the impurity of the water with which they are moistened; thus M. Sausure caused some beans to grow under three different circumstances—the first were placed in distilled water, the second in sand, and watered with rain water, the third were placed in garden mould. The plants produced under these circum-

stances were actually analyzed, and were found to yield the following proportions of ashes:

1. Those fed by distilled water	3.9
2. Those fed by rain water	7.5
3. Those grown in soil	12.0

And although all attempts to make plants flourish in the pure earths have failed entirely, when they have been watered with pure water, yet a very different result has been experienced when an impure solution or liquid manure has been employed—thus M. Giobert having formed a soil of the four earths, silica, alumina, lime, and magnesia, in the most fertile proportion, in vain essayed to make plants flourish in it when watered with pure water only; but every difficulty was removed when he moistened these earths with the water from a dung-hill, for they then grew most luxuriantly; and M. Lampadius still further demonstrated the chemical power of this drainage, for he formed in his garden compartments of a single earth—pure lime, pure alumina, and pure silica, and planted in each different vegetables, watering them with the dung-hill drainage, and he found that they all flourished equally well. The soluble matters of a soil in fact constitute its most fertilizing portion, and if by any means the richest mould is deprived of these, as by repeated washings in cold or boiling water, the residuum or remaining solid matter is rendered nearly sterile, a fact first shown by M. Sausure, and since confirmed by a variety of experiments of my own; and that these truths may be still more forcibly elucidated, I will here add the observations upon the forcing properties of liquid manure, by the late T. A. Knight, Esq., of Downton, whose loss science has lately had to deplore, and from whom I gratefully acknowledge to have received, on many occasions, important advice, and the most zealous, the most cheerfully afforded information: to his memory the gardener must breathe the brightest of his flowers, and the vegetable physiologist dedicate his works.

"I have shown, in a former communication," said the late President of the Horticultural Society, "that a seedling plum stock, growing in a small pot, attained the height of nine feet seven inches in a single season, which is, I believe, a much greater height than any seedling tree of that species was ever seen to attain in the open soil. But the quantity of earth which a small pot contains soon becomes exhausted relatively to one kind of plant, though it may be still fertile relatively to others, and the size of the pot cannot be changed sufficiently often to remedy this loss of fertility; and if it were ever so frequently changed, the mass of mould which each successive omission of roots would enclose must remain the same. Manure, therefore, can probably be most beneficially given in a purely liquid state, and the quantity which trees growing in pots have thus taken under my care without any injury, and with the greatest good effect, has much exceeded every expectation I had formed.

"I have for some years appropriated a forcing

house at Downton to the purpose of experiment solely upon fruit trees, which, as I have frequent occasion to change, the subjects on which I have to operate are confined in pots. These at first were supplied with water, in which about one-tenth by measure of the dung of pigeons or domestic poultry, had been infused, and the quantity of these substances (generally the latter) was increased from one-tenth to one-fourth. The water, after standing forty-eight hours, acquired a color considerably deeper than that of porter, and in this state it was drawn off clear, and employed to feed trees of the vine, the mulberry, the peach, and other plants; a second quantity of water was then applied, and afterwards used in the same manner when the manure was changed, and the same process repeated.

"The vine and the mulberry being very gross feeders, were not likely to be soon injured by this treatment; but I expected the peach tree, which is often greatly injured by an excess of manure in a solid state, to give early indications of being overfed. Contrary, however, to my expectations, the peach tree maintained at the end of two years the most healthy and luxuriant appearance imaginable, and produced fruit in the last season in greater perfection than I had ever previously been able to obtain it. Some seedling plants had then acquired, at 18 months old, (though the whole of their roots had been confined to half a square foot of mould) more than eleven feet in height, with numerous branches, and have afforded a most abundant and gorgeous bloom in the present spring, which has set remarkably well, and those trees which had been most abundantly supplied with manure have displayed the greatest degree of health and luxuriance. A single orange tree was subjected to the same mode of treatment, and grew with equal comparative vigor, and appeared to be as much benefited by abundant food as even the vine and the mulberry tree."

There are many accidentally-made experiments which entirely support those of Mr Knight. The immense growth of grapes by the great Hampton court vine has been supposed to be mainly owing to its roots having penetrated to an adjoining sewer, and those of the nearly equally celebrated vine at Valentines, in Essex, are known to reach an adjoining stagnant pool.

In saving and in preparing liquid manure, tanks will be found exceedingly useful by the cultivator. I find by a paper with which I was favored from Eastbourne a short time since, that they have been constructed in that neighborhood of flint, stones, and mortar with great economy and success. "At the Eastbourne workhouse, for 14 parishes, a tank has been made 23 feet deep by 11 wide, of the roughest materials, being only flint stones, and though they require more mortar than if they had been regularly shaped, yet only 90 bushels of lime were allowed, including two coats of plaster; and the workmanship is executed like field work, at ten shillings per 100 square feet, the only essential being that no clay (which worms in time bore

through) be used, and that the lime or Parker's cement be good.

It seems, too, that they have in that neighborhood turned even the drainings from the public roads to an useful account. "Upwards of twenty laborers' gardens have been watered by the rain which formerly injured the public road, and was therefore turned into a sink well, the water from which was used in planting potatoes in 1835, and occasioned good crops when sets not so watered entirely failed."

Sewer Drainage.

Considerable attention has recently been paid to the national value of the drainage matters of all great cities now generally wasted in the adjoining rivers; and this has been chiefly owing to the exertions of the Thames Improvement Company; and although from want of being properly supported, little has been yet effected towards redeeming this loss, yet the farmers of England have had, through the society's exertions, some facts of a very important nature laid before them. It has been shown that through the sewers of every town, an immense mass of urine and other excrements are annually lost to the soil, and that to such a sensible extent does this mass of drainage improve for the purposes of irrigation the water of a river, that the farmers have clearly ascertained that its value is increased very perceptibly as a fertilizer after it has passed even a small country town. I instance the waters of the Itchen as employed both above and below the city of Winchester. And whenever it has been found practicable to secure the sewer drainage in its unmixed state, it has been found, when employed in irrigation, to produce the most luxuriant crops of grass—and in no place has this been carried to so great an extent, as in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, which city, from its elevated position, affords unusual facilities for the conveyance of the sewer waters over the adjoining lands.

There are, says Mr Thomas Oliver, not less than three hundred imperial acres to which it is regularly applied, and with great advantage. Such ground is usually kept in grass, and yields from three to six cuttings in the season, which let to dairymen and others at rents varying according to circumstances from twelve to twenty-four pounds per acre. By this sewer water, says Mr Stephens, about 200 acres of grass land (1834) for the most part laid into catch-work meadow, are irrigated, whereof 130 belong to W. H. Miller, Esq., of Craigtintny, and the remainder to the Earls of Haddington and Moray, and other proprietors. The meadows belonging to these noblemen, and part of the Craigtintny meadows, or what are called the Old Meadows, contain about fifty acres, and have been irrigated for nearly a century. They are by far the most valuable on account of the long and continued accumulation of the rich sediment left by the water; indeed, the water is so very rich that the tenants of the meadows lying nearest to the town have found it advisable to carry the common sewer water through deep ponds, in which the water deposits part of the superfluous manure before it runs over the ground. Although the formation of these meadows is irregular, and the management very imperfect, the effects of the water are astonishing; they produce crops of grass not to be equalled, being cut from four to six times a year, and the grass given green to milch cows.

The grass is let every year by public sale, in small patches of a quarter of an acre and upwards,

and generally brings yearly from twenty-four to thirty pounds per acre. In 1826, part of the Earl of Moray's meadow fetched fifty-seven pounds per acre.

About forty acres of the Craigtintny lands were formed into catch-work meadows before the year 1800, which comprises what is called Fillsieside Bank Old Meadows, and is generally let at a rent of from twenty to thirty pounds per acre. In the spring of 1821, thirty acres of waste land called the Fregate Whins, and ten acres of poor sandy soil, were levelled and formed into irrigated meadow, at an expense of one thousand pounds. The pasturage of the Fregate Whins was let previously to this improvement for forty pounds per annum, and the ten acres for sixty pounds. They now bring from fifteen to twenty pounds an acre per annum, and may be much improved. This, adds Mr Stephens, is one of the most beneficial agricultural improvements ever undertaken, for the whole of the Fregate Whins is composed of nothing but sand, deposited from time to time by the action of the waves of the sea.

Never was one thousand pounds more happily spent in agriculture. It not only required a common sewer to bring about this great change, but a resolution in the proprietor to launch out his capital in an experiment on a soil of such a nature.—One hundred and ten of Mr Miller's meadows in 1827, gave a clear profit of two thousand and ten pounds. The yearly expense of keeping these meadows in repair is from ten to fifteen shillings per acre, which is more than double the expense of keeping water meadows in repair in general, for the watering of them is not only through the winter season, but the water is put on them for one or two days together, immediately after every cutting of the grass throughout the whole of the season."

It is to be lamented that so little has been hitherto done in England towards imitating the example of our Scotch brethren in saving the drainage matters of our large cities, a question of no mean importance in even a national point of view, and yet how few persons are even aware of its amount, or of the value of the fertilizing riches of the soil hourly pouring into the sea.

By carefully conducted experiments, and very accurate gauging, it has been ascertained that the principal London sewers convey daily into the Thames 115,608 tons of mixed drainage, consisting on an average composition of one part of solid or mechanically suspended matters, and twenty-five parts absolutely fluid. But if we only allow one part in thirty of this immense mass to be composed of solid substances, then we have the large quantity of more than 3,800 tons of solid manure daily wasted in the river from London alone! What might not the farmers of England effect if this mass of fertilizing matter was preserved at a reasonable rate for their use? Fifteen tons of this solid manure—nay, ten tons would render in some degree fertile an acre of the poorest cultivated, or even common or heath land. But allow, for the sake of accuracy, that twenty tons were required, even then 3800 tons—20 gives a daily allowance of manure sufficient for 180 acres of land; and if we give 300 days on which this manure was collected, that would afford an annual supply for fifty-four thousand acres! Can I put this in a stronger light? Is it not lamentable that the fertilizing matter for such a breadth of land should be annually lost to the country? And in this calculation I allow nothing

for the absolutely fluid portion of the drainage—I am now speaking of its mechanically diffused matters; added to which the farmer will readily allow that when once these 54,000 acres are fertilized and rendered productive, that some time elapses before even the most naturally barren soils require again replenishing with any other manure than that which their own crops supply by the assistance of the live stock of the farm; so that in fact, in each and every year 54,000 acres of land might be recovered from the waste and brought into cultivation by the solid manure of the London drainage alone.

These facts, these conclusions, are not confined to London; for, unfortunately, the drains of all the English towns are pouring the agricultural riches of the land into the ocean through a thousand pores, and it is only by the exertions of its unrivalled merchants, as I have elsewhere endeavored to show, that by their enormous imports of animal and vegetable matters, the land has not, by being gradually drained of its organic matters, been rendered sensibly less productive than in former periods, if not nearly sterile. The quantity of food lost to the country by this waste of manure is very great; for, only allowing one crop of wheat to be raised on these 54,000 acres, and taking three-quarters per acre as the average produce, this gives 162,000 of wheat per annum—a quantity sufficient to find bread for 162,000 persons; and although I confine this statement to the produce of one crop only, yet every cultivator is aware that under the four-shift system four crops are usually obtained by once manuring the soil, viz.: 1 turnips, 2 oats, 3 barley, 4 wheat.

In those situations, therefore, where the farmer has access to sewer water, he will have little need of preparing liquid manure artificially, for which Evelyn, in his treatise upon earth, more than two centuries since, gives some very good directions. Thus, when speaking of sheep's dung, p. 123, he observes of it, "profitable on cold grounds, and to impregnate liquors of choice use in the garden," and p. 160, he gives the following directions for making "*Muck water*, cried up for doing wonders in the field—throw off the shortest and best manure into your cistern exceedingly comminute and broken, which you may do with an iron rake, or like instrument, till the liquor becomes very thick; cast on this the dung of fowls, conies, sheep, &c, frequently stirring it; to this add the soil of horses and cows, grains, lees of wine, ale, beer, and any sort of beverage, broths, brine, fatty and greasy stuff of the kitchen; then cast in a quantity of melting chalk, of which there is a sort very unctuous, also blood, urine, &c, mixed with the water, and with this sprinkle your ground at seasonable times; and when you have almost exhausted the cistern of the liquid, then mingle the residue with the grosser compost of your stable and cow-house. The taking up of the water out of the cistern you may much facilitate, by sinking a tub or vessel near the corner of the cistern, and piercing it with holes at the bottom and sides, by which means you may take it out so clean as to make use of it through a great syringe or watering engine."

There is yet, continues Evelyn, a shorter process, namely, the watering with fishmongers' wash impregnated with the sweepings of ships and vessels trading with salt, adding to it the blood of the slaughter-house. He then proceeds to give various recipes for making other liquid manures; in which he strongly recommends the use of nitre as

one of the ingredients for "the barrenest land, or water fruit trees for prodigious effects," and concludes Evelyn, "where there is good water there is commonly good earth. Never give much water at one time; if the water is from hungry fountains, expose it first to the warm sun for better concoction, infusing sheep's, pigeons' or neats' dung to give it body; but though the spring water be so bad, slow running river water is often very good, and pond water excellent." This system of artificial liquid manuring is well known in China.—The first care of the Chinese farmers, says Sir George Staunton, is to construct large cisterns, free from absorption, to contain, beside this manure, (night soil) and soil of every kind, all sorts of vegetables, as leaves or roots, or stems of plants; with all these they mix as much animal water as can be collected, or common water to dilute the whole; and in this state generally in the act of putrid fermentation, they apply it to the ploughed or broken earth,—and by a similar process the Flemish farmers also prepare liquid manure, and in several parts of Germany the same plan is generally adopted. Even soot and water have been advantageously mixed together, and foras, according to Mr Robertson, an excellent liquid manure. Asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables, says this intelligent horticulturist, I have manured with this mixture with as much effect, as if I had used solid dung, but to plants in pots, particularly pines, I have found it admirably adapted; when watered with it they assume a deep healthy green, and grow strong and luxuriant

A DURHAM COW.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives the following account of the milking of a short-horned Durham cow during the week commencing the 27th of May:

	Morning.		Evening.	
	Quarts.	Pints.	Quarts.	Pints.
Monday	13	0	12	0
Tuesday	12	1	13	1
Wednesday	13	0	14	0
Thursday	13	0	15	0
Friday	15	0	14	0
Saturday	14	0	15	0
Sunday	15	1-2	15	0-1-2
	93	2-1-2	99	1-1-2
			93	2-1-2

Total yield for the week commencing 27th of May and ending 2d of June, inclusive—7 days 104 quarts,

Being within a fraction of 28 quarts per day, and from which were made 14 3-4 lbs. of butter of the finest quality.

The weather was cold, chilly, and wet, and it was supposed that the quality was less than is usually made under favorable circumstances by the same animal. Our friends in the farming interest will see the necessity of improving the breed of cattle as much as possible. This cow will cost but little more to keep in the best manner, than an ordinary, poor, thriftless creature, that will neither give much milk nor that which is good.—*Boston Daily Times.*

STILL BETTER. A good Cow.—It gives us pleasures to record the successful efforts of gentlemen to increase the means of comfort to us, who are cramped in cities; and certainly, the augmenting of milk and butter is one of those exertions

which must minister to such comforts. We give the following as the good doings of "Dairy Maid," the property of our neighbor James Gowan, of Mt. Airy, Germantown.

Dairy Maid's yield of milk for one week, from Wednesday, 5th June, to Tuesday, the 11th, inclusive.

	Morning.		Noon.		Evening.		Quarts.
	Qts.	Qts.	Qts.	Qts.	Qts.	Qts.	
Wednesday	12	6	7	1-2	7	1-2	25 1-2
Thursday	12	7	7	1-2	7	1-2	26 1-2
Friday	12 1-4	7 1-2	7	1-2	7	1-2	27 1-4
Saturday	13	7 3-4	8	1-2	8	1-2	29 1-1
Sunday	13	7 1-2	8	1-2	8	1-2	29
Monday	13	8 1-1	8	1-2	8	1-2	29 1-4
Tuesday	14	8 1-2	9	1-2	9	1-2	31 1-2
	Total						198 1-2

Being an average of more than 28 quarts per day. Butter not yet ascertained. The coming week's milk, which is expected to be greater, from improved feed will be reported. The feed of the past week was pasture, with a basket of grass morning and evening, cut from head land of a grain field, except on the evenings of the last three days, when a handful of chopt oats and corn, with shorts from lay-mow, was added.

The above yield is perhaps unprecedented by any young cow in this country under the circumstances, being in the fourth month from calving, and the calf having been with her till within a few days of trial. The milking at noon was adopted on account of the cow having been brought from the field to her calf, daily, at that time.

Dairy Maid is a beautiful roan, of the improved short horn Durham stock, bred by Mr Whitaker, of Yorkshire—imported last fall, and in point and proportions is said to have no superior. Her pedigree, which may be found in the third volume of the "Herd Book," is inferior to no cow on record.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Vegetation.—Nothing can be more singular than the unaccountable manner in which plants spring up on certain occasions. Thus after the great fire in London in 1666, the whole surface of the devastated city was in a short time covered with a luxuriant crop of the *Sisymbrium irio*, in such profusion that it was calculated that the whole of the rest of Europe did not contain so many specimens of this plant. Again, wherever a salt spring breaks out at a distance from the sea, its vicinity immediately abounds with salt plants, although none grew there before. When lakes are drained a new kind of vegetation springs up. Thus when the Danish Island of Zealand was drained, Vilny observed *Carex cyperoides* springing up, although that species is naturally not a native of Denmark, but a native of the north of Germany.—*British Farm. Mag.*

Effects of thorough Draining.—A correspondent informs us, that when walking lately over the estate of Glen Caradale, belonging to Mr Campbell, of Auchinbreck, he was shown a piece of land on the home farm carrying its first crop after being reclaimed. It was formerly not worth a shilling an acre, wet and weedy, but having been drained last year, it this season carried a most excellent crop of oats, a few stalks of which, pulled at random from the field, measured each six foot nine inches in length, and an inch and a quarter in circumference above the first joint; the produce of one seed being upwards of 200 grains of well-filled, heavy corn.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, June 22d, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The display of *Roses* and *Pinks* was very splendid. The report of the Committee to award the prizes is here with submitted. The specimen of *hardy Roses* by Augustus Aspinwall, Esq. were of the first order; had Mr Aspinwall selected specimens from his collection, and contended for all the prizes, there would not have been any successful competitor. The *China Roses* by Mr Samuel R. Johnson exceeded in beauty and size any former specimens exhibited at our rooms. Other specimens of *Roses* were presented by Messrs Rufus Howe, John Hovey and S. Walker.

Pinks, by Messrs Wm Meller, Johnson and Walker. *Bouquets*, by Messrs John Hovey, C. M. Hovey, Winslip, Kenrick, Howe, Meller and Walker.

The specimens from the garden of the Hon. John Lowell, came to hand in fine order and were much admired, viz. *Clematis Sebeldii*, *Hibiscus*, *Jatropha pandurifolia*, *Arum discolor*, *Cactus speciosissimus*, *C. Jenkinsonii*, *C. splendendum* epiphyllum.

Native Plants, by E. Weston Jr. Esq. and F. Parker; *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Viburnum dentatum*, *Cucubulus Behen*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, *R. micrantha*, *Cistus Canadensis*, *Apargia autumnalis*, *Azalea viscosa*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Antirrhinum Canadense*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Erysimum officinale*, *Potentilla Norvegica*, *Prunella*.

Native Plants, by William Oakes, Esq.; *Hudsonia tomentosa*, *Arenaria Peplodes*, *Glaux maritima*, *Lathyrus maritimus*, *Oxalis violacea*, ditto cultivated, *Iris versicolor* and *Virginica*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Splachnum ampullaceum*, *Orobanchia uniflora*.

There were also some fine specimens of *Native Plants* by Thomas Lee, Esq. and C. Hovey of Lowell.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

We, the undersigned, award the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as follows:

Roses.—The premium of \$10 for the best display of flowers to Augustus Aspinwall, Esq.

The premium of \$5 for the best twentyfour hardy varieties, to S. R. Johnson.

The premium of \$3 for the best twelve hardy varieties, to Rufus Howe.

The premium of \$5 for the best twelve Chinese and other tender varieties, to S. R. Johnson.

Pinks.—The premium of \$5 for the best display to Samuel Walker.

The premium for the best ten varieties of \$3 to Samuel Walker.

The premium of \$3 for the best seedling to William Meller.

JOSEPH BRECK.

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Boston, June 22d, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Strawberries.—Very fine specimens were presented by Messrs Hovey of Cambridgeport and James L. F. Warren, Esq. of Brighton. The seedlings of Messrs Hovey, marked No 1 and 2 were very large, high colored and beautiful to the eye. We shall speak of their flavor when we have a chance to taste them. Mr Warren also presented some very superior specimens of Warren's Seedling, Methven Castle, and the 'Montly.'

For the Committee.

S. WALKER.

BIRDS ON FARMS.

The value of birds in districts settled as thickly as the county of Philadelphia, is appreciated by but few individuals. The beauty of their plumage delights the eye; their song cheers the husbandman in his toil, and gives a charm to the country which no resident can too highly appreciate. The joyous twitter of the swallow and the martin, the song of the blue bird in the spring, the delightful wild notes of the partridge, the lark, the plover, the robin, the thrush, the mocking-bird and the sparrow, awaken an interest in those companions of the farmer, which should impel him to prompt and energetic exertions for their preservation. And let me ask, was there ever a time when these interesting creatures demanded protection more than at the present period? In this county our farms are overrun by parties of worthless boys, and more worthless men, who employ their time in destroying whatever comes in their way. They break our fences, alarm and very often injure our cattle; jeopardize the lives and limbs of our people, and the teams with which they are at work, and many of them do not hesitate to plunder us of our poultry when an opportunity offers. They tread down our crops and injure and annoy us in various ways, and all for the ostensible purpose of destroying the few birds which yet remain with us, which are not worth to them the cost of the powder and shot used in their destruction. When our horses are alarmed and become unmanageable in consequence of their firing, they very often refuse to abstain from what they denominate their sport; and my people have been compelled to quit their work for fear of some serious accident, and still they would persevere.—Let us no longer submit to such annoyances and injury, but assert our rights boldly and fearlessly. There is a law which applies to this county, which, if put in force, is abundantly sufficient to afford our birds protection, and to rid us of this intolerable nuisance. The value of birds to a farmer, few are able to estimate. To say nothing of the songs of those warblers, to which I always listen with delight, their value in the destruction of bugs, flies, worms, and noxious insects, is incalculable. The swallow, the martin and many others, busily employ themselves in destroying mosquitoes, flies, and other tenants of the air, which annoy us with their sting, or injure us in other respects.

The robin, woodpecker, sapsucker, and various other birds, protect our orchards, destroy the worms and insects that there do us mischief, and in their absence there is no little labor required to protect and save the trees which their industry alone would relieve us from. Besides, they do their work better than we can. The presence of a worm in a young tree is only indicated to us by the borings thrown from the orifice made by its entrance, and in removing them with a knife serious injury is done to the tree. The bird, on the contrary, eats the egg, destroys the worm when young, or if he has avoided his vigilance and got under the bark, nature has endowed the two last mentioned with a strong bill with which to strike through the bark, and long and rough tongues with which to drag the lurking villain from his hiding place, and that too with the least possible injury to the tree. Where is the farmer who has not seen his apple trees perforated along the whole length of their trunk by these industrious laborers; and who has not seen such trees distinguished for their health and fruitfulness?

I can recollect when there were large orchards

of healthy trees in parts of this county where it is now almost a folly to attempt to rear an apple tree. Those orchards that are near clumps of wood, may still exist here, but where there is no such harbor for birds designed for their preservation, it is in vain to attempt to rear a tree and preserve it against the destructive ravages of the insects that feed upon it.

The partridge, the plover and lark, too, feed upon insects and labor diligently to promote the interests of the farmer in destroying his enemies.—What gives a man more pleasure than when walking over his grounds, he is welcomed by the shrill whistle of the partridge, who, grown familiar with his friend and daily companion, cheers him in his toil and delights him when at leisure?

These birds I have often seen so tame that they would scarcely leave my path, and I remember a covey that during one winter, would frequently come to my gravel walk to receive the feed that was placed there for them. They amounted to about twenty, and I set a high value upon them; but there came upon my farm, during my absence, two gunners with their dogs, and destroyed them all. I assure you I felt the loss of those birds more than I would that of the best horse in my stable.

For myself, I feel in regard to my birds as the ancients did of their household goods; nor can I control a feeling of indignation and a sense of injury, when I see my neighbors or strangers wantonly destroying them upon my premises. There are many depredators in our wheat fields that are destroyed by the partridge, for it is on these he feeds. The lark and the plover do their work in our grass lands. The sparrow, blue-bird, wren and other small birds, labor diligently in our gardens, orchards and pleasure grounds, and they should be welcomed as agreeable visitors by all who reside in the country.

Boxes for their accommodation should be nailed to the trees, and by carefully avoiding to alarm them, and other kind means, they could be domesticated among us. They will otherwise take to the woods and by-places, and we shall be deprived of the pleasure of listening to their cheering songs, and lose the advantages of their incessant labors.

Farmers, think of this. Let us not be unkind to our neighbors, nor deny them reasonable privileges, but do not continue to refrain from expressing a sense of injury at their depredations, and of making known to all the high value we set upon our birds.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

MOWING.

They who have not been in their youth accustomed to do this work, are seldom found to be able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing, as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little, for the mower to rise very early, and be at his work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass, which is cut the more easily for being wet. By this means he may lie still and rest himself during all the hottest of the

day, while others who begun late are sweating themselves extensively and hurting their health, probably, by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of his work may be performed after three or four o'clock, and at night he will find himself more free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe and all the apparatus for mowing in the best order. His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles, the scythe may be long and almost straight, and he will perform his work with less labor and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked. Otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long and straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender, for this will keep the scythe in a continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use more violence at every stroke. Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong, or who are little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other, for this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place, it should be bound up with a rope of grass, or otherwise carefully secured.—*Ibid.*

Steam Plough.—Among the new inventions in France is one which is much talked of among speculators and manufacturers. It is a steam plough of very peculiar construction, with which it is said four miles of ground can be excavated with an engine of only eight horse power, to the depth of a foot and the breadth of two feet, in a single hour. The projector of the canal from Orleans to Nantes, which, under ordinary circumstances, would require at least five years for its construction, pretends that in one year the whole would be completed by the use of this machine, and that the saving in mere interest of capital would amount to forty thousand pounds sterling. A friend of mine, who is one of the best engineers in Europe, tells me that he has seen the instrument, and that with some ameliorations he believes it would accomplish all that has been stated. The earth as it is turned up is thrown into a sort of sail, which throws it to a distance of sixty feet.—*Latter Corr. Gardener's Gazette.*

What can be more curious than the circumstance that when the potato is propagated by cuttings, these cuttings will produce roots of the same quality; but when it is propagated by seed, scarcely two roots resemble each other. This is the case generally of trees and plants. A cutting of the golden pippin will produce a golden pippin; a seed of the same tree will produce a crab. If it were not for this law of nature against us, we might perpetuate all fruits.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

Ma COLMAN.—The remark is common, though none too much so to render its truth palatable, that every individual in the community possesses and exercises an influence over the minds and actions of some portion of the population among whom he dwells. Some may truly be limited in their operations, to a narrow sphere, and oftentimes, it is well for the world that it is so, for were their peculiar notions made an article of public creed, sad and fatal would be the consequences; as for instance, if the in temperate man or the votary of vice, in any of his hideous forms, could induce all others to be like them, the earth must become not only the abode of mortals, wrecked of every noble principle, but her luxuriant and beautiful surface, would soon be, like "the field of the slothful, all grown over to thorns and thistles." And, fortunately, there are those in every community who exercise a general influence, inasmuch, that the habits and general character of the people are formed in fashion as their own. The individuals who compose this class are more generally the intelligent and the good—those who have *motives* for their action, and whose motives can be sustained by the fitness of things. At the head of this class may probably be ranked the clergy, or teachers of various religious denominations, for it is to them that the world looks for those noble and precious examples, which are to make them better and happier here, as well as for an exposition of the holy precepts, an obedience to which will conduct us to the purer scenes which await us hereafter.

It has always been a matter of much wonder and frequent astonishment to us, that this class of men, who may be supposed to hold more familiar converse with their Maker, since their vocation naturally leads them to the more perfect investigation of his character, are so indifferent with regard to his handy-work. Many of them, as our observation verifies, regard "the things which are seen, and which declare his eternal power and god-head" with cold indifference if not positive contempt.

Where is the propriety of these things? If the Creator is our father and our friend, what moral right have we to pass by any portion of his works with apathy? They are evidently created with a view adapted to our comfort, and arranged in order calculated to gratify our taste. They possess hidden qualities, as if to invite our research, and while we investigate, wonder and admire, we cannot but imagine ourselves happier and better for the exercises to which we are subjected.

The clergyman who has during the last year taken an alle among us, happily possesses a fine taste in the matters, and the effect of it has already appeared around his domicile, by the appearance of plant shrubs and trees, which his own hands have planted and his own care has nurtured. His gardens enriched and adorned with plats of strawberry, hberry, &c., while the grape is distending itself along the alley. The border is ornamented with gooseberry and neatly pruned currant, while his court-yard has become the repository of various flowering shrubs, whose early

and latter blossoms give a balmy fragrance not only to his own quiet territory, but also to that of his neighbor, and of the traveller who journeys by his gate; and trees whose graceful form and beautiful foliage will ere long attract the admiring attention of the passer-by that way, and furnish a fanciful orchestra for nature's songsters.

Always ready to encourage a taste for rural improvement, particularly when it develops itself in the bosom of such men, who are or should be lights of the world in the things that are, as well as those which are to come, we made an arrangement with our friend to go with him to the mountains, at a proper season to get fir trees for the embellishment of his own sweet premises.

"May day" is an affair of less note here than in the region of country from whence he came, or in bustling cities, for every one, in these parts "pursues the even tenor of his way" on this as on other days. We, however, as the morning was cloudy, an omen of good, in such enterprises, set apart the day for our mountain excursion. The region through which we passed, was far less interesting in an agricultural than in a philosophical view; for in the former, our eyes were not greeted by many smooth meadows, or the prospect of rich pastures or waving grain fields. The fences were quite out of trim, and in many cases the place of their slumbering ruins hastening to decay, was defined by hedges of brambles and alders. The orchards presented a ludicrous appearance of scrubby trunks and matted tops clothed with moss, all arguing that the reign of temperance if not yet begun, would soon be complete, so far as cider was concerned, and that no rich juicy apples would be gathered there to satisfy the gusto of those who have the privilege of living on the richer bounties of the earth, if by patient and persevering industry they will earn them. The highway was a counterpart to all the other ways of men that we saw around us, for in many places it was rough as the hedges, that bounded it. On reaching a stream, one of the beauties of this region, we found the bridge minus, and on looking for a place to go forward, saw the necessity of turning into a meadow in May, and crossing on a poor apology of an affair, which had been thrown up or rather down for the present, to answer the traveller on his way, at the great danger of his own life and that of his beast. Wherever we find an enterprising people we are in most cases sure of good roads; and wherever a thorough moral culture is pursued, every other species of useful culture is consequential.

We found on enquiry, that in the region most obnoxious to our taste, that the people had become "wiser than their teachers are," and were therefore walking through their pilgrimage "in the light of their own eyes, after the desire of their own hearts."

Our ascent up the mountain lasted for three miles, in many places very steep and difficult, but over a road quite as smooth as those in the valley we had just left. In fact, everything in this region of clouds gave as much appearance of thrift as was to be found, with exceptions, in the land of mud which we had just left.

So far as relates to our getting trees, suffice it to say, we found a plenty, loaded our wagon in haste, and sped our way homeward, through fear night and the bears would give us an unfriendly greeting in this land of rocks and rivulets, of bristling firs and moss, which spreads its carpet without restraint.

It was with unusual satisfaction, that from the hill top, we again looked over our beautiful valley, dotted here and there with farm establishments, each with its meadow, just spreading its new carpet to enrich the landscape; and its grove to give beauty and variety to the sweet scenery of summer. The contrast between where we were going and where we had been was sufficient to awaken a feeling of satisfaction with the lot which had been appointed us, and to awaken a spirit of ambition, to prompt us forward in making our *pleasant places beautiful*. Of our trees, suffice it to say, they were duly located in places other than those, where strangers alone will be their admirers, and they are now all in a flourishing condition, apparently grateful for our kindness in removing them to their new abode.

The effect of this enterprise was a happy one. Our clergyman had been and got firs, and others would go. But the influence of that day's labor, is not begun. Future years will feel it and future ages will enjoy the benefits of it. It will be felt in a degree through time.

Clergymen, men of taste and influence every where, will you "go and do likewise?" The world will be improved, morally and physically improved if you will. "Home, sweet home," is the place where man's happiest hours must be spent, and where his virtues should shine the brightest, and in order to make happiness more complete, and virtue more pure, it should be adorned with all which can soften and subdue the rough asperities of our nature. Home! thou sacred place, where our days like a taper, are to waste away where future generations are to break forth in the first dawns of thought, where the principles which are to actuate them in all after years, are to spring up and grow, where associations of the kindest character are to intermingle and twine around our hearts, what shouldst thou be but a paradise, a miniature of the Eden which is lost, and a type of the Eden which is to be found. W. B.

Mount Oseola, June 15, 1839.

Eastern Railroad.—The Salem papers say that the Railroad is progressing with great rapidity. About three-fifths of the line from Salem to Ipswich is said to be completed. They have got through more than half and much the worst half of the great ledge in Beverly, and nearly finished the abutment on that side of North River. It is expected that the road will be open on that part of the route, about the first of October.

The British Queen.—This steamer must be a magnificent affair. A writer from Glasgow says: "You will be highly gratified with her arrangements throughout. Her funnel was lying on deck, and I took a promenade of sixty feet through, hat on and all, standing."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

MR COLMAN—Dear Sir: You will see by various evidences (which are certainly plain enough to myself at least) that I am not much accustomed to writing and composition, especially for the press; and I shall therefore make but a few remarks, which have a heavy hearing upon my mind, leaving the subject to such remarks as your pen and heart may suggest.

I have for years been in the habit of reading more or less the New England Farmer, and have often regretted that there is so little matter in it of use to the small, poor, middle-interest farmer, and to those who can get but little land, and are obliged to devote every inch of it as it were, and every moment of his time to the production of the real and substantial articles of consumption; and that there is so much about flowers, tulips, geraniums, &c. &c.; and so much about this and that great farm, managed by the rich and opulent, all of which is beyond the reach and calculated to discourage the great mass, and of all others the most important class, the most valuable, I might say the invaluable and indispensable class of the tillers of the soil. What a heaven this earth would become if this employment were desired and sought after as are those employments usually pronounced fashionable and genteel. It appears to me that the greatest good that any one could render his country or the world would be to ascertain the smallest amount of land absolutely necessary to support a family of say from five to ten persons; and establish the position that it is as much as any person ought to be allowed to possess; and that it is the duty of every one who has the good of his fellow creatures at heart, to do all in his power to turn the flood and host of the devotees to fashion, folly and extravagance back to the fountain and source of life from which they have so grossly departed, and formed for themselves plans and habits of life which are no other than avenues to sin, distress, misery and death.

There was a time when some, if not most, of our New England farmers raised all they wanted to eat, drink, and wear; the mothers, wives, and daughters spun, wove, and made up all the clothing which their fathers, sons and brothers required, while they labored in the field. When this state of things existed, they were as independent as any human condition can be made; had enough and to spare; were healthy, hearty and happy, and comparatively speaking, were giants.—But how are times changed since their day. There is not, probably, a farmer now living in New England upon this plan. Every farmer's son and daughter are in pursuit of some genteel mode of living. After consuming the farm in the expenses of a fashionable, flashy, fanciful education, they leave the honorable profession of their fathers to become doctors, lawyers, merchants, or ministers, or something of the kind, and desert the country to flood the cities and waste life in fashion, amusement, extravagance, idleness and dissipation.—What are the consequences of such a course? Why it is generally admitted that about nine out of ten are, in respect to property and independence, and too often in respect to health and morals, broken down or lost, while of those that remain in the country, the temperate and industrious tillers of the soil, very few fail to reach an old age of independence and comfort.

It appears to me that it is in the power of the conduc-

tors of such journals as the New England Farmer, and devoted like that to the exclusive purpose of promoting, elevating and rewarding industry, economy, and good management, to change this state of things to some extent. Having this impression, I would enquire whether if good and able men would give their attention to this state of things, something might not be done to prevent or remedy the evils consequent upon this general forsaking of the soil on the part of the great mass; and the popular and extravagant system of farming adopted by the few farmers in this vicinity, under whose influence and patronage the New England Farmer seems to be.

C. S.

We give place to the above communication as the fair and true expression of feelings which crowd and burden many good and reflecting minds among us. We should be glad to remark upon them at large; for it will be seen that if so we chose to do, our unknown correspondent has given us a text to preach upon for every day for a month to come; but we must restrict our comments within a narrow circle.

We do not agree with him in his suggestion that the accounts of large farms which have been given in the N. E. Farmer, have been without practical use to farmers on a smaller scale. On the contrary, we believe that there has not been a single statement of farming, among those presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for premiums, of which we have published fourteen in succession, which is not full of matter bearing as directly upon the pursuits of the smallest farmer as upon those of the farmers who operate upon the largest scale. From the farmer who tells us particularly by what method he raises ten acres of corn, we certainly can learn, as well as from any one, how we can cultivate a single acre; from the mode in which he reclaims his peat bog, so that instead of producing a worthless kind of herbage it shall be made to yield three hundred bushels of potatoes or three tons of the best of hay to an acre, we can certainly learn as well as from any other example, how we can redeem and render productive our one or even our half acre. When he speaks, likewise, of the extravagant farming in the vicinity of the capital, we should be glad if his notions had been a little more definite. If he intends by it that a farmer whose means are limited and small, who has a growing family to maintain by his labor, and who perhaps at the same time is in debt, who should build an expensive house, fill it with elegant and luxurious furniture, devote much time to forming gravel walks, excavating fish ponds, and building expensive and faced stone walls, would deserve to be reproached for his extravagance and improvidence, more than that, for his injustice to his family and his creditors, we agree with him entirely; although for men of ample fortune these improvements and embellishments are highly commendable, and a most useful and public-spirited application of their superfluous wealth. But if he means to censure the farmer who seeks to render every inch of his land productive, to apply all the manure which he can purchase and apply to advantage to its improvement, to reclaim all the unproductive parts of his farm and render them productive at an expense which their increased yield will amply and speedily remunerate, and indeed to borrow capital for the purpose of agricultural improvements, where the security which he gives for it is such as every honest man would wish to give and to receive; and where, in all human probability, the improvement proposed will in a reasonable time give him the power of fully repaying the loan, so far in our opinion from reproaching such a man for extravagance, we do most heartily commend him for his industry and enterprise. We wish the agricultural

community abounded with such men, and then we should be able to show our young people the strongest inducements to devote themselves to agricultural labor, instead of throwing themselves away upon the idleness and frivolities and dissipations of the city. Capital is as essential to successful farming as to successful commerce or successful manufacturing. We recollect the remark made to us many years ago by a most judicious and experienced farmer in the vicinity of Boston, that "he had always remarked that those farmers who purchased the most manure, always obtained the best crops and the most money." We are familiar, likewise, with several instances, where, for example, peat bog, which yielded no herbage worth the mowing, has by a reasonable expense been converted into productive fields, which pay a clear profit of from eighteen to twenty dollars an acre, or more than the interest of three hundred dollars. The advice is often given to farmers to cultivate a little land and cultivate it well. Our advice is to cultivate a good deal of land and cultivate it well. If you design to farm for profit and advantage, then go to the extent of your ability, provided the returns will pay for your investments and labor. Beyond that it would be folly to go. But we should be very unwilling to charge the class of farmers whom we have described with extravagance; and more than that we are disposed to regard them as the very best examples for the instruction of the small farmer—whereas the Do-little family are but a poor pattern for any body.

But then in another matter we cordially concur with our correspondent. In his wish that it might be demonstrated, as far as it can be done, what is the smallest extent of land on which the substantial supplies of a family consisting of five to ten persons can be obtained. He will perceive at once, however, what a variety of circumstances and qualifications are involved in the calculation; as for example, What is the quality and condition of the land? What is the amount of labor to be expended on it? What are the sources or means of manure? What are the crops which it is proposed to raise? How are the family willing to live? Is it proposed to live exclusively upon the produce by its actual consumption, or to raise such crops as by sale may yield the means of purchasing the necessaries of life? Then again, what is indicated in the notion of family supplies? A farm may be made to produce all that is necessary to the comfortable support of life. It may furnish all the food and all the clothing which are indispensable to the end. But these matters constitute a small part of what fashion and habit have rendered desirable, and converted into articles of the first necessity. "Man wants but life here below" as far as the support and even comfort of life is concerned. But this assertion is anything but true when applied to the style of living prevalent throughout the community. In passing down through Washington street in Boston, or Broadway in New York, we have often amused ourselves in considering how few of all the infinite multitude of articles exposed for sale in the shops are indispensable and essential to the comfortable support of life. But we are entering upon wide subject, from which it is necessary that we should now refrain. It is often observed that the actual productive power of a single acre has never been ascertained. It would be gratifying to see even an approximation to the maximum product.

We design hereafter to revert to the letter of our correspondent for the purpose of touching upon other interesting matters which it suggests. In the meantime, we commend it as a subject for reflection to our readers.

H. C.

The Reports of the Horticultural Society for Saturday last will be found on another page of this paper.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 24, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 175 Beef Cattle, 12 Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 560 Sheep and Lambs, 350 Swine, 160 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not sustained and we reduce our quotations. First quality, \$9 25 a \$9 50. Second quality, \$8 75 a \$9 00. Third quality, \$7 50 a \$8 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$30, \$36, \$38, \$45, and \$55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at \$3 75, \$3 88, \$3 94, and \$4 00.

Swine.—"Dull." A lot of old hogs, selected, mostly barrows, at 8, and a lot nearly all sows at 7. A lot of small pigs at about 8. At retail from 7 1-2 to 11.

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, week ending June 23.

JUNE, 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	17	49	73	6 W.
Tuesday,	18	56	80	5 S.
Wednesday,	19	57	86	5 S.
Thursday,	20	54	73	60 W.
Friday,	21	62	88	64 S. W.
Saturday,	22	54	66	62 E.
Sunday,	23	59	79	64 E.

GARDENER WANTED.

A Gardener will be wanted by the subscriber on the 21st of July next. He must bring good recommendations for his sobriety, industry and skill. A married man would be preferred. Wages \$400, payable quarterly, and no perquisites or privileges. The place must be kept in as high order as it is now in, or the contract is to void.

JOHN LOWELL.

Bromley Vale, Roxbury, June 26. 31

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, will be by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each. For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

The subscribers have received their usual supply of Scythes, Rakes, &c. among which are

- 100 doz. Hall's Rakes, superior.
 - 100 " Wilder and Eddy's, do.
 - 200 " Common, do.
 - 25 " English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
 - 10 " " " Cradle "
 - 10 " " " Border "
 - 200 " Round Scythe Stones and Rifles.
 - 100 " Square " " "
 - 300 " Patent Scythe Snaths, superior.
- June 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MULBERRY FOLIAGE.

Quantities of Mulberry Leaves for feeding Silk Worms, may be had by application, personally or by mail to WINSHIP'S Establishment, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Brighton, June 17.

ANNUALS IN POTS.

J. L. L. F. WARREN is for sale, at his garden in Brighton, a great variety of Annuals, started in pots and ready for transplanting.

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Geraniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under root-lets in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.
First Class.
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas
Second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.
100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 7s 6d to 21s
Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 2s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 5s to 21s per 100
Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100
Auriculas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - £3 13s 6d
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.
Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nov. 1. eow.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of genuine Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even poor lands, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winters and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climates. The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers, a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sayers.
Also, Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Howitt.

Dennis's Silk Manual.
American Flower Garden Companion.
American Fruit Garden Companion, and
An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., for sale by June 12 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BEES WANTED.

One or two first rate Hives of BEES wanted immediately. They must be warranted free from the moth. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market Street. June 12

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, June 12, 1839

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 50	6 75
Pat. " "		5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	3 00
" Domestic,			16 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	14 75
No. 1.			13 00
prime,			37 40
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	28	34
yellow,	"	1D	12
CHEESE, new milk,	bushel		35
BONE MANURE,			40
" in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 57	4 00
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,			
Bay,	barrel	14 50	
MACARELL, No. 1.		6 50	6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 50	6 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 62	6 75
Richmond canal,	"	6 50	
Alexandria wharf,	"	6 50	6 75
Rye,	"	4 37	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	bushel	90	91
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,			86 88
southern flat, yellow,			115
white,	"	80	85
Rye, northern,	"	80	85
Barley,	"		65
Oat, northern, (prime)	"	18 00	20 00
HAY, best English, per ton,		13 00	14 00
Eastern screwed,			
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	14	15
2d quality,	"	12	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do,	"	26	28
do. Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	22	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	80	85
LIME, best sort,	cask		
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 15	1 26
Winter,	"	60	66
Whale, refined,	"	75	80
Linseed, American,	"	95	100
Neat's Foot,	"	2 75	3 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	26 00	
PORK, extra clear,	"	24 00	25 00
do. Mess,	"	20 00	21 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	85	1 00
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 75	1 87
Flax,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAF, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
No. 2,	"	5	6
No. 3,	"	13	14
TALLOW, tried,	"	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"		
(Pulled superfine,	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

		POUND	13	14
HAMS, northern,	"		12	13
southern and western,	"		10	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"		17	20
BOULTRY, per lb.,	"		22	24
BUTTER, tub,	"		18	21
lump,	"		65	70
EGGS,	dozen		19	21
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel		37	50
white,	"			
APPLES, Russets,	"	4 06	4 50	
CIDER,	"	3 00	3 25	
refined,	"	5 00	6 00	

FOR SALE.

A very superior Berkshire Boar and Sow, twenty-two months old, very large of their age. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 18. epi

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.]

ON THE PROBABLE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Dr Caspar, of Berlin, in his valuable work entitled "Der wahrscheinliche Lebensdur des Menschen," &c., 1835, after having examined the current opinions as to the average duration of human life, and as to the most satisfactory method of ascertaining such a result, announces his own doctrine in the following proposition: *the proportion of births to the population in any place expresses almost exactly the medium or average duration of life there.*

For example, suppose that this proportion is in the ratio of 1 to 25, then the average life of the inhabitants of the place will be found to be 35 years.

If this rule be correct, it must follow that the duration of life increased and diminished in a population according as their fecundity is greater or less; so that man, if not as an individual, at least as a member of the mass, may be said to have it in his power to lengthen or abridge his life.

This, if true, is indeed a proposition of great importance in political economy.

To prove that the mortality is in a direct ratio with the fecundity of any population, and consequently, that government seeing that the force of states consists not so much in the mere number as in the strength, fecundity, and longevity of their inhabitants, ought not to favor or encourage an over abundant population, the author has collected together a vast number of facts, and for this purpose has drawn up tables of the mortality, not only in Prussia, but also in Britain, France, and Belgium.

From these researches he comes to the conclusion that everywhere the mortality is directly proportional to the fecundity of the population.

This doctrine, if confirmed by future inquiries, may, to a certain extent, reconcile the opinions of Malthus and his opponents, as it shows us that nature herself tends to remedy the evil of a redundant population.

Dr Caspar gives a valuable table of the mortality in Berlin for twelve years, from 1817 to 1829, which comprises nearly 70,000 deaths in nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The following are a few interesting data which are derivable from his researches.

The longevity of the female, is greater than that of the male sex.

The age of puberty carries off 8 per cent. more of the female than of the male sex.

The proportion of deaths of women in labor is 1 in 108.

It has been an erroneous, although hitherto a very prevalent notion, that the climacteric age of a woman has a marked influence in increasing the mortality of the female sex.

This opinion has been shown to be incorrect by several statistical writers, and the researches of Dr Caspar confirm the accuracy of their statements. On the whole, therefore, we may assert that the longevity of the female is greater than that of the male sex.

It is also worthy of notice that of stillborn infants there are more of the male than of the female sex.

Dr Caspar proceeds to show that the medium or average duration of life has increased considerably in most European cities of late years. In London this increase is great, for it would seem that, with-

in the last century, probably life has increased by twenty years.

At Geneva again, in the 16th century one-half of the infants born there died, we are told, before their fifth year; whereas, in the present day, it would appear that this half reaches nearly 43 years of age. A similar remark may be made as to the increased length of life at Berlin.

Dr Caspar treats pretty fully on the influence of pursuits and occupations on the duration of human life; and from his inquiries it appears that clergymen are on the whole, the longest, and medical men are the shortest lived. The different classes may be arranged, in respect to longevity, as follows:

	Medium	Longevity.
Clergymen	65	years.
Merchants	62	do.
Clerks	61	do.
Farmers	61	do.
Military men	59	do.
Lawyers	58	do.
Artists	57	do.
Medical men	56	do.

Another important agent or influence on the probable duration of life, is *marriage*. It is proved by the researches of our author that the marriage state is favorable to longevity, and especially in reference to the male sex.

The influence of poverty and destitution in shortening the medium duration of life is well known. Dr Caspar gives some tables of mortality which prove the sad contrast in this respect between the poor and the affluent. From these it would seem that the medium age of the nobility in Germany may be stated at about 50 years, whereas that of the paupers is as low as 32 years.

The last chapter of the work treats of the influence of the fecundity of a population upon its mortality. Dr Caspar shows by a vast number of documents, that "the mortality in any population is always in exact ratio to its fecundity," or in other words, "the more prolific the people is, the greater, usually, is the mortality among them."

He alludes to the difference, in this respect, in the different districts in England; and maintains that wherever the number of births is highest, there the mortality is greatest at the same time.

The same result is derivable from statistical investigations in Belgium, France, and other countries.

Dr Caspar concludes his work by embodying the general principles of his researches in the following conclusions:

1. The proportion of births to the actual stationary population of any place expresses, or is relative to, the medium duration of life in that population.
2. The female sex enjoys, at every period of life, except at puberty, at which epoch the mortality is rather greater among young females, a greater longevity than the male sex.
3. Pregnancy and labor occasion indeed a considerable loss of life; but this loss disappears or is lost in the general mass.
4. The so-called climacteric periods of life do not seem to have any influence on the longevity of either sex.
5. The medium duration of life at the present time, is in Russia about 21 years, in Prussia 29, in Switzerland 34, in France 36, in Belgium 36, and in England 38 years.
6. The medium duration of life has in recent times, increased very greatly in most cities in Europe.

7. In reference to the influence of professions or occupations on life, it seems that ecclesiastics are, on the whole, the longest, and medical men are the shortest lived; military men are nearly between the two extremes, but yet proportionally, they, more frequently than others, reach very advanced years.

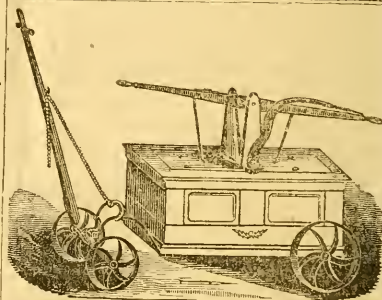
8. The mortality is very generally greater in manufacturing than in agricultural districts.

9. Marriage is decidedly favorable to longevity.

10. The mortality among the poor is always greater than among the wealthier classes.

11. The mortality in a population appears to be always proportionate to its fecundity,—as the number of births increase so does the number of deaths at the same time.

Better days coming.—The Worcester *Egis* says that some of the newspapers scold badly about the want of accommodation for passengers, under certain circumstances, on the Providence Railroad, and adds, that whenever the Norwich railroad shall be opened, all these inconveniences will undoubtedly cease. The competition between the different routes to New York, will secure to the public the most easy and expeditious communication, and probably no man will have reason to complain of delay or want of civility when the different ways are open for his choice.



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[NO. 53.]

N. E. FARMER.

[For the New England Farmer.]

THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

MR EDITOR—It has often been a matter of surprise to me, that in this age of improvement and progress, the education of our agricultural community should be so entirely neglected; the more so, when we consider how large and important a body our farmers constitute, forming, we believe, about four-sevenths of our whole population in this State, and producing nearly seven-tenths of all the exports of the Union. For the professions, from twenty to twentyfour years of constant study from youth to manhood, are considered requisite to prepare a young man to enter even upon the threshold of either; and for the trades, either mechanical or mercantile, the first fourteen years of life are spent in an elementary education, while the subsequent seven are devoted to acquiring the rudiments of the pursuit selected. The farmer, on the contrary, conceives that, after his sons can hold a whip or pull a weed, one-quarter of the year is quite sufficient to devote to the development of their minds, while the other three-quarters are consumed in the most drudging minutiae of agriculture. And this at a period of life when impressions are most easily and lastingly made, and when, if they imbibe any notions at all of the culture of the soil, it must be those of their fathers; and if these are tainted with ignorance or prejudice, the rising generation must be cursed with the same obstacles that were stumbling blocks to the preceding.

We often hear it said that *practical experience* will correct erroneous opinions formed in youth, and supply the want of agricultural information, which has not yet been acquired. And is this a fitting preparation of a young man for any pursuit, much more for one that requires the immediate and constant application of fixed and correct principles? Is it wise, is it just to the young farmer himself, first to expose him to the inculcation of the errors of an unimproved system of agriculture, and then throw him, with a half-formed mind, upon his own energies to suffer the consequences of his mistakes and correct them if he can? Do we find that this practical experience remedies the deficiencies of early education, and makes our farmers what they might and should be? Is not the adherence of our farming population, (and we appeal to their sober judgment when we put the question,) to old and erroneous practices in culture, almost proverbial? Judging from our own observation, limited to be sure as it has been, their love of the systems of their fathers right or wrong has given birth to a prejudice against, and a hostility to the improvements of the day that it seems almost impossible to overcome. This is the constant cry of those engaged in the regeneration of our agriculture. They cannot persuade the farmer to adopt modes of culture that every principle of science and all experience warrant, because, forsooth, preceding generations have followed different ones.

The reason why our agriculture is so far in the rear of all other pursuits, seems to be of a two-fold nature; first, because our farmers are but half educated when young; and, moreover, because they will not be induced by the ten thousand motives held out to them to eradicate mistaken opinions and prejudices engendered in youth, and which are at constant war with their best interests. They will not educate themselves. Scientific principles are ridiculed by them under the name of *book farming*, and the many substantial improvements and useful discoveries offered to them by the public-spirited, are sneered at as being theoretical and visionary. As a body, and I appeal to your own extensive observation, sir, for corroboration of the statement which I make without the slightest disrespect to the farming interest, our agriculturists know but little of the fundamental principles that govern the culture of the soil, and their information and skill are limited to the manual and more general operations of farming. And is this as it should be? Can the husbandman hope to reap the heaviest and most profitable crops while ignorant of vegetable physiology—the organization and habits of plants? Can he expect to obtain the most perfect animals, while he disregards the laws of breeding, and the comparative value and properties of different races? He will be successful just in proportion as he renders science and discoveries, which are the result of skillful observation, subservient to his pursuits; for just in that proportion does he compel nature to aid and complete his operations.

We most exceedingly regret that there should exist this settled antipathy among farmers to instruction, that is conveyed to them through the pages of a book, or the columns of a paper. They are among the most ready and powerful means for the improvement of agriculture, containing the practical results of the study and experience of some of the most distinguished and learned of the present and by-gone times. The principles they inculcate and the discoveries they reveal are based upon the incontrovertible laws of science, and require but careful attention united with enterprise and skill to be rendered available. And when these aids to the improvement of the soil and the mind are urged upon the farmer, we are met with the reply of *book farming, theory, speculation*. He sees the mechanic, the manufacturer, the professional man, deriving their most substantial assistance from books and papers relating to their pursuits, and yet those relating to his own are surrounded with phantoms of expensive experiments and futile theories. There is neither reason or wisdom in such a course. He is not required to try every new animal, vegetable or implement, or to enter haphazard into any or every system of culture that shall be brought forward; but to adopt only such as are warranted by well tried experiment, and are adapted to his means and situation. He is to distinguish between experimental and scientific farming; the former of which comes within the province of the fickle-minded and curious, and serves to gratify a love of novelty, or a desire to obtain solid good from repeated trials; while the latter is the

culture of the soil on those principles of natural science which are in constant daily operation about us, and the skillful application of which makes the successful farmer.

It is to a knowledge of these principles that we would direct the attention of our farmers. This constitutes an extensive branch of the education we would urge upon them, and we honestly believe they never will be preeminently successful until they have acquired it. They are called upon by every motive of public and private interest, and if such an argument will be entitled to any weight among them, by a due regard to the dignity and character of their profession, to throw off the absurd prejudice they entertain against the suggestions of scientific and observing men—against changing their systems of culture. In order that there may be a general and thorough-going improvement in our husbandry, our husbandmen of the present day must commence educating themselves with reference to their pursuits. It must be a matter of self-education, and they cannot turn in any direction without finding ample means for it. They have it brought home to their very doors in the shape of agricultural books and periodicals, and the assistance of agricultural societies. They have only to unite with these their well known intelligence and a proper degree of spirit to make themselves what they are not now—*scientific farmers*.

H. V.

Greenfield, June 19, 1839.

INOCULATION OR BUDDING.

The propagation of fruit may be effected by planting the seeds, by grafting, and by budding. The uncertainty whether the fruit from the trees grown will be like those of the parent prevents much reliance for choice fruit on the first method, and seeds are usually only sown to furnish stocks upon which to engraft or bud. On several accounts grafting is generally preferred to budding; but instances frequently occur in which it is desirable to propagate choice fruit when grafting cannot be practised. This in the summer season grafting is impracticable; but then budding comes to our aid, and enables us to secure the advantages of grafting with little comparative risk. A bud may be considered an embryo plant, of the same species as the parent tree, possessing distinctly developed parts, and individual vitality, and of course when removed to a congenial place, capable of continued growth and a reproduction of its species. In this transference of the bud from one place of growth to another, it is necessary that the plant into which the transfer is made, should be of the same genus of plants, and even the same species will usually be found most congenial. All the varieties of the apple and pear may be budded together; and the apricot, nectarine, and peach may be treated in the same manner. The plum and the peach are sometimes budded on each other; but the cherries are usually confined to stocks of the same kind of tree.

The time of budding is partly depending on the tree itself and partly on the vigor of its circulation.

July and August are the usual months for budding, but the cherry frequently succeeds in June, and the nectarine, &c. as late as September. The greater part of the failures that occur in budding arise from its being attempted at an improper time, when the bark does not separate freely, or when the new wood for the year is so far formed that new unions are not readily made. A sure indication of the tree being in a suitable state for budding is the bark peeling freely; this showing that the cambium or new wood is at that stage of formation which best secures the union and consequent life of the bud. To ensure success it is requisite that the bud should be mature; that the bark of the stock separate freely; and that the operation be performed in such a manner, that the introduced bud come in perfect contact with the stock.

The common practice in budding is to separate the bud in such a way that the longer portion is below the bud; consequently in making the incision in the bark, the bud is crowded downwards from the cross slit of the stock. As it is well known, however, that the elaborated juices that form the cambium or new wood, proceed from the leaves downwards, it was suggested that the cross cut made in the bark at the upper end of the perpendicular incision must have a tendency to cut off the downward flow of sap, and thus retard if not entirely prevent in many cases the desired union of the bud and stock. To remedy this it has been proposed by some French and English fruit growers to make the cross cut at the lower end of the incision, and then having the bark to which the bud is attached, longest above the bud, crowd it in the incision upwards, instead of downwards as in the usual mode. This by some is considered a decided improvement, but though its philosophy may be plausible, its superiority in effect to the former mode, can only be tested by experience.

Every farmer should set apart a few rods of ground for nursery purposes, in which a supply of young trees, such as apples, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. may be kept, and these when of a suitable age, say two or three years, should be grafted or inoculated with the choicest varieties, and then they can be transplanted or otherwise disposed of at pleasure. Many kinds of fruit trees are so short lived, particularly in our climate, that unless some efforts are made to ensure a supply, and renew them as they fail by age or other causes, we must for the greater part of the time be destitute of some of the most desirable fruits. We may mention for the convenience of those who in moving or travelling from one part of the country to another, would be glad to secure a supply of buds of some favorite fruit for propagation; that if the twigs on which good buds are found are cut, (and the longer the better) and immediately deprived of their leaves by cutting the leaf stem with a pair of scissors or a sharp knife, and then wrapped to wet moss or even wet cloths, they may be preserved for many days in a fresh and healthy state, so as scarcely to fail of growing where skillfully inserted.—*Genesee Far.*

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet says that in setting out ruta baga, &c. he ploughs a furrow; then lays the plants in at the required distance, the tops resting upon the furrow slice. He then runs the plough along again, so that the furrow shall cover the root. He then follows with the hoe and relieves those which are covered too much, or cover those which may not have earth enough about them.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Ma COLMAN.—Our complaints of the weather and of the seasons are so common, that an observer might very reasonably infer, that they constituted a part of our daily exercises. The sage remark that we never saw such a season before—one of so much rain, so much dry; so much cold, or so much heat,—very naturally conveys the idea that we have stood, our whole lives, at the post of observation, with weather-gage in hand, seeking out and noting all events of meteorological character, as varying wind, falling storm, or tranquil sunshine have brought them to view.

Yet if we will actually be close in our observations, as every one should be, we shall find, after all, that some past year, and that not very far gone by, that the general features of the season were in kind and character similar to those of the one we are now passing, though in many of its qualities it may have been considerably different, variations of character always being attendant on different circumstances, and sometimes on very small changes of them.

As the success of the cultivator of the earth depends in a great measure on the seasons, or, perhaps more properly, on his adapting his operations to the circumstances of the season than to seasons themselves, it would be wise and prudent in him carefully to note, as their various circumstances change, the causes of such changes, if any definable ones there are, and the effect attending them; thus in future years enabling himself, or his successor, to vary their operations to meet these vicissitudes.

The current year, since winter wept itself away, has varied much from the last, though it has much similarity to some long gone by. In the early part of April we had a few days of high summer heat, and the month for the most part was very pleasant, and so warm that many supposed that a season was dawning unfavorable to the growth of wheat, and that corn would produce abundantly. But alas! how deceitful are appearances. How often does that which promises most, prove most abortive in its fulfillment! "As man flatters most" when treason is lurking in his bosom, so the sun shines brightly when the storm is gathering, and the skies are tranquil when the tornado is maturing in embryo.

Our May was the contrast of April. Cold and frost, those allied brethren, were frequent visitors until the middle of the month. Still the air was pure, and the earth in good condition to receive to its bosom the hopeful rudiments of a future harvest. Corn planting was done some ten days earlier than in former seasons. It came up well, stands well, but the cold and storms have given it a sickly appearance. When a warm day comes, as a few such days do come, it improves them as a thorough man will a favorable day in an unfavorable harvest, and the advancement it makes is such as to assure us that it would grow if it could. How important, then, since it is for us "that seed time and harvest" come at their appointed seasons, that we aid the struggling plant in pushing forward to maturity. We are fully aware that we cannot cause the germ to spring up, nor the swelling grain to ripen, yet we can become the helpmeets of "nature's God," who makes them grow, and by our kindness to our life-sustaining mother, may enable her to push them forth more luxuriantly and to hasten the time of their full and perfect harvest. How sublime is the idea, how cheering the thought that in making the earth produce more abundantly by our cares and

our labors, we are not only the initiators but the humble agents of him who causes the "herb and the tender grass to appear"—"who sendeth the sunshine and the rain"—"who clothes the tempest with its fury and who stays the angry winds"—"who sustains the falling sparrow and guides unnumbered worlds in their mighty careers."

About the middle of May a stormy season commenced, with a cool temperature for youthful vegetation, when it was just decorating the earth with spring's gay flowers. Such times are apt to depress the spirits of the husbandman, especially when spring has so long been inviting him to his labors. But the farmer here, among "the bleak hills of Berkshire," must not be discouraged by unpropitious circumstances. The seasons may be unfavorable, but persevering skill will, in a great measure, overcome their peculiarities—the storm and the sunshine may not be so agreeably blended as we might wish, but they set the "bow on the cloud, that harvest shall not fail." If the husbandman does his duty, "nature and nature's God" will pretty surely sustain his efforts.

Crops in general are promising. Wheat has been sown this spring in greater quantity than for many past years. This is as it should be. It is a deplorable sight, and one which ought never to offend the eye of sensibility, to see farmers buying their bread. This has been very much the case, however, in past years, and by the horrid practice of stocking lands with sheep to the exclusion of ploughing and stocking with grass seed, many of our best farms have depreciated in value. This, like all down-hill roads, is an easier way of getting along, but it cannot terminate the journey at home. We rejoice to see this foolish practice in a process of abandonment, and we are sure that if once given up, it will never be resumed. There can be no doubt but that every farm can be made to produce its own grain without any diminution of grass even in our imperfect system of farming, and at the same time furnish a richer and healthier herbage for the herds and flocks. So then by ploughing and seeding we gain two important points. First, raise our own grain, whereby we secure it to ourselves and save many dollars in our State, county and town—even in our own pockets annually; and second, our ground is kept in a more healthful condition, whereby it produces more and a better article. But there is another consideration which should induce us to venerate and use the plough and hoe. It furnishes a virtuous and profitable employment to the long-legged boys, who can never be easy without business, and who, unless employed in killing weeds might make themselves free in killing birds or fish, whose claim on life is as good as theirs, and whose time is often far more profitably spent. Consider it, ye who delight in torture, and instead of patrolling the woods with your guns to shoot down your friends, or in following the meandering stream with your fishing rod to decoy its lawful inhabitants to death, "just for sport," and "to kill time," occupy the leisure of spring and autumn in planting trees around your dwellings, by which you will invite nature's sweet songsters from the distant grove to domiciliate themselves with you, and inspire you at your morning and evening meal with loud and unaffected "hymns of lofty cheer" to him "who makes the outgoing of the morning and the evening to rejoice."

Wheat uniformly looks well. But little winter wheat is sown in the region of our roundabouts, but as we know not yet what we shall do we can-

not but think, and we hope it is not a foolish imagination of our heart, that it will eventually be raised in considerable quantity in our goodly Gotham. The principal obstacle seems to be its liability to heave out by the frost, and we are of opinion that if in stocking our land we will weave in liberal quantities of plaster and clover seed, the product of the last to be ploughed in when it has attained its full growth, that our land will eventually become more porous, so that the superfluous moisture will pass off, that this evil will be reduced at least.

Oats are not as much sown as usual; they look very well, as also do potatoes. Corn will give a good harvest if we have a plenty of warm weather. It grows as fast as possible. Grass looks according to circumstances. Where plaster has been sown on favorable lands, this spring, it looks very well. It was much injured by the dry weather early in May.

Yours truly,
Mount Oscola, June, 1839.

W. B.

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

FAT MUTTON—ROOTS.

It is to be regretted that so little attention is paid to the proper sheltering of cattle in this country. One would naturally suppose that the interests of owners would point out a proper course; and that once systematized, and the advantages of strictly attending to the comfort and convenience of our cattle made manifest, even to the most sceptical, that whole neighborhoods would adopt the system, and that, in a reasonable length of time, it would very extensively, if not universally prevail. It is lamentable to say that this is *not* the case. For some reason or other, which I have not as yet been able to ascertain, improvements make but slow advances among our farmers. It may be, that they consider improvements as innovations in those customs which have "grown with their growth." Some, with the evidence before their eyes, evidence which they cannot possibly resist or gainsay, refuse to profit by the experience of others. I have several cases in point, one of which I will note. For a number of years I have been in the habit of attending the Philadelphia market, principally with mutton, and as I always personally superintend my sheep and other animals on the farm, and saw that they were regularly and sufficiently fed, I generally brought meat which I was not ashamed of, and which by its good quality recommended itself to purchasers, inasmuch that I had no difficulty in securing a regular set of good customers, who cheerfully paid a fair price for a good article. Some of my neighbors attended the same market—but as I generally sold out first, they thought I was "uncommonly lucky." Four years since I obtained a quantity of the seed of the French sugar beet, and put in an acre by way of experiment, not in the way of making sugar, but the making of fat. This first trial fixed me. My cows, sheep, and hogs were very fond of them, during the long and severe winter which followed. They all kept in good heart and condition; what surprised me most was the rapid manner in which my sheep fed on the sugar beet, took on fat; and when carried to market the saddles excited particular attention, from their very superior appearance. But it was not in appearance only; the meat was of much better quality, more juicy, and exceedingly tender. The inquiry was, "why, sir, on what do you fatten your sheep?" And when I replied on the sugar beet, hay, and a

small portion of corn, it would generally call forth an exclamation of surprise. Ever since I have been a grower of the sugar beet, the meat I take to market is always in demand, and brings several cents more per pound than that fattened in the old way; and yet, strange to say, some of my neighbors, although I have urged them, will not plant the beet for their stock. I have been benefited to the extent of several hundred dollars by the introduction of this root—the effects are visible—my neighbors know it—and yet they stand lookers on, halting between two opinions. But light is breaking in upon us, and of one thing you may be assured, that is that the time is not far distant *when every extensive stock feeder will be an extensive root grower.*

To the delinquents, and there are many in my vicinity, I would say, "rouse ye from your lethargy and although for the present season you have lost the advantage of planting the sugar beet and the mangel wurtzel, yet you may in some measure atone for your past neglect, by putting in immediately a sufficient quantity of ruta бага. You have time enough for this, but none to lose. The ruta бага is an excellent root—plant it liberally—cultivate it thoroughly—and you will find your account in it in more ways than one, if you are spared until the ensuing winter. Depend upon it, there is nothing better for cattle than roots, properly prepared. I put in some of almost all kinds; and I find carrots answer well for a change. But with no the sugar beet is superior to all others. My way of feeding is simple. When the cattle are housed they are kept constantly furnished with good hay, have roots three times a day, with an occasional change to corn or cut feed. I find great benefit from currying my cows—indeed, it seems to me as necessary to curry a cow as a horse—and if any one will make the experiment as I did on two oxen, it will remove every doubt. They were both put up at the same time—fed precisely alike—and the treatment throughout was similar in every respect, except in the use of the curry comb, and the ox on which it was used was in *reality*, as well as in appearance, six per cent. better than his fellow. The cause of this must be apparent to every reflecting mind.

N. I.

Delaware county, May 18th, 1839.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, June 29th, 1839.

Our tables were again decorated with some of Flora's choicest gifts. Among them we particularly noticed some pot plants from John Towne, Esq., viz: *Orchis ventricosa superba*; *do. Rubens* and *Roella ciliata*; and the fine collection of Roses by S. R. Johnson, Esq., of Charlestown.

Dahlias, by Henry Sheafe, Esq.; Mr Mason, from his garden, East Boston, and from the garden of Mr James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

Bouquets, from Messrs William Kenrick, Mason, John Hovey, Winship, and Walker.

Pinks, by Samuel Walker, of Roxbury,

Native plants, by William Oakes, Esq., *Orchis grandiflora*, *Viburnum lantanoides*, *pyrifolium* and *acerifolium*, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*, *Corallorhiza multiflora*, *Pyrola chlorantha*, *Hottonia inflata*, *Lunaea borealis*.

Native plants, by E. Weston, Jr. Esq., and F. Parker, *Cymbidium pulchellum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Arctostaphylos ophioglossoides*, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Lysi-*

machia quadrifolia, *Lysimachia thrysifolia*, *Crotalaria sagittalis*, *Arenaria peploides*, *Hud sonia tomentosa*, *Cnicus horridulus*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Azalea viscosa*, *Salsola salsa*, *Mitchella repens*, *Lathyrus maripinus*.

For the Committer,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

BOTANIC GARDEN AND CONSERVATORY.

We have been very much gratified with the exhibition of Roses at the Conservatory of the Botanic Garden, for which prizes have been adjudged, amounting to 75 dollars. We have for some time intended to notice this establishment, and think this affords a fit opportunity. If the increase of grog shops and places of licentious resort debase the morals of a people, it would seem reasonable to suppose that places where beauty, order, neatness and taste prevail, are open to the easy access of persons of both sexes, the morals must be in an equal degree elevated, and consequently the taste becomes gradually more refined. We believe from the report of travellers in Europe that this view is not theoretical, but is completely proved by the crowds of orderly persons who frequent such establishments there, and whose countenances and demeanor exhibit the quiet pleasure they enjoy. For this, and many other obvious reasons, we trust that the inhabitants of this city, will, by their assistance and countenance, cheer onward the gentlemen who are directing this good work, so that it may proceed towards completion and permanent stability. We think the progress made, has been full as great as could possibly be expected, for the time occupied in converting this waste into a garden: in a few weeks we believe the public may expect admission, and a walk round the whole area be completed.—The terrace on the edge of the water will form a delightful evening promenade, when the sun is setting behind the beautiful hills of Brookline; and the borders are filled with as many flowers as the season permits: thus both sides will offer various but agreeable objects to the eye. We think it a happy idea to have put an open fence in front, that the public at large may enjoy as much as possible, the gaudy borders. Indeed, we feel persuaded that the trustees are desirous of exercising their powers in the most liberal and judicious way possible, keeping only in view the necessity of raising sufficient funds to maintain beauty, order and neatness in the establishment, at the least possible expense.

There are many schemes of public utility which may also be engrained on this at a future period, any discussion on which, would be premature at present.

We understand the trustees have offered premiums to the amount of fifty dollars, for cut flowers to decorate the conservatory on the 4th of July, and hope this evidence of their wish to encourage the trade as well as the taste, will be duly appreciated, and meet with the return and support it well merits.

At some future time we intend to give a more particular description of this garden and conservatory as we believe they will be objects of great interest, not only to the city, but also to the country at large, and that one of the first enquiries by visitors from the country, will be for these places.

J. B.

GRUB WORM.

A procrustinating farmer saves the lives of millions of grubs.

It seems to be a law of nature, that population should keep pace with the means of subsistence, and this law appears to be faithfully maintained throughout the animal kingdom, even down to the lowest grade of insects and worms. The grub worm, which is so destructive to Indian corn in the early stages of its growth, was much less numerous and injurious previous to the introduction of red clover. At that period, corn was generally planted where there had not been a sufficient quantity of tender, succulent food for it to subsist upon in any considerable numbers, and consequently its propagation and support was so precarious, that its increase was so slow as not to be observable. But when clover was generally cultivated, and by the most skillful arrangement of the rotation of crops, Indian corn succeeded it when the clover began to run out, the increase of the grub worm keeping pace with the means of subsistence, (for it feeds with avidity on the green, succulent stalks of clover,) propagated to a most alarming extent; and the sod being ploughed down in the spring for corn, and the pasture of the worms being by that means destroyed when the young corn began to vegetate and show itself above ground, the worms following out the law of self-preservation, and from no mischievous propensity, commenced feeding upon it more ravenously, and for some years it was almost doubted whether its culture would not have to be abandoned in some neighborhoods.

During this state of suspense, some observing, reflecting person, who no doubt had taken the trouble to examine into the character, habits and instincts of the grub, discovered that early in autumn it sought retreat some inches below the surface of the earth, and there prepared itself a domicile where it might repose in safety from storms and tempests till the vernal season arrived and with it its accustomed food.

It was very rationally suggested, that if the sod was ploughed down late in the fall, and the habitations of the enemy turned topsy-turvy, that the walls might be broken in pieces by the winter frosts, and that the inhabitants being turned out of doors would perish, and the young corn be preserved from its greatest enemy. This was at first suggested as a theory; it was soon put to the test of practice; and every farmer knows the benefit that resulted from it. The grub soon became a much less formidable enemy; every one knew how to vanquish it, provided a pretty severe winter came to his aid. But farmers sometimes have treacherous memoriae as well as other folks, and the enemy having been supposed to have been completely routed, there was a strong propensity felt to resume old habits, and postpone ploughing corn ground till spring again, in accordance with ancient custom; this has often been done, and generally with the same result; the enemy not being entirely exterminated, increases his forces and proceeds again to the work of destruction.

A few years since, from winter setting in early, or some other cause, very little corn ground was ploughed in the autumn; the following spring the corn suffered severely from the depredations of the grub; but where portions of a field had been turned down in the fall, it furnished the usual protection: this was observable in numerous instances. The succeeding autumn, many farmers having a very short allowance of corn, and smarting under the infliction, went to turning up the ground in

good earnest, and overturned the quarters of the enemy without compunction. The consequence was a general exemption from injury; it was pretty well followed out for a year or two afterwards, but last fall many began to relax and to forget the things that they had suffered, and much corn ground was permitted to remain undisturbed till this spring, and those thus circumstanced are now going on in the old track, that did very well before clover was brought into general cultivation and the sod ploughed down for corn.

Now let us observe and see if the laws of nature have been reversed to accommodate those who neglect fall ploughing.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

FEEDING MILCH COWS.

Natural grass is the first and best of all food for cows; and where this can be obtained in sufficient quantities nothing further can be desired. Sweet and nutritious, grass gives a richness and flavor to milk attainable from no other source; and which milk produced from grains, distiller's wash, or roots, can never equal. Of the grasses, lucerne is considered the best, and the clovers the next; and as lucerne cannot with propriety be considered one of our cultivated grasses, perhaps we have nothing in this country that excels white clover for imparting a peculiar richness and even fragrance to milk. The grasses are best for the cow, when fed green; but the best method of feeding the grass to the animal has been matter of some dispute. The common method of turning the cow into the field at once, occasions the least trouble perhaps, but it is also the most wasteful; and where economy is to be consulted, some other method of feeding may be found preferable. Curwen found by experience that three acres of good grass, cut and fed to the cows, supplied 30 milch cows with 23 lbs. each, during 200 days. Their other food was hay, of which they consumed little, and their health was excellent, and their milk superior. Mr Curwen 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."

If such is the saving that may be made by substituting labor for land in feeding cows, we think the subject well worthy the attention of dairymen and milkmen, especially in the vicinity of our cities. If by employing the labor of one man through the summer months in carrying the grass to the cows instead of allowing them to gather or trample it down for themselves, twenty cows could be kept on land that now supports only ten, we think there can be no question as to the profit. Only the best and sweetest grasses can be used for carrying; but where meadows of this kind exist, and by proper attention to draining, manuring, and seeding, all may be made such, the quantity of grass that may be taken from them by successive cuttings is great. Because our meadows, the grass standing till nearly ripe before mowing, does not spring up at once, it by no means follows that when cut green, while the circulation is active and the roots vigorous that such would not be the case. Indeed the rapidity with which the grasses spring up in our rich pastures after being fed down by cattle, is sufficient proof of what nature is able to accomplish, when her efforts are not checked but aided by the skill of the husbandman.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Eggs.—Almost every body loves good fresh eggs, and with or without glasses or silver spoons, can contrive to eat them; whether boiled or fried, raw or roasted, made into custard with sugar and spices, or swallowed gently with a bordering of old Port, they agree with the palate and the stomach, and neatly laid out with fair slices of bacon, they form a repast within the reach of all and to be despised by none. But though most farmers keep fowls and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not yet learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by fat and well-fed hens, and those from birds that have been half starved through our winters. There will be some difference in the size, but far more in the quality. The yolk of one will be large, fine colored, and of good consistence, and the albumen or white, clear and pure; while the contents of the other will be watery and meagre, as though there was not vitality or substance enough in the parent fowl to properly carry out and complete the work that nature had sketched. In order to have good eggs, the hens should be well fed, and also provided during the months they are unable to come at the ground, with a box of earth containing abundance of fine gravel, (if of limestone, so much the better,) that they may be able to grind and prepare for digestion the food they receive. Fowls form no small item in the profits of the small farmer, and few creatures better repay the care and attention they receive. Of eggs, those of the domestic hen are decidedly the best; but those of both ducks and geese may be used for some of the purposes of domestic cookery. Eggs can be kept any length of time, if the air, is perfectly excluded, and the place of deposit kept at a low temperature.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Fruit Trees protected from Spring Frosts.—In France a practice has long been successfully adopted, by which tender trees are secured from the effects of frost in the same manner that a house is secured from lightning—by means of a conductor. In these days of science, every farmer as well as every gardener, may, by a recourse to his barometer and his thermometer, and by the meteorological experience incident to his calling, detect a probable change in the weather, and a consequent increase or decrease of temperature. When, therefore, he apprehends a frosty night, or by way of precaution to secure against blight his tenderest and most valuable trees, let him entwine among the branches of each tree in full bloom, and from the top to the bottom, a thick hempen rope, the lower extremity of which must be immersed in a vessel of water. In the morning the surface of the water will be covered with a cake of ice, though water placed in a vessel by its side would not have been frozen; and the blossoms will be found uninjured. This is a very simple and has proved in France a very conclusive experiment, which may be adopted in England with great advantage. It would probably be difficult to apply it as here described in large orchards, although the same conductor, and the same water, might serve for several trees situated close to each other. But modifications might doubtless be found by the ingenious agriculturist, which would admit of its being used in orchards, on the most extensive scale, and without much expense.—*British Farmer's Mag.*

The Great steam ship British Queen is expected at New York about the 15th of July.

FARMERS' WORK FOR JULY, ON THE
FARM.

CORN.

Let your corn be kept constantly free from weeds, and the earth so stirred about the plants as to be always in a state not only to admit their free and unrestricted growth, but to attract and absorb whatever dews may fall, or moisture existing in the atmosphere. However good soils may be, however congenial to the growth of this particular grain, exact and cleanly cultivation is indispensably necessary to its successful culture—you may rest assured that it is just as essential as manure itself. In the working of the corn we are not the advocate of that plan which would raise a mound or hill around the plants—on the contrary, we believe that they will grow faster and yield more, where no hill whatever is raised. Nor are we the advocate of frequent ploughings; we believe that more than two ploughings should never be given to the corn crop—that one at the proper time is enough—and that whether one or two, they should be at the incipient period of the growth of the plant. All ploughings, after the lateral roots have pushed out to any considerable distance, serve only to cut and lacerate those roots, and deprive the stalk and its fruit of its wonted supplies of nourishment, and not unfrequently that much dreaded *firing*, as the planters term it, which so despoils the crop of its rightful fruitfulness. After the corn has reached two feet in height, the cultivator, harrow and hoe, should alone be used. By the judicious use of these implements, all the good to be effected by proper culture may be secured, without hazarding the fruitfulness of the crop by cutting off the sources of feeding, and thereby diminishing the chances of abundant production.

POTATOES.

Though it is *late* to put in your fall crop, by proper preparation of the soil, manuring and other treatment, a saving crop may yet be realized; those who have their potatoes already up, must keep them clean, and the earth in that condition which offers no impediment to the healthful vegetation—taking care at all times to keep a small *Jurroo*, flat at the top, around the vines, to act in the two fold capacity of a recipient of rain and moisture, and to afford room wherein the bulbs may grow without difficulty.

THE HARVEST.

Already, farther south, this interesting labor has been begun, and we trust and believe under auspices the most promising. With us, in ten days, or two or three weeks, wheat, rye, and oats will be ready for a similar operation, and it may not be amiss to remind the farmer, that should *rust* or *blight* fall upon the *stems* of either wheat or rye—and from the present state of the weather there is danger to be apprehended—both grains should be cut, though the kernels may still be in milk; for no possible nourishment can be expected to be drawn from the stalks of grain after their juices have been indurated by such agency.

This too is the month for the cutting and curing of hay, and upon this subject we propose to have a word. It is this—the sooner the grass is put into cocks the better, as it is less exposed to the injurious effects of the vicissitudes of weather in that form than when in swarth, and cures into hay to much greater advantage, retaining a much larger amount of nutritive matter than when dried in the old way. In storing it, the judicious farmer will not fail to

sprinkle a small portion of salt over each layer of hay, because in so doing, he will greatly add to its quality, and render it the more grateful to his stock.

TURNIPS.

Those who desire large crops of turnips, with a view of feeding stock, should put them in as early after the 15th of this month as possible. The sowing of those intended for the table may be delayed a week or two—indeed any time during the month will answer; but we admonish all against delaying sowing their seed until, as the old custom would have it, the 20th of August. Every prudent man should allow himself time to meet all contingencies that may occur.

BUCKWHEAT.

This grain may be put in any time between the first and the tenth of the month, with a certainty of its maturing; but the sooner the labor is performed the better—and surely no one who likes to see his family enjoying a good winter's breakfast—surely no husband or father, whose happiness is identified with that of his wife and children, will omit to secure a full supply of the material of those delectable cakes, which give so exquisite a zest to the breakfast table. But we will have a word as to the straw; for while it is our first object to secure comfort to the domestic circle of the homestead, it is our desire not to forget the inmates of the barn-yard. Therefore, let us admonish you to get your grain out early—as early as possible after your buckwheat is harvested, and carefully put away your *straw* to be fed to your milk cows as hay. As we have said before, we will here repeat it—it is just as valuable as so much timothy or clover for them. Custom, hitherto, with most farmers, has consigned it to the dung-heap or cow-yard, as a thing only fit to be trampled under feet; but enlightened economy would allot it a much higher destiny. When cured with care, and kept from the weather, it makes as good and wholesome provender, as ever went into the manger of cattle.

MILLET.

Up to the 15th of this month, this grain may be sown. In six weeks from the day of its being put into the earth, if sown on good, warm, light soil, it will be fit for cutting for hay. As a *cleanser* of grounds intended for *timothy*, there is nothing superior to it. As soon as the millet is off, the stubble should be well harrowed, the timothy seed sown, a light harrow passed over it, and then the ground should be rolled.

CABBAGES.

Those who would desire to keep their cows well to their milk through the winter, should put in at least one or two acres of this productive vegetable—in good ground they will yield 40 tons to the acre, and we need not say, that that quantity of green food in mid-winter would be most acceptable to your milk cows, and tend greatly to increase the quantity of milk and butter yielded by them.—*Farmers' Cabinet*.

THE GREAT AMERICAN OX.—This beautiful animal, which was exhibited at several places before its owner transported it across the Atlantic to convince John Bull of the fallacy of his belief that men and animals in America are a diminutive race, attracts great admiration in England. A Liverpool paper thus alludes to it:—

If Earl Spencer does not look to his laurels brother Jonathan will ere long pluck them from

his brow. We certainly had no idea that his Lordship had such powerful competitors, as the ox now exhibiting at Egyptian Hall proves he inconceivably has in the United States. The proprietor has given it the name of Brother Jonathan, and describes it as the wonder of the creation, weighing 4000 pounds, or 500 stone; measuring in length about twelve feet; in height, over the shoulders, five feet eleven inches; and in girth ten feet nine inches. It is six years old, of a beautiful dapple bay color, and was bred by the Honorable Isaac Hubbard, in New Hampshire. The animal is in excellent condition, but not overloaded with fat like those monsters exhibited at the Smithfield cattle shows in December; of a breed somewhat between the Durham and the Devon, and in every point beautifully proportioned. According to the opinion of breeders it might be fed to weigh fully a thousand pounds more. Those fond of exhibitions of this sort will be highly gratified by a visit to Brother Jonathan.

The "Honorable Isaac Hubbard," we presume, is only a natural blunder of the English editor—a personage comprehended, probably through ignorance, of the Hon. Isaac Hull and Mr Hubbard (if that was the gentleman's name) who bred the animal for exhibition.—*Boston Courier*.

SOILING MILCH COWS.

The Zorrites, a religious sect of Germans, on the Muskingum river in Ohio, keep their milk cows constantly in the stall and feed them with offal of the milk, hay, roots, &c., and they are said to yield an extraordinary quantity of milk—some twenty quarts a day through the year. They also pay particular attention to their cleanliness. Their stalls are thoroughly washed daily, and the water used for this purpose, is carefully collected in reservoirs, and applied, in the form of liquid manure, to their hot houses and gardens.

In a late communication to the British Board of Agriculture, it is stated that thirty cows, one bull, four calves, and five horses, were fed through the summer from fifteen acres of clover, sown the preceding year. The labor of two men and two women was sufficient to tend them, and the nett produce of the season, in butter, from June to October, was £19 10s., nearly \$90 from each cow.—*Silk Culturist*.

FRYING PORK.—Take one fresh egg, beat it, add half a gill of sweet milk, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a batter, freshen and fry the pork as usual: then dip the pieces in the batter, which will of course adhere, replace them in the fat, and after a little more frying, a light and delicate cake will enclose the meat, and thus constitute a dish for a middling sized family, which will tempt the palate of the most fastidious. Try it ladies.

TO DRIVE BUGS FROM VINES.—The ravages of the yellow striped bugs on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely free from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects that they fly from it the instant it is applied.—*Indiana Aurora*.

The President of the United States has left the seat of government on a visit to his native State.

Accounts from Great Britain represent the crops as highly favorable.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1839.

CLOSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

The present number brings to a close the 17th volume of the N. E. Farmer. We shall commence the 18th volume with four additional pages, which will be added monthly, or oftener, if our many able correspondents will continue to favor us with their interesting communications.

We shall exert ourselves to make the paper increasingly useful and interesting; with the able assistance of the Rev. Henry Colman, who will continue to favor us with his weekly communications while on his agricultural survey—we trust we shall be able to do it. Since the decease of the lamented Fessenden, we have had two agricultural papers spring up by our side, and one in a neighboring State, which at first thought would lead one to suppose that the number of the supporters of the N. E. Farmer would be diminished and its prospects darkened; but such is not the fact. We rejoice to state, that with all the competition that exists, we are continually adding to our subscription list, and our old friends remain firm to this pioneer in agricultural publications. As we shall incur additional expense in the enlargement of our paper, we trust our readers will be prompt in remitting what is due, and those who choose to pay in advance for the next volume, may be assured that it will be received with thankfulness. A great majority of our patrons have been prompt in their payment for the N. E. Farmer from year to year, as our books testify. We feel very much obliged to them for this testimony of the value and worth of the paper, and hope they may live to read its pages from week to week for many years to come.

We ought to say a word to delinquent subscribers, especially to those who have let their accounts run for years; but we should hardly be able to keep cool were we to refresh our minds by turning to their accounts and sum up the thousands of dollars that have been our due for years.

We take this opportunity to make known our grateful feelings to those who have during the past year, furnished the columns of the N. E. Farmer with original communications. We think in comparing the present volume with those preceding it, that in none will be found a greater amount of practical, sound, and interesting original articles. Our desire is, that they may not be weary in well-doing, and remember that they are conferring a great benefit upon the agricultural community at large by their labors. We wish that all who are engaged in agriculture were more ready to communicate the result of their experience to their fellow men through the columns of an agricultural paper than what they generally are.

With the new volume we anticipate a large accession of subscribers, and we would call upon all who now read our paper to make an effort to effect this by persuading their neighbors to take the N. E. Farmer.

We promised some farther reply to the remarks of our correspondent C. S. In his letter given in the last New England Farmer, he says, "There was a time when some, if not most, of our New England farmers raised all they wanted to eat, drink, and wear; and their mothers and wives and daughters spun, wove, and made up the clothes for the fathers and sons, while the latter were in the field. When this state of things existed they were independent; had enough and to spare, and

were healthy hearty, and happy; and comparatively speaking, were giants; but how changed." In a degree we sympathize in the lamentations of our correspondent over the changes in public manners and habits to which he refers, and think them much to be regretted; but our hopes of anything like a return to the simplicity and wholeness of ancient manners are indeed very small. So long as men insist upon setting up a false standard of prosperity and every good in life is to be measured by its actual return or worth in dollars and cents, all calculations will be made in conformity, and everything be devoted to this idol. We have nearly reached this point. With the great mass, a man's standing in the community is wholly determined by his money; and if a new edition of the Catechism should be called for and be left to the revision of three-fourths of the community, to the question "What did God make mankind for?" they would never think of any other answer than, for accumulation and speculation, to get all he can and keep all he gets. This being the case, time, talents, health, comfort, hospitality, peace of mind, independence, self respect, honor, integrity, moral and religious improvement, are all sacrificed to this object. We despair of any amendment unless divine Providence should visit us with some signal calamity. To preach against it, as Dr Franklin said in another case, like spitting against the wind, which is only spitting in one's own face; and to attempt to alter it is very much like a man's wading into a river and holding out his hands to stop its current.

As a matter of pleasant discussion we have no objection to entering upon the subject. Opinions always should be free. Men may tie our hands but they cannot control our judgments; and there is a pleasure which most men experience in thinking differently from other people—in the conceit, consequently, of their own superior wisdom.

The question is often proposed whether a farmer should endeavor to supply from his own farm, as far as it can be made to do it, all the wants of his family: what they eat, drink, and wear. Then the question is at once extended, and it is asked whether New England should endeavor to supply all her own wants of a nature which her soil can be made to supply. To a certain extent the principles which apply in the one case are equally applicable in the other. But we shall confine ourselves to the case of a family in reply to the suggestions of our correspondent, and yet without the least hope of changing any one's opinions or purposes; and as to the other case, we shall for the present leave that as matter of inference. The simple question proposed is, whether a farmer should seek to supply from his own farm the wants of his family as far as the farm can be made to do it? Heretical as the opinion may seem in these days of tariff, restriction and division of labor, we answer emphatically in the affirmative. But then there are qualifications in the case, which every reasonable man will admit; and it would be preposterous not to avail ourselves of the advantages which the present state of the arts and the altered and changed condition of society present. It would be absurd for us to attempt the culture of articles or products to which our soil or climate are wholly unsuited, though in some extraordinary cases and circumstances we might succeed in ripening them. Coffee, tea, cotton, rice, are with our present habits, necessities of life, for which we must be dependent upon our neighbors or upon other countries, if we insist upon having them. A true economist will deny that these are the necessities of life, and will either reject them entirely or find substitutes, which habit will render equally palatable or useful, and which must be less doubtful in regard to their influence

upon health. For coffee he may substitute the prepared beet, a most delicious beverage; for tea, the sweet balm of the garden, more fragrant than the finest Pouchong or Pecco; for rice, let him go to the Indian hominy or the oatmeal groats; and for cotton, he may use linen, the product of his own flax, and which in its durability, comfort, and superior cleanliness, fully compensates for its higher cost. His maple trees, and presently his locust fields, will supply his sugar and molasses; his currant bushes and his grape vines will furnish glass of wholesome wine for himself and his friends; and as to alcoholic drinks in any of their forms, that, thank God, which was once deemed an indispensable article of use and hospitality, has now ceased to have a place even among the imaginary wants of a rational man. With respect to cotton cloth, improved machinery has rendered its manufacture so cheap, that it would be vain to bring our domestic manual labor in competition with it; but with respect to coffee, tea, and rice, we should lose nothing by renouncing them; and the farm might easily be made to furnish substitutes altogether preferable, when use had rendered them familiar. If we must have them, however, superfluities as they are, the farmer should be sure to raise a surplus product to purchase them. But he should not indulge himself in them unless he has produced beyond the necessities of his family, that for which he can purchase them.

A second rule of domestic economy is, not to cultivate articles which the farmer cannot cultivate but at a loss. For example, if even taking into view the improved condition of his land, the necessary expense of purchasing manure and hiring labor will not be met by the market value of the crops raised, but he must be farming continually at a loss, most certainly we should advise him at once to renounce his farming and not to throw away both his labor and his money. Under such circumstances, unless he has ample funds to expend as matter of amusement or recreation, we advise him to give up cultivation and escape the mortification and vexation of embarrassment and bankruptcy.

In the next place, for the sake of doing every thing within himself, we would not advise the farmer to attempt to do things which it is obvious he can undertake or accomplish only at a great loss of time and trouble. It would be absurd for him to attempt the construction of his own plough, the building of his own cart, or the shoeing of his own horse. These trades require skill, which can be the result of experience and long practice only; and preparations and fixtures which it would be expensive and inconvenient for every farmer to furnish for himself. At the same time, every farmer should be supplied with a good set of tools for common purposes of the farm; and if he has a good constructiveness, he will be often able to save himself many a heavy expense in repairing his implements and buildings, and in the making of many conveniences for which he must otherwise apply to a tradesman or mechanic. It would be absurd likewise for him to refuse to avail himself of any improved machinery which would save labor and toil, as for example, to thresh his grain by a flail, when it can be done much more expeditiously by a machine, unless the expense and trouble of managing such machinery and keeping it in repair is more than equivalent for the greater trouble of another mode.

There are other circumstances which should be taken into consideration in order to reply to the question whether a farmer should seek to live within himself and seek to supply his own and the wants of his family from the resources of his own farm. It would in general be much for his interest, for his independence, and for the improvement of his farm that he should do it. The question with him should be, not what method will

actually bring him the most money; but whether he can apply his labor in this way on his own farm to advantage and obtain in what it furnishes a reasonable compensation. If he sets out with a determination to do this, to produce with some tilling exceptions, every thing that is needed in his family, and to have nothing excepting what the farm will yield, if he is at the same time blessed with a family of children, it will lead to such a course of industry, enterprise, and economy as cannot fail to secure independence, comfort, health, and prosperity. The improvement of his family and of the improvement of the farm will be continually going on together; and such habits will be formed as are in truth, an estate to himself and the highest benefaction he can confer upon his children. H. C.

AGRICULTURE AND THE CLERGY.

Note. On account of our absence from the city we had not the pleasure of seeing the beautiful letter of W. B., inserted in the last Farmer, until after its publication, or we should have at once acknowledged it. Such a pen as he holds, should not be idle; and we beg him to let us hear from him often. What the clergy could do and ought to do for agriculture and horticulture is a topic which deserves no little attention. If half the time many of them now spend in their studies they would spend in their gardens or fields, they would have better health, more mental vigor, and do more intellectual labor. If instead of preaching theological dogmas and mysteries, which narrow the mind and abstract men from the proper business of life, and too often curdle all the milk of kindness which a man has in his heart, they would occasionally give them a discourse upon natural science, good husbandry, and the art of getting a living for themselves and their families by honest industry, and show them the Divine Providence as it operates everywhere around them, in the seasons, the sunshine, and rain, in the flowers and fruits, they would be more likely to keep their congregations awake and save their morals, and make them good christians. If instead of wasting their time in useless gossip in public places and on all sorts of meetings for the promotion of religion, by voting, and talking, and planning missions in the moon, they would try to promote religion in their own neighborhood, by eminent examples of good husbandry in productive cultivation, in providing food for man and beast, in improved lands, beautiful gardens, door-yards ornamented with flowers, and the raising of fine fruits, besides the satisfaction of setting themselves an example of the duty which they strongly urge upon their parishioners, that of supporting the ministry, they would do not a little towards advancing the comforts and improving the manners of their people, which is at least the chief object towards making them religious. It is hoped that we shall presently emerge from the darkness of fanaticism, superstition and nonsense, and get at least into the twilight of common sense. We shall then find out that man's proper business is to perform well the duties of the station where God has placed him; that it is the ordinance of his Creator that he should get his living by the sweat of his brow; and that doing what of good we can on earth, is the best way of securing what of good may be laid up for us in heaven. H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 1, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 170 Beef Cattle, 12 Pairs Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep, and 700 Swine. 175 Swine have been before reported. 250 swine unsold.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have further declined and we again reduce our quotations. First quality, \$9 00, a \$9 25. Second quality, \$8 50 a \$8 75. Third quality, \$7 25 a \$8 25.
Cows and Calves.—Sales "dull." A very few effected. We notice the following: \$35, \$38, \$40, and \$72.
Sheep.—Lots of sheep and lambs were taken at \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50. Wethers \$1 25, and \$1 75.
Swine.—The market appears to be completely supplied and prices are very materially reduced. Lots to peddle, of very fine shoats, were taken at 6 1-2 for sows, and 7 1-2 for barrows. A lot also at 7 1-2, half barrows. A lot of old hogs at 7, half sows, and a lot at 7 1-2. A lot ordinary sows at 6. At retail from 7 1-2 to 9.

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 June 30.

JUNE, 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	24	52	76	61	W.
Tuesday,	25	59	77	62	N. W.
Wednesday,	26	56	78	70	N. W.
Thursday,	27	60	80	70	E.
Friday,	23	62	86	87	E.
Saturday,	29	57	77	73	W.
Sunday,	30	60	80	66	W.

GARDENER WANTED.

A Gardener will be wanted by the subscriber on the 21st of July next. He must bring good recommendations for his sobriety, industry and skill. A married man would be preferred. Wages \$400, payable quarterly, and no perquisites or privileges. The place must be kept in as high order as it is now in, or the contract is to be void.

JOHN LOWELL.

Bromley Vale, Roxbury, June 26. 3t

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

The subscribers have received their usual supply of Scythes, Rakes, &c. among which are 100 doz. Hall's Rakes, superior. 100 " Wilder and Eddy's, do. 200 " Common, do. 25 " English Cast Steel Grass Scythes. 10 " " " Cradle " " " " Border " " " Round Scythe Stones and Rifles. 100 " Square " " " Patent Scythe Snaths, superior. June 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of choice Tulips. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, and which yearly additions have a d will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported. Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000. Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom. Ranunculuses—five mixtures, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100. Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to \$1 each. For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

MULBERRY FOLIAGE.

Quantities of Mulberry Leaves for feeding Silk Worms, may be had by application, personally or by mail to WINSHIP'S Establishment, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street, Boston. Brighton, June 17.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Corrie's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sayers. Also Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Howitt. Dennis' Silk Manual. American Flower Garden Companion. American Fruit Garden Companion, and An Essay on the Practicality of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith. M. D., for sale by June 12 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Boston, June 12, 1839.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FRONT	10
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs		6 25	6 50
" Pot, "		5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel		16 00
No. 1,	"	14 50	14 75
prime,	"		13 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound		25 34
yellow,	"		10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	"		35 35
BONE MANURE,	bushel		49
" in casks,	"		49
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"		9 12
FLAX, (American)	"		
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 75	
Bay,	"		
MACKEREL, No. 1	barrel	13 00	14 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 50	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	
Richmond canal,	"	6 37	
Alexandria wharf,	"	6 37	
Rye,	"	5 50	5 75
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	"	4 37	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	95	95
southern flat, yellow,	"	87	83
white,	"	85	86
Rye, northern,	"	97	1 00
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	58	60
HAY, best English, per ton,		18 00	20 00
Eastern sward,	"	12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	16	17
2d quality,	"	14	16
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	14
southern, 1st sort,	"	12	13
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do,	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York dry, light,	"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	80	86
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		
Winter,	"	1 15	1 20
Whale, refined,	"	50	60
Lined, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 75	
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	26 00	25 00
clear,	"	24 00	21 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	85	1 00
northern,	"	1 60	
Canary,	"		
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	6	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	13	14
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do,	"		
do. 1-2 do,	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"		
Northern	{ Pulled superfine,		
do. No. 1,	"		
do. No. 2,	"		
do. No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	13	14
southern and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"		
BUTTER, tub,	"	17	20
lump,	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	18	21
POTATOES, Chenango,	bushel	65	70
white,	"	37	50
APPLES,	"		
Russets,	"	4 06	4 60
CIDER,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	5 01	6 00

FINE CALF FOR SALE.

A fine young heifer calf, from J. P. Cushing's celebrated bull. Enquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POCKET FARRIER.

Try before you buy.—If you meet with a horse you like, and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome he may start or stumble.

To discover a stumbler.—If you buy of one who knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not, mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler, he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be anything rough.

The best horse indeed may stumble (a young one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle horse); the best horse, I say, may stumble; but if he springs out, when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an old offender. A horse should never be struck for stumbling, or starting; the provocation, I confess, is great, but the fear of correction makes him worse.

In the purchase of a horse, examine four things—his teeth, his eyes, his legs, and his wind.

To know his age.—Every treatise on farriery has instructed us to know a horse's age by the marks in his mouth; but no one in five hundred (a dealer excepted) can retain it in mind.

Every horse has six teeth before in each jaw, until he is two years and a half old, they are all smooth and uniform in their upper surface.

At two years and a half old he sheds the two middle teeth, (by the young teeth's rising and forcing the old ones out,) which at three years old are replaced by two hollow ones.

When he is about three years and a half old, he sheds two others, one on each side the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others, which are also hollow.

The sharp single teeth in horses, begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three and a half, or four years old, they are full grown, pointed, and concave in the inside.

When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which at five are replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside, which groove marks the age precisely.

At six years of age this groove begins to fill up, and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly flat and smooth.

Crafty jockeys will sometimes burn holes in the teeth to make them appear young, which they call bishoping; but a discerning eye will soon discover the cheat.

Eyes.—If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and, not from the surface of the eye, they are good, but if muddy, cloudy, or coal black, they are bad.

Legs.—If his knees are not broken, nor standing and trembling forward (which is called knuckling), his legs may be good; but if he stops short, and digs his toes in the ground, it is a sign he will knuckle. In short, if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear founder.

Wind.—If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good, but if they heave double and irregular, or if, (while he stands in the stable) he blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of a broken wind. Deceitful dealers have a draught which they sometimes give to make a horse breathe regularly in the stable; the surest way therefore to judge of his wind, is to give him a good brushing gallop, and it is ten to one, if his wind be broken, or touched, that he will cough and wheeze very much, and no medicine can prevent him doing so.

Cure for broken wind.—A broken wind may be cured, if the following be applied on the discovery of it: A quart of a pound of common tartar, and the like quantity of honey; beat them well together, then dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before you give the drench; walk him an hour after, and let him fast two hours; give this drench every second day with warm meat and drink.

A Draught Horse.—A horse with thick shoulders and a broad chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward, and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

A Saddle Horse.—A horse with thin shoulders and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semicircularly from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light fore-hand, and be fitter for a saddle than a collar. As most horses in the hands of farmers are drawn while they are young, which notwithstanding their make, occasions them to move heavily; if you desire a nimble footed horse, choose one that has never drawn.

In buying a horse, inquire into four other things viz:—biting, kicking, stopping, and starting.

A horse may be sound, though guilty of all four, which you can hardly discover by barely looking at him; so I refer you to his keeper.

When you are buying it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he has neither splint, spavin, nor windgall.

That you may not be imposed upon, those three are thus described:

The splint.—The splint is a fixed callous excrescence or hard knot, growing upon the flat of the in or outside (and sometimes both) of the shankbone; a little under and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

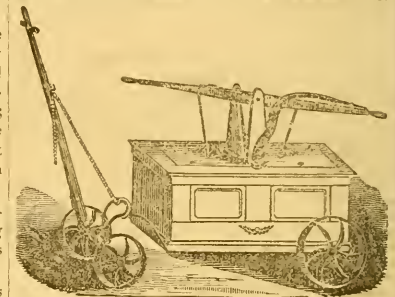
To take it off shave the part, and beat it with a stick, prick it with a nail in a flat stick, clap on a blistering plaster as strong as you can make it, let it lie on three days; then take it off, and rub the place with half a drachm of the oil of origanum, and as much oil of vitriol, mixed; if the first does not do, rub it a second time with the oils; if you find any remains of the splint, apply a second blistering plaster for twentyfour hours; walk him moderately to prevent any swelling or excrescence from settling.

Most young horses have splints, more or less, and they will occasion lameness while they are coming upon the bone; but after they are grown to the firmness of bones, they do not lame a horse, nor is such a horse worse for use, though he may not look so well to the eye.

The spavin.—The spavin is of the same nature, and appears, in like manner, on the instep bone behind, not far below the hough. To take it off, beat the bone with a bleeding-stick, and rub it; then anoint it with the oil of origanum, tie a wet cloth

about it, add with a hot brick applied to it, soak in the oil, till it be dry.

Windgall.—Windgalls are several little swellings just above the fetlock joints of all the four legs; they seem, when felt, to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the splint and spavin always do. They all three proceed from one and the same cause, which is hard riding, travelling too far in one day, or carrying too great a weight when young.



SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention. NATHAN WARD.

TO GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly for sale at his Garden, in Brighton, the best varieties of the following plants:

- Early and Late Cauliflowers,
 - Purple and White Broc ooli,
 - Cabbage of every kind,
 - Celery, Peppers, Tomato and Lettuce,
 - Maryina, Okra, &c. &c.
- Also—Cucumber, Melon and Squash Plants, in pots, ready for plant-planting. J. L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, June 5.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare \$3 00—Deck Fare \$1 50.
The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Providence on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
\$3. Care to meet the boat will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.
Mondays and Thursdays will be her regular days of leaving Providence, until further notice.
For further information, apply to S. Q. COCKRAN, 30 Congress Street, Boston.
N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.

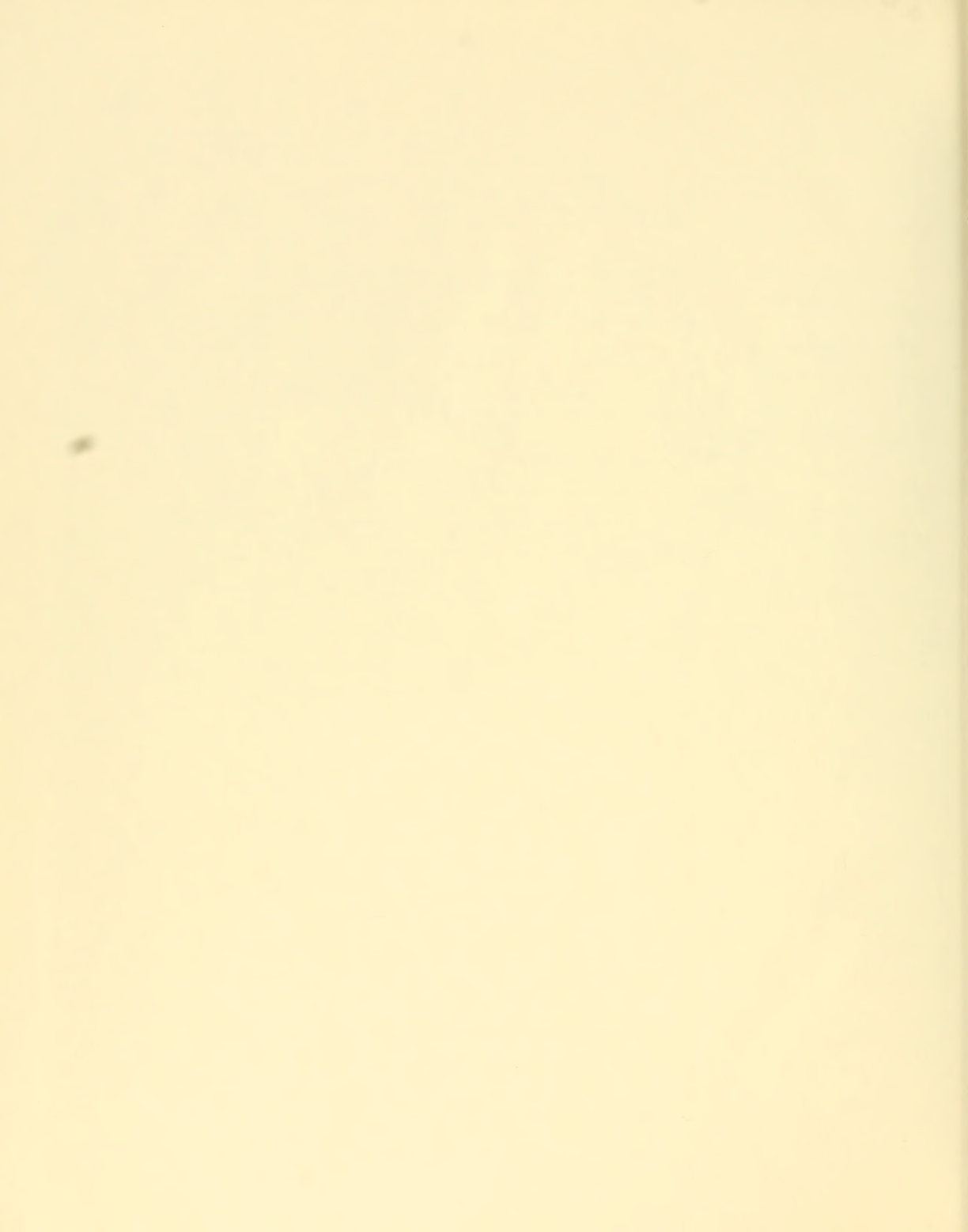
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

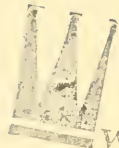
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe all sizes constantly for sale at No 1 City Wharf, by A. FEARING & CO. May 22. 8w

THE NEW ENGLA D FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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WESLEY

